REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL 1895-96.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Change in the *personnel* of Administration.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., completed his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and was succeeded by Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., on the 17th December 1895.

Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Service.

2. The usual examination for the selection of probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Service was held in March 1896. Out of the total number of 160 candidates, there were only 20 Muhammadans, 6 Bihari Hindus, and 6 Uriyas. In 1895, the corresponding figures were 18, 11, and 9. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been continued. During the year 1894-95, 28, and during 1895-96 32 Sub-Deputy Collectors received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

3. In September 1895, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India sanctioned a rule under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, authorising the Government of Bengal to appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the Provincial Civil Service and a native of India, of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In these appointments no question of transfer to a higher service or of an increased rate of pay is involved, but the object is to secure the preliminary training of certain Subordinate Judges in criminal work, with a view to the filling up hereafter, with those officers, of vacancies which may occur in the appointments of District and Sessions Judge to which members of the Provincial Service may be promoted. Three officers have been so appointed.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

4. The Raja of Sikkim was restored during the year, and returned to his capital, Guntok, in November. He has since been associated with the Council in the administration of the State, which is conducted under the advice and general supervision of the Political Officer.

The State is making steady progress. The revenue and trade are increasing, roads are being constructed, and a school has been opened at the capital, to which, however, for the present, only the sons of the best families are admitted. The material condition of the people during the past year was generally satisfactory. The land settlement has been practically completed.

The exports from the State to British territory amounted in value to Rs. 5,03,681, against Rs. 4,18,879 in the previous year, while the imports from British territory rose to Rs. 4,33,856, against Rs. 3,00,000.

The trade between British territory and Tibet, which passes through the State, also shows an increase in value, which occurred chiefly in wool, woollen cloth and musk, in the case of imports, and in cotton goods and metals, in the case of exports. The Tibetans have, however, continued to obstruct, rather than give facilities for, trade at Yatung across the border, and the mart has so far proved a failure.

The Commission appointed to demarcate the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet towards the close of 1894-95 was unable to proceed with the work, owing to the unwillingness of the Tibetans to send their delegates. An enquiry will be made next year into a claim of the Tibetans to lands lying within the Sikkim boundary as laid down in the Convention with China, and on the settlement of that matter it may be hoped that the demarcation of the boundary will be completed.

Bhutan.

5. The relation of the British Government with Bhutan continued friendly during the year. Two frontier disputes were satisfactorily settled, and the subsidy was paid in the usual way to the Bhutan representative at Buxa.

Cooch Behar.

6. The affairs of the Cooch Behar State were satisfactorily managed by the Superintendent and the Council. The total collections of land-revenue again exceeded the current demand, and the arrear balance was further reduced. The year was, however, less prosperous than the previous one, owing to injury done to the crops by excessive rainfall at one period and deficiency at another. A project for extending the State Railway to the town of Cooch Behar has been approved, and a further extension in another direction is proposed. The total revenue of the year shows a slight reduction, due to smaller rent collections from the landed estates in British territory. Economy in the Maharaja's personal expenditure continues to be necessary, and attention has been drawn to the matter.

Hill Tippera.

7. The administration in the State of Hill Tippera appears to have been generally efficient. The outturn of the principal crops was less favourable than in the preceding year, and, in consequence, the revenue declined, but a further reduction was made in the outstanding debts of the State. The settlement of the landed estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali is proceeding. The State was administered during the year by the Maharaja's two sons, known as the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur, according to the arrangement previously made, and their personal relations, as well as the Maharaja's, with the local officers remained cordial. The Maharaja's health necessitated his residing in Calcutta and in the Darjeeling district, and he has succumbed to his illness since this report has been under preparation. The Jubraj has succeeded.

South Lushai Hills.

8. In the South Lushai Hills, an expedition was despatched during the cold season against Kairuma and his dependent Chiefs, Jaduna and Kapleheya, who had never been completely brought under control. The arrangements were made by the Assam Administration, columns of Military Police from Burma and Bengal being sent as supports. The objects of the expedition were fully attained, and the Chiefs have accepted the obligation to pay tribute and furnish labour. The Chief Jacopa, who attacked a party of the South Lushai Military Police in 1891, was captured by the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills. The measures for controlling the possession of guns in these Hills continue to be enforced. The Lushais are not permitted to retain guns which have not been licensed and marked, and unlicensed guns are confiscated. The Superintendent held conferences with the Political Officers of the North Lushai Hills, the Chin Hills, and the Arakan Hills during the year. The advantage of such annual conferences is great from an administrative point of view, and also as affording evidence to the tribes of the consolidation of British power in these hills. The South Lushai Hills were formally annexed to British India during the year, and a Regulation has been passed to enable the Bengal Government to declare what laws shall be in force in the district. Rules will also be framed for the administration of the Hills, which will assimilate the system to that proposed for the North Lushai Hills by the Assam Administration.

Tributary States of Orissa.

9. Raja Raghunath Bebarta Patnaik, whose succession to the Chiefship of Athgarh was recognized by the Government of India in March 1894, died in January 1896. The condition of his widow necessitated the postponement of a decision regarding the succession for some months, but as she was confined of a daughter, who died almost immediately, the Raja's younger brother, Babu Biswanath Samanta, who had in the meantime acted as Regent, was recognized as his successor. The Bhuyans and other aborigines of the hilly portion of Keonjhar affected by the disturbances of 1892 and two succeeding years who left the State during those disturbances have returned or are still returning, and the country is peaceful. The settlement operations of the State under a Government officer, who also represents the Government as Agent, are not yet completed. Having regard to the education and capacity of the young Chief of the large State of Mohurbhanj, the Lieutenant-Governor entrusted to him higher criminal powers during the year, under the discretion reserved in the Sanad granted to the Chiefs in 1894. The material condition of the people of the States generally was good, owing to a fair outturn of the crops, and the public health satisfactory. Vaccination was largely carried out in the States of Mohurbhanj, Dhenkanal, and Nilgiri; and medical relief was afforded to an increased number of patients in the dispensaries of the States. The collections of revenue in the six States under Government management owing to the minority of their Chiefs, were good, except in Nilgiri; and the year closed with a satisfactory surplus to the credit of each State. Five of the States were under settlement during the year, and the settlement of one was completed. The settlements are made on the principle of maintaining the old rents and looking for an increase of revenue only from the assessment of new and unsettled lands brought under cultivation since the previous settlement.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

10. In the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, there was no occurrence of importance during the year. The Maharaja of Sirguja, the largest State, has received the title of Maharaja Bahadur in consideration of his meritorious conduct. The Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company have, after much discussion of the terms, been granted a prospecting lease over a large area in the Bonai State, with the approval of the Government.

The material condition of the people was affected during the year by unfavourable harvests and a consequent rise in prices, necessitating in Changbhakar the distribution of grain to the poor and the grant of money advances to the cultivators. The general health was, however, better than in the previous year in most of the States. In Seraikela the Raja's eldest son, a young man of intelligence and promise, unfortunately fell a victim to cholera during an outbreak of the disease. Vaccination was carried on everywhere except in Bonai, and the operations were more numerous than in the preceding year. The number of patients who attended at the four dispensaries of the States increased considerably. There was an unsatisfactory decrease in schools and pupils, especially in Seraikela, and the attention of the Commissioner has been drawn to the subject.

PROTECTION.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Expenditure.

11. The total expenditure incurred on the Police during 1895-96 was Rs. 47,64,304, as compared with Rs. 46,83,430 in the preceding year. The recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee are being gradually carried out, and for some time to come an annual increase must be made to the expenditure of the Department.

Police Training School.

12. During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to the investigating officers of the force. The project has since received the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and the institution is now in full working order. The system of selecting officers for the higher ranks of the police force by competitive examination is reported to have worked well, and much improvement is anticipated in the *morale* and general working of the force in consequence of the employment of men of superior education and special training.

Conduct of the police and punishments.

13. During recent years the conduct of subordinate police officers has been watched with increasing attention. Every adverse comment made by the Courts upon the conduct of an investigation is at once brought to the notice of the District Superintendent, who is required to take adequate notice of it, and make such further enquiry as may seem necessary to enable him to pass appropriate orders. Fewer charges of corruption are now preferred against investigating officers, but complain-

is more often made of their incapacity to successfully detect crime. With a view to prevent the abuse of departmental punishment of police officers, instructions were issued by the Inspector-General during the year to District Superintendents to calculate in each case, and give due consideration to, the actual pecuniary loss entailed by an order of suspension or degradation. An improvement is, however, already observed in the matter of punishments. The number of officers convicted under the Penal Code and Police Act decreased last year, while the number punished departmentally was lower than in any of the previous ten years.

Rural Police.

14. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870, the number of chaukidars appointed under the Act having risen from 96,787 in 1892 to 114,134 in 1895. The largest number of chaukidars not under the Act are found in the Burdwan Division, where, however, the introduction of the Act is proceeding, the service lands being resumed, and the excessive number of chaukidars reduced. Rewards were more freely distributed to the rural police during the year; but improvement is still needed in this respect, and District Superintendents have been instructed to devote more attention to this means of encouraging good work.

Town Police.

15. Improvement is also being effected in the status of the town chaukidars. The rate of wage paid to these men is often too low to attract respectable recruits, and steps have been taken, where advisable, to increase their pay, or replace them by constables of the lowest grade.

Anthropometry.

16. Much success has attended the application of the Bertillon system of anthropometry under the supervision of the Inspector-General. During the year the central office in Calcutta was able to trace the criminal history of 207 ex-convicts, whom the efforts of the local police had failed to identify. In 1894 the total number of persons identified by this means was 142, or 21 per cent. of the total number registered as unidentified, while in 1895 the number identified was 207, or 27 per cent. The Inspector-General anticipates that the substitution of finger impressions for measurements would yield even better results, and he is engaged in devising a systematic method of classifying impressions, which would enable this to be carried out.

Working of the Arms Act.

17. The orders passed by Government in 1894 to facilitate the renewal of licenses by permitting licensees to forward their applications for renewal through the post or present them to the Subdivisional Officer or at the police-station are reported to have worked satisfactorily, especially in the Dacca Division. During the year instructions were issued directing that all guns for which licenses were granted should be marked by punching consecutive numbers on the stocks to enable identification.

Murders in the Backergunge district.

18. The extraordinary prevalence of murders in the district of Backergunge, and especially of murders by gunshot, which was noticed in the Report of last year, has continued to cause anxiety to Government. Notwithstanding the deputation of five additional Inspectors to the district,

in 1895, the number of murders showed a large increase during the first half of 1896, as appears from the figures on the margin. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly took advantage of a visit to Barisal during his autumn tour to discuss the whole subject with the local officers, and, as a result of this conference, His Honour was constrained to adopt the measure, which had been strongly advocated by the Inspector-General of Police and was supported by the local officers, of withdrawing all licenses for going armed with, or for possession of, firearms throughout the district, and for the sale or repair of arms and the sale of ammunition. It was at the same time decided to allow Government arms and ammunition to the village panchayats for the destruction of wild animals; to authorise the Magistrate to raise the number of chaukidars to the maximum, especially in those villages in which serious crime had occurred; to liberally reward chaukidars who rendered assistance; to address a circular to zamindars and their servants, calling upon them to give the Magistrates and the police every assistance possible to facilitate the detection of crime and the conviction of offenders, and warning them that, if such assistance were not rendered, it might become necessary to adopt further and more stringent measures for the suppression of crime; and to acknowledge appropriately any assistance rendered by zamindars. The duty of supervising the conduct of police investigation, and of seeing that the evidence is fully and satisfactorily placed before the higher courts, has been impressed upon the Magistracy. The Lieutenant-Governor has also authorised the District Magistrate to appoint all members of the village panchayats to be head men within the meaning of section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Year.	Number of murders.
1889	... 27
1890	... 26
1891	... 61
1892	... 42
1893	... 58
1894	... 63
1895	... 75
1896 (six months)	... 60

Prohibition of the practice of throwing dead bodies into the rivers of Bengal.

19. In 1887 a Conference was assembled in Calcutta to consider and report on the practice of throwing corpses and carcasses into the river Hooghly. The members recorded their opinion that effective control over the practice would be a matter of great difficulty, but suggested that a proclamation should be issued warning the people that they would be prosecuted under sections 188, 290, and 291, Indian Penal Code, if bodies were thrown by them into the river without cremation, and that all riparian municipalities should be instructed to publish a bye-law on the subject. After consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, notices were published in convenient places in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions that prosecutions would be instituted under section 290 of the Penal Code, the throwing of the dead bodies being treated as a public nuisance. During the past year the Sanitary Commissioner pressed upon Government that similar notices should be issued in all the Divisions of Bengal, and that a clause should be added forbidding the staking of dead bodies in the beds of rivers, khals, or other water-courses resorted to for drinking or culinary purposes. The Commissioners of Divisions, who were consulted by Government on the subject, were unanimously of opinion that the evil complained of was decreasing in all parts of Bengal, but that the feeling of all educated persons was in favour of steps being taken by Government to prohibit the practice where it prevails. The replies received by Government

from unofficial persons also showed that the practice had not the sanction of religion, and that there was no reason to apprehend any agitation or opposition if it were generally prohibited. Magistrates have accordingly been authorized to publish notices threatening prosecutions under section 200 of the Indian Penal Code in places where they are needed, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the Division; but instructions have also been issued that prosecutions should be instituted with discretion.

Payment of rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes.

20. From time to time the necessity of maintaining the system of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes has been under the consideration of Government. It has constantly been represented that, as the people themselves generally attempt to kill any deadly snakes they see, and require no encouragement to do so, such rewards can have no appreciable effect in actually reducing the number of snakes, but rather affords encouragement to professional snake-dealers to breed snakes or collect them from distant and jungly tracts. After full consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor issued instructions in the past year directing that in future the payment of rewards should be discontinued, except in municipalities, where the matter has been left to the option of the Municipal Commissioners.

Criminal Courts.

21. The total number of offences reported during the year increased from 322,400 to 329,820. The increase occurred chiefly under breaches of local and special laws, but there was a considerable rise also in offences affecting the human body, miscellaneous offences under the Indian Penal Code, and offences by or relating to public servants. There was an appreciable decrease, on the other hand, in offences against property and offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience. The total number of cases brought to trial rose from 187,631 to 188,902. The number of persons tried for all offences was 254,036, against 250,928 in 1894, and the percentage of persons convicted increased from 65·9 to 66·1. The total number of Stipendiary Magistrates, including the District Magistrates outside the Presidency Town, at the close of the year was 430, against 420 in 1894. Of this number, 278 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 48 of the third class. The total number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 104,120.

There were 109 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta, the number of Honorary Magistrates being 2,092. These gentlemen disposed of 52,797 cases during the year. The number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates in the mufassal rose from 154,985 to 156,963, and the number decided from 154,672 to 157,016. The disposal of the cases occupied on the average $8\frac{1}{3}$ days, the number of witnesses examined being 476,208, as compared with 475,490 in 1894. The number of cases committed to Courts of Sessions, or referred to the Sessions Judge for confirmation of sentence under section 34 or section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, rose from 1,435 in the previous year to 1,646, and 1,423 were disposed of, against 1,551 in 1894, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried being 60·3, against 64·2. The average duration of trials rose from 42·2 days to 45·9 days. The number of persons tried by jury was 625, and the Sessions

Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury in respect of 535 persons, and differed from it in respect of 90. In respect of 30 persons the Judges disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The verdict of the jury was reversed by the High Court in the case of 17 persons, upheld in the case of 15, and modified in the case of 2.

Appeals to Sessions Judges fell from 8,187 in 1893 and 7,046 in 1894 to 7,252 in 1895. The percentage of decisions confirmed to decisions appealed against was 40·41, as compared with 54·11 in 1894. Appeals to District Magistrates rose from 5,238 to 5,539, and the percentage in which the order of the lower Courts was affirmed fell from 62·79 to 60·82.

PRISONS.

Revision of the Jail Code.

22. The revision of the Jail Code, necessitated by the passing of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894) and the Prisoners Act (VII of 1894), was completed during the year, and the revised Code approved by Government.

Statistics of the year.

23. The total number of prisoners admitted into the jails decreased from 91,740 to 85,957, and the daily average population from 17,344 to 16,020, probably in consequence of the more favourable prices of food grains. The average cost per prisoner rose slightly from Rs. 79-14-3 to Rs. 80-1-0, the increase being attributed to a somewhat larger outlay on public works in subsidiary jails.

Jail buildings.

24. The construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Jails, and in the Jessore District Jail, was undertaken during the year. A plan of cubicle for the segregation of prisoners at night prepared for the Bhagalpur Central Jail has been approved by the Government of India as the best hitherto submitted, and steps are being taken to provide the new wards under construction with cubicles of this type.

Sickness and mortality.

25. The public health of the Province was generally better than in the previous year, which was one of the most unhealthy known; but the improvement was not such as to account entirely for a marked decrease of mortality in the jails, where the death-rate per mille of average population fell from 47·1 in 1894 to 27·3, or the lowest figure recorded for more than 50 years. This result must in part be ascribed to the assiduous attention which has been devoted by the medical and other officers to the general comfort and health of the prisoners. The daily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes fell from 744 to 716, and the ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average strength decreased from 42·8 to 42·3. The principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year were dysentery and diarrhœa, which accounted for 155 deaths out of a total of 463. The number of admissions for intermittent and remittent fever rose slightly, but the number of deaths remained almost the same. Circular instructions were issued to all jails to adopt the prophylactic treatment of administration of quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine, which has been followed with success in the Punjab jails; and, although no general or marked effect has been reported, the results have been sufficiently

encouraging to justify the continuation of the experiment. Cholera was less prevalent than in the previous year, the number of admissions to hospital from this disease having fallen from 110 to 47, and the number of deaths from 65 to 26. The only serious outbreak of the disease occurred in the Dinajpur Jail, where 13 prisoners died out of 15 attacked.

Medical Committees were appointed during the year to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Balasore, Chaibassa, Motihari, Burdwan, and Dumka Jails, in which the mortality had been excessive during the previous year. The recommendations of the Committees have been approved by Government, and some have already been carried into effect. No pains have been spared to improve sanitation where defects could be found, and special attention has been directed to the jails in which severe outbreaks of disease have occurred, or in which the general mortality of the prisoners has been excessive. The question of diet has been prominently before the medical officers during the year, and every opportunity has been taken to vary the diet or substitute more nutritious food where this appeared desirable. That expense was not spared is shown by an increase in the expenditure under this head during the year.

Water-supply.

26. The question of pure water-supply has continued to receive earnest attention, and the conditions of each jail in this respect have been considered. The Pasteur-Chamberland filters ordered in the preceding year for the Motihari and Dumka Jails were delayed in transmission, and it has not yet been possible, therefore, to report on their practical efficiency. The supply of these filters has been sanctioned for seven more jails during the year 1896-97. The attention of all officers has been drawn to the advantages of the method of disinfection by quick-lime, alum, and permanganate of potassium, as recommended by Mr. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and with a view to enabling local officers themselves to estimate the relative purity of water from different sources, sanction has been accorded to the supply to each jail of the simple apparatus for testing the prevalence of microbes prepared by the same officer. Important projects for the supply of filtered water have been undertaken in two jails, where the existing arrangements were considered deficient; and minor improvements have been effected in many of the jails of the Province. In the jails which were inspected during the year by Medical Committees, the water-supply formed a subject of careful enquiry, and measures were adopted to remedy any defects that were brought to light.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

27. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court rose from 558,593 to 565,642. Suits for money or moveables, as well as title and other suits, showed an increase, while suits under the rent law slightly decreased. The total number of cases for disposal in the Courts, including those pending from the previous year, was 667,654, of which 581,118 were decided, against 574,225 in the preceding year; the number remaining for disposal at the close of the year being 86,536. The number of contested cases disposed of has steadily increased during the past three years. The

number of Munsifs employed at the close of 1895 was 290, as against 202 at the close of 1894, and the average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif rose from 1,856 to 1,908. Nineteen thousand two hundred and forty appeals were instituted in the lower appellate courts, against 19,234 in 1894, and the number determined fell from 20,771 to 20,125. These appeals were decided by 95 Judges, against 93 in 1894, giving an average number of 212 per Judge as against 223 in the preceding year. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 11,450. The number of applications dealt with in all classes of Courts for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction was 222,769, against 205,700 in the preceding year, and the total amount realized rose from Rs. 1,68,98,475 to Rs. 1,94,47,866. The number of persons imprisoned for debt fell from 508 to 476.

REGISTRATION.

Statistics of the year.

28. The registration offices were increased by fourteen during the year, and 397 were in existence at its close. The total number of registrations, compulsory and optional, fell, however, from 793,837 and 238,115 to 762,304 and 215,570, respectively. This decrease is ascribed generally to the better harvests of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. The receipts fell from Rs. 13,52,328 to Rs. 13,43,588, owing to the reduction in the number of registrations. Expenditure on the other hand, rose from Rs. 8,02,031 to Rs. 8,03,745, in consequence of more offices being open, and remuneration being given to an increased number of Sub-Registrars.

The system of identification of parties and their witnesses by thumb impressions, which was introduced in 1894, has been generally adopted in the offices, and the registering officers are acquiring sufficient knowledge and skill to work it effectually. A complete and valuable Manual of Rules and Circular Orders, as revised by Mr. Holmwood, was published during the year. Rules under the Act for the maintenance of *records-of-rights* in tracts which have been brought under survey and settlement of *rents* were passed, and the fees to be levied for the registration of *mutations*, as well as the remuneration to be allowed to Sub-Registrars, were sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 55,030 was sanctioned for the erection in the west block of the Collectorate building in Calcutta of a new and enlarged office for the Registrar of Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta Municipality.

29. The constitution of the Calcutta Corporation remained unchanged during the year. The Commissioners assembled in general meeting 51 times, the total number of meetings of all kinds being 215. The total income of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 46,70,783, of which Rs. 35,82,710 represented income from taxation proper, while the expenditure was Rs. 48,27,159, including Rs. 7,61,278 paid on account of loans. The Corporation were permitted, with the sanction of the Government of India, to raise a loan of Rs. 18,00,000 in the open market at interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in 15 years. The object of the loan

was to place the Commissioners in funds to enable them to meet an immediate demand of 12 lakhs, which had been awarded by the Civil Court as compensation to the appellants in the No. 54, Clive Street case, and in respect of which interest at the rate of 6 per cent. was running against the Corporation, and also to enable them to provide for certain works of improvement. Their total loan liability at the close of the year was Rs. 2,38,56,568, and against this they had in their reserve funds a total sum of Rs. 15,61,606. Since the close of the year they have, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised a further loan of 20 lakhs.

The principal questions dealt with by the Corporation were the temporary scheme for connecting the suburbs with the town system of sewers, the disposal of the sewage of Fort William, the establishment of a *dhobikhana* or public wash-house, the improvement of cow-sheds, and the final settlement of the question of the statutory three lakhs to be expended annually on suburban improvements.

Goragacha trenching ground.

30. Complaints from certain residents of Alipore and its vicinity, and a strong representation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, having been received regarding the nuisance caused by the depositing of night-soil at Goragacha, where trenching operations had been carried on by the Calcutta Corporation to an extent which had rendered the land noxious and a source of danger to the public health, the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Chairman of the Corporation, personally visited the locality and found that the place had really become a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood. Considering, however, that the Corporation were about to introduce a comprehensive system of underground sewage throughout the suburban area, it was not deemed necessary to insist on their at once taking up new land elsewhere, the cost of raising and preparing which would be considerable, but they were requested to lose no time in preparing for immediate use a piece of land adjoining the Goragacha trenching ground. This they did; but after a time it was found that the new ground was becoming as bad as the old, owing to the neglect of the necessary precautions. It was discovered, on inspection, that the trenches had been dug too deep and too much sewage had been deposited in them; some had been dug in low-lying ground, where water would lodge after rain had fallen; others had been dug in loose and freshly laid earth which heavy rains would saturate and convert into a swamp. No attempt had been made to arrange the trenches symmetrically, so that different parts of the ground should come into use in regular rotation, no crops had been grown, nor had a proper relation been preserved between the population to be served and the area of the trenching ground. To prevent the further misuse of these and other trenching grounds, specific instructions as to the manner in which trenching operations should be carried on were issued for the guidance of the Corporation.

During the year the Commissioners adopted a temporary scheme proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham for discharging the night-soil of about three-fourths of the population of the suburbs of Calcutta into the Circular Road sewer. This, when carried out, will finally get rid of the serious difficulties which have arisen in connexion with the trenching grounds at Goragacha and other places in the suburban area.

Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

31. The question of amending the Bengal Municipal Act came up for consideration towards the close of the year, in connection with a proposal to empower Municipal Commissioners to devote a portion of the funds at their disposal to the provision of a veterinary staff and of veterinary hospitals for the treatment of horses and cattle. The opportunity was taken to remove certain defects in the Act, to extend the franchise to certain classes of persons who did not before enjoy it, and to increase the powers and responsibilities of the Commissioners in several directions. The Bill received the assent of the Viceroy in October 1896, and has come into force, with effect from the 28th of that month, as Bengal Act II of 1896. By it Commissioners of Municipalities are now enabled to apply municipal funds to the creation of open spaces, to the training and employment of female medical practitioners and of veterinary practitioners, to the establishment and maintenance of free libraries and veterinary hospitals, and to the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle. Municipal expenditure on hospitals, dispensaries, education, and vaccination, which before rested with the Municipal Commissioners, has now been brought under the control of the Commissioner of the Division, so that municipalities can now be required to incur a reasonable expenditure on these items. By the amended Act also the levy is permitted of a differential water-rate according to the distance of houses and lands from the nearest hydrant or other source of water-supply, and of a higher rate on premises which have communication with the Municipal pipes than on those which have not.

Amendment of the rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners.

32. The triennial general elections held in municipalities during the year 1893-94 caused a considerable amount of excitement in many places, and several instances were brought to notice in which the validity of the elections was impugned on various pretexts in order to unseat successful candidates. In April 1894, when the subject was still fresh in the memory of all concerned, the Commissioners of Divisions were called upon to report whether the past elections pointed to the necessity for any amendment in the rules for conducting the proceedings, which had then been in force since August 1889. On receipt of their reports a revised draft of the rules was made and circulated for general opinion, after which the rules were finally framed. In the meantime, however, the law underwent an important change in regard to the qualifications for voting at municipal elections, and the opportunity was taken to bring the rules into accordance with the law. The main feature of the change in the rules was the transfer to the Municipal Commissioners and Chairman of the powers hitherto exercised by the District Magistrate in regard to the control of election proceedings. The next general elections, which were to have been held during the months of November and December 1890, have been postponed to the first week of March 1897, in order to enable the preliminaries to be arranged in accordance with the terms of the revised election rules.

Compensation for ferry rights.

33. A question was raised by the Magistrate of Monghyr regarding the title of proprietors of private ferries to compensation for rights to ferries acquired by Government. After consulting the Legal Remembrancer, it was decided that the mere registration of a private ferry under the existing Ferry Rules does

not *ipso facto* entitle any person to compensation under section 17 of Act I (B.C.) of 1885 in every case when a ferry has been appropriated by Government.

Water-supply.

34. The water-works for the Howrah Municipality, referred to in paragraph 34 of the report for 1894-95, were completed during the year, and the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act for the imposition and levy of water-rates were extended to the Municipality. With the object of improving their system of water-supply and ensuring the purity of the water, the Darjeeling Municipality, with the sanction of Government, entered into an agreement with Messrs. Heatly and Grosham for the construction of a Pasteur-Chamberland filter at a total cost of Rs. 62,000, on the condition that half of this sum should be paid when the work was completed and the filter found to act efficiently, and the other half after three years. The Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality submitted a scheme for the extension of the water-works in that town, and proposed to borrow three lakhs of rupees from Government for the purpose. The Sanitary Board, who were consulted in the matter, having given a favourable opinion, the scheme and the loan were sanctioned.

Dacca water-works loan.

35. In order to facilitate the repayment of the balance of the loan obtained by them from Government in December 1889 for the extension of their water-supply, the Dacca Municipal Commissioners proposed to borrow Rs. 1,16,302 from the Mitford Hospital Fund, which consists of Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 1,76,000 held in trust by them as managers of the institution. They subsequently asked for permission to raise another lakh of rupees for laying down pipes for an unfiltered water-supply for watering roads and flushing surface drains in the town. Of this amount, it was proposed that Rs. 50,000 should be met from the unexpended balance of the donation given by the late Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny Miah for the purpose of supplying the town with filtered water, and that the rest should be borrowed from the Hospital Fund. With the advice of the law officers of Government, the Commissioners were asked to combine the two proposals and to submit a formal application for the sanction of the Government of India. It was at the same time pointed out to them that they ought to raise the house-tax from 8 to 10 per cent., and record a formal resolution at a meeting, binding themselves to repay Rs. 1,05,000 to the Hospital Fund, and providing sufficient security for the maintenance and proper management of the hospital and the water-works.

Rules for the preparation, submission, and execution of projects for water-supply or drainage by local authorities.

36. Cases having occurred in which important works had been carried out by local authorities without reference to Government, it was considered desirable that the practice should, if possible, be stopped. With this object in view, a set of rules were framed for the preparation, submission, and execution of projects for water-supply or drainage by local authorities under section 69, sub-sections (2) and (4) of the Bengal Municipal Act and section 138, sub-sections (*e*) and (*n*) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.

Flushing of the Nator moats.

37. The town of Nator, in the district of Rajshahi, has long been notorious for its unhealthiness, which was reported to be due mainly to the filthy state of the tanks and the extensive moats which lie around the residence of the Nator Raj family, and

on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their supply of drinking-water. Attempts were from time to time made to improve the condition of these moats without any effect, and it was not till September 1895 that the Commissioner reported that a scheme, prepared by the District Engineer and estimated to cost Rs. 6,000, for flushing the moats and the *Laldighi* by water from the river Godai, had been completed and that the Raj family had agreed to bear all the expenses. This settlement of a question which had been under discussion for about fourteen years was approved by Government, and the correspondence was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Drainage of the town of Monghyr.

38. The attention of Government was drawn to the insanitary construction of the houses in the town of Monghyr, whereby the drainage of the roads was seriously obstructed. It was pointed out to the Commissioner that the evil was one to be remedied by a vigorous use of sections 202 and 223 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, as amended by Act IV of 1894, and that the first step necessary was to induce the Municipal Commissioners to make use of those sections. Action has since been taken on these lines.

Statistics.

39. The number of mufassal municipalities in existence at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 146, and the population within the municipal limits amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the preceding year. The total number of rate-payers in these towns was 456,050, or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16·8 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varied from 20·2 in the Presidency Division to 13·58 in the Bhagalpur Division. General elections were held in two municipalities only, viz., Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas. The elections were keenly contested in two out of four wards of the former, and two out of three of the latter Municipality, the percentage of voters who attended ranging from 43 to 61 per cent. of the number entitled to vote. The average incidence of taxation throughout the municipalities of Bengal (except Calcutta) rose from annas 13-7 in the previous year to annas 14-1, inclusive of the tax paid on Government buildings. In 37 towns, as against 31 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of the population, whilst in 53 towns, as against 62 in the previous year, it fell short of 8 annas per head. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 29,91,606, of which 78·1 per cent. was collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 25,27,826, Rs. 20,89,234 was realised during the year.

There was a total net increase in the income of the municipalities (excluding Calcutta) of Rs. 71,510, the increase of income from taxation amounting to Rs. 74,115, or 3·2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The total municipal expenditure was Rs. 41,31,562, against Rs. 40,07,711 in 1894-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Formation of Union Committees in Bengal.

40. The system of Union Committees was further extended during the year. In the Burdwan Division altogether 21 Unions have been started—6 in each of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. In the Presidency Division there are 32

Unions—3 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore and 6 in Khulna. In the Tippera district of the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed during the year. The Committees have for the most part been entrusted with the control of pounds and village roads, and of matters relating to sanitation and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, the authority of the Union Committees has been restricted to mere inspection, and no power of control over those institutions has been conferred on them. The income of the Union Committees consists of (*a*) net pound receipts, (*b*) a consolidated grant from the District Board for the maintenance of village roads and for sanitation and water-supply, (*c*) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. As most of these Unions were formed late in the year, it is too early as yet to express a decided opinion as to their success.

Amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

41. A Bill to amend the *Bengal Local Self-Government Act of* 1885 was drawn up during the year. The immediate object of this Bill is to enable District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle and the prevention and cure of the diseases of these and other domestic animals. The opportunity has been taken to amend certain sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies; and a clause has been inserted in section 138 empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. Provisions have also been added empowering District Boards to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. After the Bill had been introduced into Council and referred to a select Committee its provisions were greatly extended so as to legalise the levy of tolls by District Boards subject to certain conditions, and to empower Union Committees to raise a small local tax mainly for the purposes of village water-supply and sanitation. Opinions were invited on the enlarged Bill, and these are now under consideration.

Results of the year.

42. The number of District and Local Boards remained the same as in the previous year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,70,987, against Rs. 66,74,986 in 1894-95, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred by the Boards upon civil works, including roads, buildings, water-supply and drainage rose from Rs. 41,72,578, or 50·5 per cent. on their total expenditure, to Rs. 44,71,881, or 63·0 per cent. The amount spent on education increased from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs 12,26,642, or from 21·5 per cent., to 23·1 per cent. on ordinary income. The total expenditure on sanitation increased from Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95 to Rs. 99,040 in 1895-96. On the improvement of water-supply the total outlay was Rs. 65,894, against Rs. 63,768, the largest expenditure (Rs. 16,910) being incurred in the Dacca Division. The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000, prescribed by this Government last year, was attained only in Mymensingh and Monghyr, where the expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 7,857 respectively. Systematic inquiries are being made under the special orders of Government into the

sufficiency of the rural water-supply throughout the Province, and the subject is being considered in connection with the Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act.

SANITATION.

Drainage Bill.

43. The Sanitary Drainage Bill was passed into law during the year. No applications were made to Government to put the Act into effect in any local area.

Analysis of water.

44. In order to relieve the Chemical Examiner to Government of the work which devolved on him in connection with the analysis of samples of drinking water for municipalities and local areas, arrangements were made in January 1894 with Mr. Norman Rudolf, Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer at Siwan, in the district of Saran, for conducting analyses, and local bodies were instructed to send samples of water to him for examination, on payment of prescribed fees. The Sanitary Board, Bengal, however, represented that the analysis of water was too important a matter to be left to the chance of a private practitioner, however capable, being willing to carry it on, and that it would be a better and more permanent plan to strengthen the establishment of the Chemical Examiner and entrust the work to him. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed in this view, and as it happened that Mr. Rudolf was giving up his business at the time, the opportunity was taken to adopt the Sanitary Board's suggestion, and orders were issued through the Sanitary Commissioner instructing all local bodies to send in future their samples of water for analysis to the Chemical Examiner.

Tube-wells.

45. In order to provide a cheap and at the same time pure supply of water in poor municipalities and in rural areas, tube-wells have been introduced, experimentally, in certain districts in the Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions. The Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, during his tours of inspection in the interior examined some of these wells, and submitted a note of the result of his examinations. The conclusion he arrived at was that tube-wells were especially suited for loose sandy soil, but in hard laterite soil or in clay it was impossible to get them to work. In coast tracts subject to tidal influence the water is brackish, and tube-wells cannot be used. As the note contained important and useful information, a copy of it was circulated to all Commissioners of Divisions for communication to District Boards and municipalities.

Vaccination.

46. A considerable step in advance was made in Faridpur by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Northern Bengal Circle, who induced 36,240 Forazi Muhammadans, including the leaders of the community, to submit to vaccination with lanoline lymph.

It was stated in the last Administration Report that arrangements had been made to provide the Nepal Darbar with a regular supply of vaccine lymph from the Darjeeling Depôt. Of the lymph sent last year, three consignments out of five proved inert, owing to the change of temperature, but 894 persons in all were vaccinated, 573 being successful. The Medical Officer in charge of the Bir Hospital, Nepal, has taught the arm-to-arm method to a number of vaccinators, who will commence work next season.

Insanitary condition of the Terai.

47. In July 1895 the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division submitted *a report on the unhealthiness of the Darjeeling* Terai and certain measures proposed with the *object of improving its sanitary condition.* The Deputy Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling had made a personal inspection of the unhealthy tracts, and proposed—

(i) To circulate, for the information and guidance of managers of tea-gardens and others in the Terai, a note on sanitation in the Terai.

(ii) To make known, through the agency of chaukidars and village schools, the advantage of boiling all water which is to be used for drinking.

(iii) To provide as an experimental measure a boiler of the Alipore Jail pattern for drinking-water at Siliguri, at an initial cost of Rs. 400 and Rs. 196 a year for maintenance.

(iv) To appoint a Civil Hospital Assistant, at an estimated cost of Rs. 800 a year, to visit the hâts and villages of the Terai, and afford medical relief to the people.

(v) To establish a dispensary with 10 beds at Pankabari, at an initial cost of Rs. 5,000 for building and equipment, and Rs. 624 a year for establishment and maintenance, to be met from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and the Government Estate Improvement Fund.

(vi) To construct wells in different parts of the Terai, at the cost of local funds, as has been done in the Duars.

(vii) To bring under regulation the markets in the Terai, in order to prevent the sale of bad food.

(viii) That an officer of the Sanitary Department should be deputed from time to time to inspect the sanitary arrangements in cooly-lines, in order to ascertain what remediable defects exist.

All the above proposals were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. Sanction was at the same time accorded to the payment from Provincial revenues of the sum of Rs. 8,000 in addition to the amount available from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, in order to carry out the scheme.

MEDICAL.

Vesting of the Howrah General Hospital in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

48. The Howrah General Hospital was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the management of the institution being retained in the hands of the existing Committee, under a scheme drawn up in accordance with the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

Medical education.

49. A Committee was appointed in December 1893 to consider the position of Civil Hospital Assistants in Bengal, the condition and requirements of vernacular medical schools, and cognate matters. The Committee submitted two reports—one dealing with the training, pay, and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants, and the other with questions relating to medical education and the vernacular medical schools. In accordance with the Committee's recommendations, an Assistant Surgeon was added to the staff of lecturers

at the Cuttack Medical School, and the resident Assistant Surgeons in all the vernacular medical schools were replaced by Civil Hospital Assistants. The school allowance for Assistant Surgeons was revised and regulated according to the grade of each incumbent, and a teaching allowance of Rs. 20 a month was sanctioned for each Civil Hospital Assistant employed as a teacher in the vernacular medical schools.

The course of study in all the vernacular medical schools was extended from three to four years, and the scholarships and free studentships awarded at these institutions were distributed over the four years' course. It was also decided to grant stipends of Rs. 20 a month after the third year to a certain number of students who elected for Government service and executed the requisite security bond. The number of students was limited to 250 at the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, and to 160 at each of the other medical schools, exclusive of female students and of those students who, having failed to pass in one subject at the final examination, were permitted to go back to the school to study for a further examination.

In order to encourage female medical education, a hostel was built near the Sealdah Medical School for the accommodation of female students, and arrangements were made at the other medical schools for the education of this class of students. It was decided to award special scholarships of Rs. 20 a month to promising female students in the University for the purpose of study in the certificate classes at the Medical College, female students at the vernacular schools receiving scholarships of Rs. 7 a month. These scholarships are conditional on the holders binding themselves to serve Government for four years at a fixed rate of pay, if called upon to do so within a year of their passing out of the College or school. Female students will be allowed, whether they hold special scholarships or not, to compete for the ordinary scholarships attached to the College or school and for all class prizes, medals, and certificates, but special prizes for them are to be abolished. They will be exempted also from the rule of the Medical College that a student who receives a scholarship of Rs. 20 or upwards shall pay fees.

Establishment of a Central Asylum for both European and Native lunatics.

50. The Government of India forwarded a note on the administration of lunatic asylums in India by two of the Members of the Hemp Drugs Commission, together with a copy of a memorandum on the subject by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, and invited the opinion of this Government on the various points raised therein. The conclusions that had been arrived at were that mental disease was not always systematically or sympathetically treated in Indian asylums, that the management of lunatics within the asylums was left too much to subordinates, and that sufficient attention was not paid to classification of the patients. These effects were said to be due partly to bad buildings, and partly to the system under which the charge of a lunatic asylum was a minor part of the work of the Civil Surgeon instead of the work of a full-time officer, other causes being the inefficiency of the subordinate establishments, and the omission of medical officers, superior and subordinate, to make a special study of insanity. With the object of remedying these defects, the Government of India desired especially to know how far it would be practicable, without large additional expense, to amalgamate the

asylums, so that the larger ones might be in charge of a full-time officer, and to improve the subordinate agency by introducing the study of insanity into the curriculum of medical schools. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed generally in the conclusions arrived at by the Government of India, and a proposal for the establishment at Bandel, near Hooghly, of a central asylum for both European and Native lunatics was submitted after the close of the year.

Tenure of appointments of Principal and Professors of the Medical College and Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital.

51. It has been decided by the Government of India that the tenure of the appointments of Principal and Professors of the Medical College and Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital shall be limited in the first instance to five years, the Local Government having power to grant extensions for similar periods to an officer whose service is approved by it. The orders will not apply to the present incumbents.

Nursing arrangements—Campbell Hospital.

52. The Vernacular Medical School Committee recommended, among other matters, the improvement of the nursing arrangements of the Campbell Hospital. Enquiries were accordingly made whether the Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution could supply a staff of nurses for the Hospital, but this was found to be impracticable, and at the instance of the Superintendent of the Hospital, the employment of a matron and eight nurses was sanctioned at a monthly cost of Rs. 260, in addition to the 16 *dhais* already employed on Rs. 6 each a month.

Cholera inoculation.

53. In order to conduct a series of experiments in the system of protective inoculation with cholera virus, two junior Commissioned Medical Officers and an Assistant Surgeon were placed on duty with Mons. Haffkine. Operations were undertaken by this staff in the cooly depôts at Calcutta, Raniganj, Asansol and Purulia, and ultimately at Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. All District Officers were asked to inform Mons. Haffkine of any outbreaks of cholera in an epidemic form.

Extension of the use of *indigenous* drugs in India.

54. With a view to encouraging the increased use in the medical depôts of indigenous drugs of known therapeutic value, the Government of India in their Resolution of the 31st October 1895 appointed a Committee to consider the whole question in a practical way. The Committee consisted of Drs. King, McConnell, Warden, and Watt, and Rai Kanay Lal Dey Bahadur. The report of the Committee was not received during the year.

Sale and possession of poisons in India.

55. The Government of India having invited attention to the question of the advisability of legislating for the purpose of restricting and regulating the sale and possession of poisons in India, the Inspectors-General of Police and Civil Hospitals, the Bengal and National Chambers of Commerce, the Agents of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and all Commissioners of Divisions were consulted on the subject. The replies had not all been received at the close of the year.

Establishment of a bacteriological laboratory in Agra and the training of young medical officers.

56. A proposal was made by the Government of India, for the training of young medical officers in bacteriology and chemical analysis, to establish a bacteriological laboratory in Agra and a central laboratory for chemical analysis in Calcutta, where the medico-legal and commercial chemical

work of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Assam would be done. The Government of Bengal supported the scheme of the Imperial Laboratory at Agra, on the ground that such a laboratory would serve as a training school in bacteriology for young officers of the Indian Medical Service, and possibly also for members of the subordinate staff of the Sanitary Department when reorganised. The arrangements suggested for the establishment in Calcutta of a chemical laboratory were also accepted, and an approximate estimate of the additional cost involved was furnished for the information of the Government of India.

Grant of medical certificates.

57. In order to equalize the distribution among medical officers at the Presidency of the work of examining and granting medical certificates to Government servants and candidates for Government service, revised rules allotting particular departments of the service to special medical officers were issued in supersession of all previous orders on the subject. In the mufussil this duty was, as heretofore, assigned to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district.

MARINE.

Marine legislation.

58. Of legislative measures considered by the Marine Department of this Government during the year 1895-96, the most important, perhaps, was the Bill framed by the Government of India in 1893, to amend and consolidate the several enactments relating to passenger traffic by sea and merchant shipping. The criticisms which, at the request of the Government of India, were offered in 1894 by the Government of Bengal, led to a revision of the Bill by a Select Committee appointed by the Government of India, and a further expression of the Bengal Government's opinion was invited in March 1895.

The views of the local officers on the amendments made were then communicated to the Government of India, but a further expression of the views of this Government was reserved until the Bill had been recast into the shape in which it would be likely to be passed.

Pilgrim traffic.

59. Another measure of great importance on which the Bengal Government was consulted by the Government of India was the Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships' Act of 1887. The many evils in connection with the pilgrim traffic between India and Mecca had long been recognised, and had formed the subject of a correspondence between the Government of India and other Maritime Governments for some years previous to 1894, when the International Sanitary Conference, held at Paris, drew public attention to it. The proposals which were then made, together with this Government's comments on them, were described in the Summary of 1894-95. Based on the suggestions made by the several Governments which had been consulted, a Bill was framed by the Government of India for the regulation of the pilgrim traffic, and a set of rules drafted under its provisions. The opinion of the Bengal Government was invited on both the Bill and the rules, and was communicated to the Government of India in August 1895. Several modifications were suggested, and the Bill was passed into law on the 4th October following. The rules under it were, however, still under discussion at the close of the year.

At the instance of the Inspector-General of Police, measures were taken during the year to stop the overcrowding of steamers carrying pilgrims and coolies between Calcuttta and Chandbally. Owners or Agents of such vessels will in future be prosecuted whenever they disregard the rules regulating the number of passengers which may be carried.

Insurance Liabilities.

60. In November 1895, the opinion of this Government was invited by the Government of India on a request, urged by two of the most prominent Inland Steamer Companies, that the law relating to common carriers might be amended, so as to relieve the River Steamer Companies in India from some of their present liabilities as insurers of cargo. In reply, the Lieutenant-Governor gave it as his opinion that no modification could be made in the law in so far as it made the carriers responsible for any loss occasioned by negligence or criminal acts, but that there would be no objection to amendments to provide for making six months from the date of loss the period of limitation of suits to enforce such liability, and to extend the power of signing special contracts, under section 6 of Act III of 1865, to the person delivering the goods, whether duly authorized by the owner or not.

The James and Mary Sands.

61. Considerable anxiety was caused to shipowners in November 1895 by the partial closing of the channel of the Hooghly at the James and Mary Sands. The depth of water in No. 4 track diminished to 7 feet at low water, and it was predicted by many that the river would shortly be entirely closed to vessels of deep draught. These gloomy forebodings were soon dispelled by the channel deepening again, but the matter was considered very serious, and led to much discussion. As opinions, however, differed regarding the measures which might be taken to arrest the further deterioration of the river, the Port Commissioners decided, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, to obtain the best expert advice possible on the problem. The services of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, of wide reputation in such matters, were secured, and that gentleman made a careful investigation of the whole subject. He returned to England to write his report, and it has not as yet been received.

Fresh-water mark.

62. Early in 1895 a proposal was submitted to the Government of India to provide an additional rule under the Deck and Load Lines Act of 1891, for an Indian Summer Fresh-water mark on vessels trading in Indian waters. The Board of Trade at first objected to the proposal, but subsequently agreed to it, and a rule was then framed and submitted to the Government of India.

Fort William sewage.

63. Another matter of importance which has been dealt with by the Marine Department during the year, is the provision of an efficient sewage system for Fort William. The problem presented is a most difficult one to solve satisfactorily. On the one hand, the nuisance created by the discharge of the liquid portion of the sewage into the Hooghly, near the Fort, has long been held to be intolerable. On the other, the Military authorities decline to allow the construction of underground drains in or about the Fort. Various measures have been suggested since the attention of Government was first directed to the matter in 1889, but the difficulty of satisfying the requirements of both the Military authorities and the Calcutta Municipality has hitherto prevented the adoption of any of the schemes put forward. At the close of the year, the Municipal

Commissioners proposed that all the sewage, both liquid and solid, should be conveyed to a large depôt on the Budge-Budge Road which is under construction. The matter is still under consideration.

Difficulty of landing goods at Chittagong.

64. The discussion on the question of providing Chittagong with increased facilities for the landing and shipping of goods was continued during the year. It was started in 1893 by proposals which were then made for the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Port Trust. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Apjohn and O'Conor, appointed by the Government of India, submitted an exhaustive report in December of that year, in which they showed that it would not be necessary to construct more than one jetty, and suggested that the Railway Company might be allowed to acquire a piece of the foreshore for the landing and storing of material. In submitting this report to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that he was willing to accept the recommendations of the Committee subject to certain conditions. One of these was that the Railway Company were to construct any jetties which were required for their traffic on the foreshore which they were to be permitted to acquire.

The Government of India, while accepting generally the recommendations of the Committee, demurred to some of the conditions proposed by this Government, and were of opinion that the Port Trust, and not the Railway Company, should construct the jetties. A reference was then made to the Chittagong Port Commissioners, and elicited a reply that the Port were unable, for want of funds, to undertake the work of building a jetty, and suggested that the Railway might be permitted to construct it. In September 1895, the Government of India was again addressed, and a hope expressed that the negotiations which were going on with the Railway Company with regard to the proposed jetty, might soon be brought to a successful termination. It was added that the Lieutenant-Governor did not advocate making a loan to the Port Trust for the work.

In reply, the Government of India stated that the cost of the jetties which the Railway proposed to construct would amount to 5¾ lakhs of rupees, and that they could not sanction this expenditure as a debit against the Capital of the Railway. They did not consider the provision of such accommodation a proper object for the expenditure of Imperial Funds or the business of the Railway, and held that it should be arranged for by the Port with the assistance of the Local Government. They added that the necessity for the construction of the jetties was not established. This letter was followed by another, in which the Government of India stated that the Secretary of State, upon representations made to him by the Railway Company, was of opinion that facilities for the landing and shipping of goods should be provided at Chittagong without further delay, and that it was necessary to concert measures to this effect as soon as possible. The question was still undecided at the close of the year.

Unemployed seamen.

65. A matter which caused the Government no small anxiety during the year was the large number of discharged seamen who were brought to Calcutta from other ports. With no prospect of finding employment, it was recognised that if they were allowed to remain long in Calcutta, they would be reduced to extreme destitution, and probably have recourse to robbery and violence. It therefore became necessary to send a large number of them to England at Government expense.

With a view to stop this evil, all Colonial Governments were requested to discourage discharged seamen from resorting to Calcutta in the hope of finding employment, and the Government of India was asked to instruct all Local Governments to take stricter measures to prevent, under section 4 of Act XIII of 1876, the discharge of seamen at the ports under their jurisdiction, unless there were a reasonable chance of their re-employment. The advisability of enacting for the Colonies some measure similar to section 4 of Act III of 1876 was also impressed on the Secretary of State by the Government of India.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural enquiries and improvements.

66. A Conference, consisting of the officers named on the margin, with the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, as President, was held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th January, and the 10th and 11th February 1896, to meet Sir Edward Buck, who had been deputed by the Government of India to visit this and other provinces in order to ascertain the views of Local Governments upon the recommendations of the Agricultural Conference which met at Simla in October 1893. The proceedings of the Conference have been submitted to the Supreme Government, together with an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's views.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
The Hon'ble M. Finucane, C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
E. W. Collin, Esq., C.S., Collector of 24-Parganas.
W. C. Macpherson, Esq., C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
G. A. Grierson, Esq., C.I.E., PH. D., Magistrate of Howrah.
Maulvi Delawar Hosaen Ahmad, B.A., Inspector-General of Registration.

The Conference discussed, among other questions, the possibility of affording relief in Bengal, as is done in other provinces on the occurrence of seasonal calamities, by the suspension or remission of revenue, on the condition that suspension or remission of rent be also granted by the landlords to their tenants. The conclusion reached was that in neither permanently nor temporarily-settled estates could this condition be enforced without recourse to legislation, which is both unnecessary and unadvisable in Bengal. Moreover, it is always open to Government, if necessity arises, to offer to suspend or remit payment of revenue in the latter class of estates conditionally on the suspension or remission of rent and to insist upon the conditions being fulfilled.

In permanently-settled tracts it is scarcely possible to give increased facilities for the collection of information regarding the deterioration of lands, but in regard to temporarily-settled areas the Lieutenant-Governor accepted the opinion of the Conference that, as these lands came under resettlement, arrangements should if possible be made for assimilating the system of land records to that pursued in other provinces.

Analytical reports on the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Cuttack, and Lohardaga have in recent years been prepared by officers of the Agricultural Department and published. It was thought by the Conference that similar analyses should be made for one or two more districts, and that a scheme should then be drawn up with a view to investigating and remedying, in the order of their importance, the deficiencies of agricultural method, such as the neglect of available manures.

It has been proposed to attach to the Agricultural Department a special Engineer, who should advise upon the construction of wind-mills, water-ways, pumps, the use of improved agricultural implements, and kindred matters. The Board of Revenue have been requested to report on this proposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the suggestions of the Conference for the encouragement of special agricultural instruction, and an application has been made for the sanction of the Government of India to the opening of an Agricultural Class in the Sibpur Engineering College. The Conference also suggested the possibility of insisting on a greater knowledge of survey, settlement, and agricultural matters, among both young civilians and Deputy Collectors, and of utilizing the Sibpur College for this purpose. The Board have been requested to consider the question further.

Sir Alfred Croft showed at the Conference that the position of the agricultural population in Bengal, from an educational point of view, is by no means so backward as was supposed. It is, however, certain that the methods of instruction are capable of amendment. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the suggestion of the Conference that the Science course in primary and middle schools should be remodelled so as to include, at different stages, various branches of the elements of agriculture, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to consider how this suggestion can best be carried out.

The amendment of the Bengal Municipal and Local Self-Government Acts to legalise expenditure of money for veterinary purposes.

67. In connection with the proposal for the organisation of a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service in this Province, the question arose whether Municipalities and District Boards were legally competent to devote a portion of their funds to the establishment of veterinary dispensaries and to the employment of the passed students of the Bengal Veterinary Institution as veterinary assistants in charge of those dispensaries. It was found that section 69 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, which laid down the purposes to which municipal funds might be applied, did not recognise the expenditure of money on veterinary matters. Doubts were also entertained as to whether section 100 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, empowered *District Boards* to make contributions for the same purposes. Legislation was accordingly undertaken by this Government, at the instance of the Government of India, in January 1896, to amend these Acts with a view to legalise the expenditures of the kind referred to. The amendment proposed to be made in the Bengal Municipal Act has, after the close of the year under report, passed into law and appeared as section 7 of Act II (B.C.) of 1896, but the Bill to make the corresponding amendment in the Bengal Local Self-Government Act is still pending in the Bengal Legislative Council.

Extension of the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act to the Sonepur and Kalimpong and Barhampur fairs.

68. With a view to prevent the spread of glanders and farcy among animals collected at the annual fairs of Sonepur in Saran, Barhampur in Shahabad, and Kalimpong in Darjeeling, the provisions of the Bengal Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1880, have been extended to the areas occupied by those fairs during the period that they are held. The Superintendent of the Civil

Veterinary Department, Bengal, will generally attend these fairs, but in case it should not be possible for him to do so on any particular occasion, there will be present one of four veterinary officers, who have since the close of the year been appointed for this purpose to be Veterinary Surgeons under Section 2 of Act VIII (B C.) of 1880.

FORESTS.

Statistics of the year.

69. An area of 13,348 square miles was under the control of the Forest Department during the year, and of this 44 per cent. consisted of fully reserved forest land, the remainder being composed of protected and unclassed State forests. There was but a slight increase of 38 square miles in the area of the reserved forests, but owing to the inclusion, for the first time, of the figures for the Santhal Parganas, 346 square miles were added to the area of protected forests. Special protective measures against fire were adopted during the year for 1,957 square miles or 33·3 per cent. of the total area of reserves. The total area burnt amounted to 584 square miles or 29·83 per cent. of the area protected, as compared with the exceptionally small percentage of 0·49 in the previous year and 37 per cent. in 1893-94. Settlement operations were concluded in respect of 93 square miles of reserved forests in the Darjeeling and Tista Forest Divisions, and working plans were completed for 225 square miles during the year. New buildings and roads have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,507 and Rs. 14,133 respectively. The total outturn of timber from all sources was about 55½ lakhs of cubic feet, and that of fuel about 327 lakhs, whilst 207 lakhs of bamboos were extracted and a sum of Rs. 3,28,864 was obtained from the sale of minor produce other than bamboos. The financial results are the best on record since the formation of the Forest Department. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 9,18,709 against an expenditure of Rs. 4,66,068, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4,52,641, against Rs. 3,97,072 during the year 1894-95.

Supply of sleepers.

70. The Forest Department entered into contracts to supply 15,000 and 2,000 sleepers to the East Coast and Darjeeling-Himalayan Railways, respectively, from the Angul and Kurseong Forest Divisions, through which these railways pass, and an extra grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to meet the necessary expenditure. Later on sanction was accorded to the Conservator of Forests to enter into another contract to supply 200,000 *sál* sleepers to the Rai Baroli-Benares Railway from the Singhbhum forests. The reasons which actuated the Lieutenant-Governor in sanctioning this large contract were, first, the probable profits of the undertaking; and secondly, the advantage of securing that wood should be used for the new railway from the first instead of iron, and that the wood used should be the produce of Bengal forests; for the forests of the North-Western Provinces are too young to yield the mature timber required for sleepers. If the Bengal Forest Department had not come forward at the time to supply the wants of the new railway, a valuable outlet for forest produce would in all probability have remained closed in the future. Moreover, there has been for years little or no demand for standing timber from the Singhbhum forests, and there was here an excellent opportunity to utilize the supply. Tenders were invited for the purchase of the timber as it stood, but owing to a combination in the trade, the offers made were so low as not to leave an adequate profit to the Department, which was

thus compelled to take up the manufacture of the sleepers itself. Since the close of the year the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has made a representation protesting against the Forest Department undertaking these contracts as being an infringement of the principle of non-interference with private enterprise. The Lieutenant-Governor was unable to accept the view of the Chamber, and at their request laid the matter before the Government of India. The Forest Department is one of the recognised State commercial departments, and should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be at liberty to conduct its business on commercial lines. The Government of India have since the close of the year expressed their concurrence with His Honour's views.

Reserved forests in Jalpaiguri.

71. Eight forests in the district of Jalpaiguri were constituted "Reserved Forests" under section 34 of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, by notification dated the 23rd January 1879: and in 1890 it was decided to prepare a record of the rights of private persons in these forests. On enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner, however, found that no such rights existed, but reported that the boundaries required revision. In 1895-96 a notification was finally issued describing these more accurately.

Rules to regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in Reserved and Protected forests.

72. Rules were passed in the earlier part of the year for the regulation of hunting, shooting, fishing, &c., in all reserved and protected forests in Bengal, with a view to prevent the extinction of certain harmless wild animals and birds, and also to protect the forests from fires occasioned by the carelessness of sportsmen. Among other things, one of the rules prohibited the public from fishing in the tidal waters of the Sundarbans, except under a license for which a fee of Rs. 5 was charged for one week, Rs. 10 for a month, and Rs. 20 for a year. The public and the officers of Government represented the hardship entailed by the operation of this rule, and the matter formed the subject of an interpellation in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Lieutenant-Governor held that the rule should not apply to tidal waters, and a proviso has accordingly been added to that effect.

Remittances of Forest Revenue by Postal Money-order.

73. Rules for the remittances of forest revenue by means of postal money-orders were approved by the Government of Bengal in July 1893, and have been found to work well. The Government of India decided that a similar procedure might with advantage be introduced into other provinces. The rules promulgated in Madras allowed the remittance of advances to disbursers, a matter for which the rules in force here did not provide. This improvement has been incorporated in the Bengal rules.

Rules for taking of security from the subordinate officers of the Forest Department.

74. It was decided during the year that the new rules for taking security from Government Officers generally should be made applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Officers of the Forest Department. Having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the Department, rules have been passed laying down that—

(1) Head-clerks of Forest Divisions must furnish security of not less than Rs. 500, ordinarily, and of Rs. 1,000 in special cases, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

(2) Forest Rangers must furnish security of Rs. 1,000; and, when in charge of revenue stations, of Rs. 2,000.

(3) Foresters must give security of Rs. 500; and, when in charge of revenue stations, of Rs. 1,000.

(4) Peons and guards need not give security in cash, unless they prefer to do so; but if they do not give security in cash, they must furnish a security bond, executed by some person of known respectability and solvency, for their good and honest conduct.

These Rules are applicable to permanent as well as officiating, and to present as well as future, incumbents. Security will be accepted in cash or Government promissory notes, or deducted by monthly instalments of not less than one-fourth of the pay of the officer at the discretion of the Conservator, and no other form of security shall be accepted, except in the case of peons and guards.

Protected Forests in Chota Nagpur.

75. During the year 1893-94, all waste-lands, in villages which are the property of Government in Chota Nagpur, were constituted "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, subject to existing rights, in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, into the nature and extent of which it was decided in February 1895 that no enquiries need be made, but that in Palamau, Singhbhum, and Manbhum advantage should be taken of settlement operations to prepare a record of forest-rights. In respect of Palamau, it was specially ordered that the village areas should be marked off in blocks of convenient shape, which should include, besides the village site and cultivated lands, such quantity of waste-land as would be sufficient for the needs of the villagers. All lands outside these blocks were to remain Protected Forest. These orders were not thoroughly understood by the local officers, and revised orders were issued in August 1895, directing that no regard should be paid to the old internal boundaries of the Government villages; but that the Settlement Officer should make new village boundaries, following natural features of the country and taking the cultivated blocks and adding to them waste-land to a reasonable extent: to every 100 acres of cultivated land, he might add 100 acres of waste, or as much as 200 acres, if the waste did not contain much valuable timber. The balance of waste-land was to be formed into blocks of Protected Forest, provided that blocks, less than half a square mile in area, were not to be made into Protected Forests. Effect is now being given to these orders.

Rules for the Khurda Protected Forests.

76. In August 1893, the Commissioner of Orissa reported that the liberty granted to the raiyats of the Government estate of Khurda to cut and remove certain kinds of trees on payment of a small annual fee of six pies per rupee of their rent by the Rules of May 1892 had resulted in the indiscriminate cutting of timber, and that the effect of the Rules had thus been prejudicial to the interests of Government and the poorer raiyats. It was, therefore, suggested that the Rules should be amended, so as (1) to prohibit the cutting of trees growing on the banks of tanks, or on the sides of roads, without permission of the Collector; (2) to restrict the privileges of wood-cutting and grazing in tracts where they have been abused; (3) to regulate the transport of forest produce; and (4) to prohibit the cutting of the *banyan* tree, and of other trees which ordinarily grow to a greater girth than two feet. It was also (5) proposed that the management of the Protected Forests should be transferred from the Forest to the Revenue Authorities.

After much deliberation, the Lieutenant-Governor negatived the proposals Nos. (3) and (5), and sanctioned the other proposals, with the approval of the Government of India. The rules were amended accordingly in December 1895. A list was prepared of 60 species of trees, which ordinarily grow to a greater girth than two feet, the cutting of which was prohibited. At the close of the year 1895-96, the Conservator of Forests represented that the prohibition to cut all the trees included in the list entailed hardship on the raiyats by depriving them of the use of fuel; and therefore suggested that the restriction should be removed in regard to 24 of those species of trees. This suggestion has been approved, and the list corrected accordingly.

Forest reserves.

77. At the close of the year 1894 the Board of Revenue reported that the Settlement Officer of the Western Duars had, in accordance with the previous instruction of Government, set apart 843 blocks of waste lands, covering an aggregate area of about 50,000 acres, for the formation of fuel and fodder reserves, and proposed that they should be placed under the management of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri until detailed enquiries could be made into the character of each block, and that the Forest Department should then formulate proposals for their reservation under the Forest Act. This proposal has been accepted by Government, and it was further laid down that, as a general rule, no block should be taken up by the Forest Department which is less than one square mile in area, unless it contain exceptionally good timber. Blocks declared unfit for inclusion in reserved or protected forests are to continue to be managed by the Deputy Commissioner through tahsildars, and should be leased out for grazing or cultivation.

Cinchona.

78. The total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations, excluding the nursery stock, at the close of the year was 3,483,701. The crop collected during the year amounted to 467,190 lbs. of dry bark against 500,534 lbs. in 1894-95, and consisted of 53,380 lbs. of red and 413,810 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 790¼ lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government institutions, was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to the bark cropped at the Government plantations, 170,000 lbs. of bark of the quinine-yielding sorts were purchased from certain tea companies in Darjeeling. The outturn of the factory was 9,004 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge. The receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the year were Rs. 1,89,630, against Rs. 1,44,103 in the previous year. Excluding Rs. 73,025 which was paid on account of the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and Rs. 34,000 paid for the purchase of bark from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, the expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,865, against Rs. 73,806 in 1894-95. The net profit on the working of the plantations amounted to Rs. 4,598, against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

79. The number of useful and important works undertaken during the year was greater than usual.

School hostels.

80. Attention was directed to the provision of hostels in connection with educational institutions, among which were a hostel for female students attending the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah. This hostel was built at a cost of Rs. 1,08,000, entirely from private contributions received from the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad and from the bequest of the late Mr. Walter Thompson of Behea. The Nawab Begum stipulated that it should be named after Lady Elliott, whose warm sympathy and active interest in any movement for bettering the condition of the women of this country was well known. The building, which is two-storied, is capable of accommodating 48 students.

The present arrangement of lodging students in the upper storey of the Calcutta Madrasa having been found inadequate and unsuitable, and donations to the extent of Rs. 19,000 having been received and further amounts promised for the erection of a separate boarding-house, Government promised to aid in the scheme by contributing one-half of the cost. It was decided to proceed with the acquisition of a plot of land and the construction of a hostel building, in the hope that the commencement of this useful work would elicit further contributions. It is a two-storied building, estimated to cost Rs. 1,05,343, and provides accommodation for 96 students; at present it is being erected as a two storied building, but the design allows of the addition of a third storey affording space for 52 more students. The site is to the north of the Madrasa, alongside the Principal's house, and contains sufficient area to permit of an extension of the buildings to accommodate a further number of 96 boys.

An additional three-storied building is also being constructed, on land specially acquired for the purpose, for the Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta, providing accommodation for 168 students, besides the number that are accommodated in the building erected in 1890. The dining rooms, kitchens, servants' quarters, bathing rooms, and latrine have been reconstructed on a larger and more suitable scale, and an infirmary has been added.

Numerous applications for admission into the boys' school at Kurseong having had to be refused for want of sufficient room, and the necessity for the provision of a middle class girls' school in the hills being acknowledged, it was decided to erect an entirely new building containing quarters for the staff of masters and accommodation for 200 boys. On the completion of these buildings the present boys' school will be converted into a girls' school.

The urgent need of reconstructing the Calcutta Medical College buildings and of making proper provision for the accommodation of the medical students had been fully recognised for several years. As a first step towards attaining this desirable object, plans were got out for a new Anatomical block, the construction of which was completed in time for the work of the dissecting classes in the cold season. Besides this building, the scheme contemplates the erection of a separate structure for the Chemical department of the College as well as for the Chemical Examiner's offices and laboratories, a Pathological and Physiological block, and a building to contain the Principal's office, library, students' rooms, and a large theatre with the necessary fittings. The construction of new quarters for the military students was also taken up as an essential work in connection with this project, since the erection of new buildings necessitates the demolition of existing quarters, and the sanction of the Government of India was applied for.

Jail buildings.

81. The necessity for improved sleeping barracks in Jails being recognized, a new double-storied barrack to accommodate 160 prisoners was completed, and a second barrack, similar to the first, was in progress in the Bhagalpur Central Jail. And it is proposed to erect three other barracks in the same jail to accommodate 200 prisoners each in place of the existing *kutcha* wards. Two new double-storied barracks to accommodate 104 prisoners each were under construction in the Buxar Central Jail, and arrangements were also being made for the supply of filtered water for cooking and drinking purposes, the Pasteur-Chamberland system of filtration being adopted.

In accordance with the wishes of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, a scheme has been prepared for supplying cubicles in the sleeping wards in jails on the type devised by this Government and approved of by the Government of India, with a slight modification in regard to the use of corrugated-iron divisions between cubicles, instead of wire-netting. On the completion of the cubicles which are now being provided in some of the new wards of the Bhagalpur, Jessore, and Hazaribagh Jails, it is proposed to supply cubicles in the remaining new wards of those jails and in the new barracks in the Buxar Central Jail, and subsequently in those jails which have wards most nearly approaching those in the new type plan, and also in the Gaya, Motihari, and Darbhanga Jails.

Hospitals.

82. A new hospital with the necessary subsidiary buildings was erected at Bhawanipur on the recommendation of the Committee which was appointed to report on the medical needs of Calcutta. The site was furnished by the Corporation. The accommodation consists of three wards containing 36 beds for native male patients and one ward with 12 beds for native females: provision has also been made for the treatment of out-patients and for an Assistant Surgeon and Lady Doctor to live on the premises. The usual kitchens and servants' quarters were also included.

The long-felt want of a lying-in ward for the Campbell Hospital, Soaldah, was supplied, accommodation being provided for 16 patients with an examination room, a confinement room, and a segregation ward.

Miscellaneous.

83. The new east block of the Indian Museum intended to provide accommodation for the officers and work rooms of the Museum and Geological Survey was completed, and the requisite fittings were being arranged for preparatory to the occupation of the building. The fitting up of show-cases and provision of other requisites for the Economic Court in the new Sudder Street block, Indian Museum, with a view to the proper and systematic exhibition of samples of products from their raw to the finished state, were sanctioned and put in hand, and arrangements were also made for supplying water to provide amply both for general and for fire protection purposes throughout the Museum buildings.

Additional accommodation was provided for the storage of forms in the Stamps and Stationery Department in a new three-storied building, which has been so designed that a fourth storey can be added if further accommodation is required hereafter.

Owing to the inadequacy of the accommodation provided for the civil courts in the buildings of the Magistrate-Collector at Howrah, it was proposed to remove the Munsifs from them, and a new double-storied court-house

was therefore sanctioned for the accommodation of five Munsifs and the Small Cause Court Judge, on the completion of which the rooms now occupied by the civil courts will be utilized by the Magistrate-Collector, who is greatly in need of additional space.

The question of residential accommodation for Munsifs in outlying stations where houses are not available, or are only to be had under circumstances that are not free from objection, came under consideration, and it was decided to prepare a type plan and to gradually supply the want of such accommodation.

The construction of a new four-storied building in the compound of the General Post Office for the accommodation of the office of the Comptroller of the Post Office was sanctioned by the Government of India, but for the present only a part of the project, namely, the ground floor, is being carried out.

Some important additions to the Opium Factory at Goolzarbagh were set on foot, viz., the construction of a new leaf godown and a new chest shed.

Establishment.

84. The most noticeable feature of the record of establishment matters during the year under review, are the questions raised, and the opinions expressed, in connection with the experimental scheme of entrusting Provincial Civil and Imperial works in certain districts to the control of their District Boards. Prominent amongst these questions was that of the remuneration to which District Engineers were entitled for the extra work imposed on them, more especially in those districts where their services were required for the supervision of work in Government and Ward's Estates.

As the period for which the scheme was sanctioned expired on the 31st March 1896, and as opinions on its working had been invited from all officers qualified to give them, it was decided to defer passing definite orders on the questions raised until the whole scheme had been carefully reviewed.

The sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded during the year to the appointment of an officer of the Public Works Department, drawing his grade pay and allowances, to fill the post of Sanitary Engineer. The provision for his salary will in future be made in the budget estimate of the Roads and Buildings Branch and not as hitherto in the Medical Budget.

Communications.

85. Among the more important projects for providing road communications in the province may be mentioned the feeder-roads to the Eastern and Northern sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Bengal Central Railway. A complete programme of feeder-roads to these lines has been prepared with the joint assistance of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Commissioners of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, and the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Central Railway. The feeder-roads have been arranged in their order of importance, and two officers of the Public Works Department, with suitable staff, have been deputed to survey the proposed roads and prepare estimates of their cost. Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of these surveys, and, when the work is finished, the Lieutenant-Governor has resolved to make public the information obtained, and to sanction grants from Provincial Revenues as far as possible. It is hoped the District Boards may be able to supplement these grants for the construction of the roads. Three projects have already been prepared, and are now under scrutiny, and these, it is expected, will

absorb the whole of the provision of Rs. 60,000, made in the Budget for 1896-97, for feeder-roads to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Other projects will be taken up in their order of importance as funds become available.

The subject of road communications in the Duars has engaged the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and it has been decided to prepare a scheme of feeder-roads to the Duars Railway and for the traffic requirements of the district generally. Separate schedules have been drawn up, giving a complete list of existing roads in the Eastern and Western Duars, as well as new lines of roads proposed. The scheme is now receiving the attention of the Commissioner of the Division, and it is hoped that it will shortly reach Government.

Schedules are also under preparation of roads to be maintained or constructed in the several districts of Bengal, and proposals are now awaited from Divisional and District Officers in regard to the drawing up of a detailed scheme of such roads.

Of the larger bridges sanctioned for construction, the bridge over the Poonpoon river, between Baroon and Aurangabad on the Grand Trunk Road in the Gaya district, was the most important. A project was sanctioned for replacing the existing and unsatisfactory suspension bridge over the Poonpoon by a light iron girder-bridge at a cost of Rs. 30,475.

Sanction was also accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 16,184 for constructing a masonry bridge across the Dhauria nala on the 47th mile of the Cuttack-Puri Road.

Military.

86. Towards the improvement of road communications in Sikhim an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned for an iron suspension bridge of 215 feet span over the Tista River at Tokul, and special repairs were also ordered, at a cost of Rs. 2,500, on the road from Gnatong to the Jalep Pass.

Calcutta Electric-Lighting Act.

87. The draft Bill, which has been for some time under consideration, to facilitate and regulate the establishment of works for the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes within any part of Calcutta, was made law by the passing of the Calcutta Electric-Lighting Act, 1895. Its provisions extend to the whole area of the town of Calcutta, as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, but power is reserved for extending its provisions to the Howrah Municipality. Under this legislation the Government of Bengal is empowered, from time to time, to grant licenses to any Company or person to supply electricity for any public or private purposes within any specified area of Calcutta, and to make rules in relation to applications for licenses, &c. A set of rules has been framed and published with respect to applications for licenses, and intimation has been made to this Government by two or three Calcutta Firms of their intention to apply for the grant of licenses under the Act, as soon as certain preliminary steps, which have been laid down, are complied with.

The sanction of the Government of India was accorded to contracts being given out to Messrs. F. & C. Osler and Messrs. Martin & Co. for the supply of materials and completing the installations for lighting the Alipore Jail and the Sibpur College respectively by electricity. It is intended to utilize the surplus power at the Alipore Jail to light the Lieutenant-Governor's residence at Belvedere.

Indo-European telegraphic rates.

88. At the request of the Government of India, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were placed in possession of correspondence regarding the reduction, urged by the Karachi and Rangoon Chambers of Commerce, of rates for telegraph messages between India and Europe in view of the assembling of the International Telegraph Conference at Buda Pesth in 1896. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, while noting with considerable satisfaction the expressed intention of the Government of India to press for a reduction of the charges for Indo-European messages on the occurrence of a favourable opportunity, contended that the reduction made at the Berlin Conference was so slight as practically to have but little effect, and that on the other hand a reduction of rates would be more than made up by the increase in traffic in mercantile messages. The Committee also held the opinion that the charge of 3 francs, or, say, 2*s.* 6*d.*, instead of the present charge of 5 francs, or 4*s.* per word, would, as in the case of Australia and South Africa, not only increase the present traffic, but create an entirely new branch of traffic highly productive to the telegraph companies, and of the greatest value as a convenience to the general body of the Indian communities. The Lieutenant-Governor, in placing these suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce before the Government of India, gave them his strong support. In a subsequent communication the Government of India requested that the Chamber of Commerce might be informed that delegates from the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments would be sent to represent the interests of the Government of India at the Buda Pesth Conference, and that the Secretary of State had been informed of the representations made by the various Chambers of Commerce in favour of a reduction of rates.

A protest put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the compulsory use of the Berne Official Vocabulary as a Code to be brought into general use for telegraphic purposes, on the ground of its being incomplete and unsuitable, was communicated to the Government of India. In answer, the Government of India pointed out that the matter is one for primary action by British and other European delegates to the Buda Pesth Conference, affecting as it does European interests only, *i.e.*, as regards telegraph traffic between European countries. The Indian delegates to the Buda Pesth Conference will have no *locus standi* to move in the matter, but the Government of India will have no objection to their co-operation in opposing the use of the Berne Official Vocabulary in Europe if a suitable opportunity offers.

Railways.

89. The principal lines sanctioned for construction during the year under review were the Lakhiserai-Gaya Railway and the extension of the East Indian Railway from Moghalserai to Gaya. The former is to be constructed by the East Indian Railway on behalf of the South Bihar Railway Company, Limited, while the latter is to be taken in hand as a part of the East Indian Railway "Grand Chord" scheme, which, if the contemplated extension to Barakar is carried out, will save about 57 miles in direct communication with Calcutta. In regard to the Moghalserai extension, it may be mentioned that the scheme has met with much opposition from the Chambers of Commerce of Upper India and Bengal and the Calcutta Trades' Association, who advocate the construction by a company other than

the East Indian Railway Company of a line from Moghalsorai through Palamau, Sini and Midnapore to Calcutta as being more desirable from a trade point of view. The objection of these bodies having however been overruled by the Secretary of State, the construction of the Moghalsorai-Gaya line has been entrusted to the East Indian Railway, to be carried out as a part of that undertaking.

Sanction has also been accorded to the construction, as an extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system, of a line from Sini *vid* Midnapore to Calcutta and from Midnapore to Cuttack.

The following surveys were undertaken by the East Indian Railway, viz.—for a line from Burdwan to Katwa and from Katwa to Hooghly; also for a railway from Bhagalpur *vid* Bousi to Ahmedpur, with a branch to Baidyanath. A concession for the latter has been applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson.

The extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from the right bank of the Torsa river was sanctioned during the year, and a survey is in progress for the extension of the line from Cooch Behar to Santrabari.

Surveys were also undertaken for the following lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, viz., an extension from Rajbari to Faridpur on the Eastern Section, and from Lalmonirhat to the Tista river and from Saidpur to Titalya on the Northern Section.

Surveys were also undertaken for the extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh line to Jamalpur and Subhankhali, and a reconnaissance survey was made for alternative routes for connecting Upper Bengal with Gauhati and Assam.

Survey reports and estimates were submitted by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for alternative branch lines from Hilli to Kaliganj and from Sultanpur *vid* Bogra to Kaliganj. The latter alignment has been adopted, and the Indian and General Investment Trust Limited, of London, has been offered a concession by the Government of India for its construction on branch line terms.

The views of this Government on the prospects of the feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway, proposed by Sir W. B. Hudson, from Sakri station to Jainagar were in favour of its construction, and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

A survey was made for an extension from Khagaria to Katihar in connection with the proposed chord on the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Hajipur *vid* Begumserai and Garhara to Khagaria.

Messrs. George Yule and Company of London, on behalf of the Indian Railway Syndicate, have applied for a concession for a branch line from Gogri on the Ganges to Birpur on the Nipal Frontier to be constructed and worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. This project has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, who has suggested a slight alteration in its alignment, viz., that the line should take off a little further east from the Ganges, opposite Sultanganj station.

A satisfactory termination has been arrived at in the matter of the longstanding dispute regarding the amount of compensation payable by the Bengal and North-Western Railway for damage done to the crops of certain raiyats of the Saran district, owing to the construction by that Railway of an embankment near Bunwarchak station, the Railway Company having

agreed to pay the sum of Rs. 10,000 in full of all claims for distribution among the raiyats.

The question of the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Madaripur, and the establishment of a ferry service connecting Madaripur with the Assam-Bengal Railway at Chandpur, engaged the further attention of this Government, and on this subject the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were also obtained and communicated to the Government of India. These views, which were unfavourable to the extension from Singhia to Madaripur, were concurred in by Sir Charles Elliott; they did not, however, conflict with the Lieutenant-Governor's previously expressed opinion in favour of the construction of a line from Singhia to Lohagara on the Madhumati, which, in the opinion of His Honour, will serve a great deal of local traffic.

In the matter of tramway construction a concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin and Company of Calcutta for a 2-feet 6-inch gauge tramway between the right bank of the river Choorni at Ranaghat and the left bank of the river Jollinghee at Krishnagar, with a siding 1½ miles long, to be constructed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the standard gauge from Ranaghat station to the left bank of the Choorni. The line, it is expected, will shortly be carried out.

IRRIGATION.

Areas irrigated.

90. The area irrigated by the canals in Bengal during the year 1895-96 was 614,600 acres as compared with 530,200 acres in the previous year, showing an increase of 84,400 acres. The increase occurred chiefly in the area commanded by the Sone Canals, and may be attributed to the insufficient rainfall of the season. Practically no rain fell from October to March, and the area under rabi crops was consequently largely extended.

Revenue.

91. The net revenue from all major works in Bengal was Rs. 2,20,400, as compared with Rs. 1,36,000 in the previous year. The working expenses show a satisfactory reduction of over Rs. 79,000.

Reduction of silt deposit—Sone Canals.

92. The measures adopted to check the deposits of silt in the Sone Canals have met with well-merited success. The annual cost of clearing the heads of the two main canals has hitherto exceeded Rs. 65,000. During the year 1895-96 there has been a great change. Practically no dredging was done, and the cost of clearing the heads of the Main Eastern and Main Western Canals will be less than Rs. 7,000. The total cost of silt clearance from the whole of the Sone Canals will be about Rs. 16,000, as compared with the average of nearly a lakh of rupees.

Completion report—Orissa Canals.

93. The construction estimate of the Orissa Canals project was closed on the 31st March 1895, and up to that date the outlay amounted to Rs. 2,61,84,061. The further expenditure required to complete works already sanctioned, but which had either not been commenced or had not been completed on the 31st March 1895, was Rs. 1,86,621. The total cost of the project is therefore Rs. 2,63,70,682. As the result of this outlay, the province

of Orissa has been provided with the following works, which are for the most part situated in the Cuttack district:—Seven weirs across river channels, with an aggregate length of 3½ miles, and constituting, with the canal head sluices and entrance locks, the most extensive system of head works of any canal system in India. There are 204¾ miles of canals which are navigable in addition to carrying water for irrigation. These canals communicate with tidal waters at five points, of which the more important are the locks at Alba and Jumboo. The former gives the most direct route to Chandbali, and thence by sea-going steamers to Calcutta, while the latter opens into tidal creeks leading to False Point harbour. There are also 75 miles of canal for irrigation only.

The distributaries aggregate 1,091¾ miles in length. First-class embankments for a total length of 172½ miles have been constructed and charged to the project which give protection to an area of over 850 square miles. More than 200 miles of drainage cuts have been made to prevent the soil being water-logged from the use of canal irrigation, and a considerable number of natural drainage channels have been opened up and made more efficient. The aggregate supply of water available at the heads of the main canals is 6,058 cubic feet per second, out of which 5,340 might be usefully employed in irrigation. With this supply it is probable that in a year of drought, the area on which a full crop could be guaranteed would be about 272,000 acres. The largest area hitherto irrigated is 186,627 acres. The Orissa Canals have proved an expensive undertaking, and there is little hope of their becoming remunerative, but on the other hand the works have been and are of great value to Orissa. The large expenditure has greatly improved the position of the labouring classes. Trade has been developed, and a large area has been put practically beyond the fear of famine.

Completion reports of the Orissa Coast Canal, the Circular and Eastern Canals, the Hijili Tidal Canal.

94. The construction estimates of the Orissa Coast Canal, the Circular and Eastern Canals, and the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal were formally closed at the end of 1894, but at that time there still remained works which, although sanctioned, were incomplete or had not been commenced. These works have since been carried on, and are now nearly finished. The completion reports were compiled during the past year. The *Hijili Tidal Canal* was referred to in the Administration Report of last year, and it is only necessary to say here that the supply sluice at Terapakhia has been completed, and the extension of the Kalinagar lock has made good progress, and is nearly finished. Little now remains to complete this project, which will place the Hijili Canal in the same state of efficiency as that of the Coast Canal, of which it forms a part. The growth of the revenue from this canal has fallen a little short of the original forecast, but it is calculated that the net revenue after the completion of the works should yield a return of 2¾ per cent. on the direct capital outlay.

The *Orissa Coast Canal* was commenced in 1880-81, and was opened for traffic in 1888-89. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 44,74,941. At the time of closing the construction estimate in 1894, the works which were incomplete or not commenced were for the most part minor, though involving a considerable expenditure. These works have since progressed,

and are now almost completed. As regards financial results, the actual receipts for the first nine years have fallen short of the original forecast, and during this time the canal has not paid its expenses. The damages caused by the cyclones in 1885 and 1887 necessitated heavy expenditure on repairs, and since the River Subarnarika changed its course, the expense of keeping open a channel to the Jamcoonda lock has been great. The total yearly cost of maintenance is now calculated to be Rs. 79,460, and the probable receipts, Rs. 1,50,000. The net revenue would therefore be Rs. 70,540, or 1·6 per cent. on the capital outlay, exclusive of indirect charges. This forecast is made for the 19th year, or 1898-99. The country bordering on the canal is still backward, and requires opening up, and a further growth of revenue after the year named may reasonably be expected.

All the works included in the construction estimate of the *Circular and Eastern Canals*, which was closed in 1894, have been completed. In this scheme are included Tolly's Nulla and the Circular and new cut canals, the latter forming the northern and the former the southern boundary of Calcutta. The Eastern Canals extend from Dhappa to Barisal, a distance of nearly 200 miles, and consist of a series of artificial cuts which connect the natural drainage lines of the Ganges delta. It is not possible to show with certainty the financial position of these canals, there being no Capital Account. An approximate account of expenditure was made out in 1882-83 for and up to that year, and to this account yearly additions have been made of sums expended on extensions and improvements. This constitutes the Capital Account of the Canals, and the expenditure thus recorded up to the time of closing the construction estimate amounted to Rs. 53,57,446. As regards revenue from the canals, very considerable fluctuations have taken place in the last ten years, and it is evident that the gross revenue is decreasing. The principal reasons for this are competition with the railway and reduction of tolls. This year the percentage of net revenue to Capital was 3·7.

Water communication between Khulna and Madaripur.

95. The question of providing water communication between Khulna, the terminus of the Central Bengal Railway, and Madaripur, a large jute centre in the Faridpur district, has been considered for years. A canal was at one time proposed, but the estimated cost was very large, and in view of railway extension, the matter was never very seriously taken up. A more feasible, and comparatively inexpensive, alternative was to open out and improve the *bhil* route between these two places, and this is now being done. The route adopted is that used during the flood season by steamers and flats, and the work consists of cuts through bad bends, deepening in the centre, where the tides meet and there is an accumulation of silt, and clearing away jungle and trees. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 22,388.

Booriganga river.

96. The silting up of the Booriganga river at Dacca, which has attracted attention for some time, has lately caused anxiety on account of the formation of a bar at its western extremity, and the subsequent formation of a large *char* immediately opposite the town of Dacca. The question is one of considerable importance, as the closing up of the Booriganga might cause extreme unhealthiness in the town of Dacca and the diversion of its trade elsewhere. The efforts of the local authorities to improve matters seemed to produce no good

result, and recently the Chairman of the Dacca Rivers Improvement Joint-Committee applied to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, for advice on the subject. The Chief Engineer visited Dacca and investigated the existing condition of the river. Surveys are being made which, by comparison with the surveys of former years, will show what changes in the river have actually occurred. The Chief Engineer will then be able to suggest the construction of training works, which will probably have the effect of throwing more water down the Booriganga and improving the state of things generally.

Kosi river.

97. The case of the Kosi river was referred to last year. It was thought that this river was showing signs of an intention to shift its course in an easterly direction, and this action on the part of the river was viewed with some alarm and gave rise to much comment. An experienced Executive Engineer was selected to conduct an exhaustive investigation of the whole question, and his report was awaited with interest. The result of the investigation has been to allay all fear of imminent danger. It seems that there is no immediate prospect of any great change occurring in the course of the Kosi, and that expenditure on training works is unnecessary; in fact, it is better to leave the river alone for the present. Elaborate surveys have been made, on which all changes of the river will be recorded; its movements will be carefully watched, and suitable measures will be adopted when necessary.

Bhangore khal.

98. The improvement of the Bhangore khal in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals has been under consideration for the last 20 years. This khal is about 17 miles in length, and forms part of the inner boat route of the Eastern Canals between the Biddiadhari, or Central Salt Lake Channel, and the Kultigong, which is a branch of the Matla. These rivers run north and south; and as the direction of the Bhangore khal is from east to west, the tides enter from both ends, meet in the centre, and silt up the channel so rapidly that only boats of moderate draft can pass at high water. The cost of keeping this portion of the boat route open has yearly been increasing, and now amounts to an average of nearly Rs. 38,000. The need for decided action became very pressing, not only on account of increasing cost of maintenance, but also because the revenue and usefulness of the canals were steadily decreasing. At last, however, the question has been satisfactorily settled, and a scheme for the canalization of the Bhangore khal is being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,84,513. The future maintenance charges, together with interest on the capital expended, are calculated at Rs. 60,000. Against this there will be an annual saving of some Rs. 40,000 on silt clearance, and it is expected that the increase in traffic receipts will exceed Rs. 30,000. The works are to be completed by March 1898.

Roopnarain embankments.

99. The encroachment of the Roopnarain river on its left bank necessitates the retirement of the existing protective embankment at several places. One such retired line is about to be made at Mellock at a cost of Rs. 12,219. On the right bank of the Roopnarain, the construction of a long length of retired line at Nagoria has been proposed, the cost of which would amount to about half a lakh of rupees. There is, however, no immediate necessity for this line, and its construction is held in abeyance.

Bhagirathi embankment.

100. The question of the retirement of the Bhagirathi left embankment has now been finally settled. It has been said that there is probably no other embankment in Bengal which has been injured or breached so often, which has given so much trouble to maintain, or which has been the subject of so much discussion. Three schemes have been suggested as solutions to this problem—to embank the Bhagwangola road, to embank the Dowanserai road, and to abandon all the embankments. The scheme which has now been adopted is that for embanking the Bhagwangola road. This road is 7¾ miles long, and connects the embankments on the Bhagirathi with those on the Jellinghi. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1,48,129, and will be carried out as funds are available.

Ampta drainage project.

101. The question of draining the Ampta swamp, which has received attention for many years, has now resolved itself into a workable scheme. The project has been worked out in detail, and is now under consideration, the estimated cost of the works being Rs. 9,50,359. The estimate provides for the drainage of 112·51 square miles in the Ampta basin, and 75 square miles in the adjoining Madaria basin by means of over 25½ miles of drainage channels. The area benefited by the project will be 67 square miles, and the annual value of the improvement is calculated at Rs. 1,57,855, which represents a return of 11·6 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Report of the Drainage Commissioners.

102. The original cost of the Dankuni Scheme, including maintenance charges up to the time of capitalization, has been realized, and fair progress was made during the year in the realization of the capitalized maintenance charges. Howrah Scheme.—The original cost and capitalized maintenance charges have been apportioned together, and the collections were fairly good during the past year. The survey operations in connection with the Rajapur Scheme were completed, and the records prepared during the year. The preliminary apportionments have also been made and confirmed by the Drainage Commissioners.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Finance.

103. The total Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 14,41,27,161 in 1895-96, against Rs. 13,79,36,863 in 1894-95; and the charges were Rs. 2,79,20,361, against Rs. 2,29,07,641 in the preceding year. Both the receipts and charges of 1895-96 showed increases of Rs. 61,90,298 and Rs. 49,22,720, respectively, or a net improvement of Rs. 12,67,578. The increase under receipts took place mainly under Customs (62½ lakhs) owing to the re-imposition of import duties, and partly under Salt (2¾ lakhs), Excise (6 lakhs), and Interest (3¾ lakhs). The increase in expenditure was chiefly under Opium (45½ lakhs), and was due to the larger production of the year, viz., 69,084 maunds, as against 50,673 in 1894-95, and partly also to the raising of the price paid to cultivators. There was also an increase of 1½ lakhs under Land Revenue for larger outlay on settlement operations and of 1¾ lakhs under Stationery and Printing, owing to the increased demands for paper by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the presses of the Postal Department.

Provincial Finance.

104. The financial results of the year 1895-96 were very satisfactory. It opened with a balance of Rs. 43,21,996 and closed with a balance of Rs. 57,89,149, so that there was a provincial surplus of Rs. 14,67,153. The total receipts in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 4,58,27,096, against Rs. 4,46,23,191 in 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 12,03,905. The special contribution of 3 lakhs levied by the Government of India in 1894-95 was refunded in 1895-96. Increased assignments were received from the Imperial revenues for the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal and for additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House on the introduction of the new Tariff Act. The Excise revenue showed an increase of more than 2 lakhs under various heads, and there were smaller increases under Salt, Assessed Taxes, and Forests.

On the expenditure side the total charges rose from Rs. 4,29,25,233 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,43,59,943 in 1895-96, so that there was an increase of Rs. 14,34,710. The increase was made up of 1½ lakhs under Land Revenue, partly under partition establishment and partly under improvements in Government estates; 1½ lakhs under Customs for increased establishments entertained in consequence of the introduction of the new Tariff Act; 2½ lakhs under Jails for larger outlay in the purchase of raw materials; 1⅓ lakhs under Police for carrying out the improvements recommended by the Police Commission; 1 lakh under Minor Departments for purchase of cinchona bark and up-keep of the Nimbong plantation; 1 lakh under Irrigation Minor Works owing to the transfer of the suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baitarni Division from Major Works, Imperial, to this head; and 6 lakhs for increased expenditure on civil buildings and roads.

Local finance.

105. Including the newly-created District Chaukidari Reward Fund, there were altogether nine Incorporated Local Funds on the books of the Accountant-General. The total receipts of these amounted to Rs. 92,14,992, and the charges to Rs. 96,47,483, so that the balance at the beginning of the year was reduced by Rs. 4,32,491 at the end of the year. The total receipts of the Excluded Local Funds, including those from Municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 27,02,172, and the charges to Rs. 28,26,048: they closed the year with a balance of Rs. 5,86,860, against Rs. 6,48,736 at the end of the preceding year. The new funds created during the year were the Lebong Cantonment Fund in Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar Fund; while, on the other hand, the Cantonment Hospital Fund was closed on the 31st March 1896, and the hospital at Dum-Dum was on the 1st April 1896 converted into an out-door dispensary.

Currency notes.

106. The balance of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 41,61,455 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 42,92,170 at the close, or by Rs. 1,30,715. The value of notes supplied to the treasuries by the Bank of Bengal to meet local requirements was Rs. 22,92,375, against Rs. 30,33,900 in 1894-95. The remittances made to the Bank of Bengal by the Calcutta Collectorate, the 24-Parganas, and Howrah amounted to Rs. 86,67,320, against Rs. 80,77,865 in the preceding year. The remittances of surplus notes made to Calcutta by

all the district treasuries aggregated Rs. 1,09,86,745, against Rs. 1,03,05,480 in 1894-95. The total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues came to Rs. 3,06,17,525, the highest figure on record, while the value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government was Rs. 1,33,48,875.

Identification by finger impressions.

107. Sir William Herschel's system of securing the identification of persons by finger impressions having worked well in the Registration Department, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Bengal Government, sanctioned its introduction, as an experimental measure, into the Lower Provinces of Bengal, for the purpose of identifying Government pensioners. It was laid down at the same time that a thumb impression should be taken in the service books of non-gazetted officers, and that in all cases when an officer is sent for medical examination, the examining Medical Officer or Board should obtain the thumb impression of the candidate on the medical certificate.

Increase in the salaries of menial servants and poddars.

108. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to raise the salaries of poddars attached to district and sub-divisional treasuries at an additional expenditure of about Rs. 6,000 per annum. It was also proposed to increase by one rupee the pay of all whole-time menial servants of Government, who receive less than Rs. 6 a month, the annual cost involved being estimated approximately at Rs. 50,000.

Financial Statement in Council.

109. The year under review is the fourth in which the Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal was laid before the Provincial Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary to Government. The Statement was read on the 28th March 1896, and discussed on the 4th April. Several questions were asked by one of the Hon'ble Members, and the Hon'ble the President, in allowing the questions to be put and answered before the discussion on the Budget, observed that this practice was irregular, and that the procedure in Bengal ought to conform to that of the Supreme Council, where any member could draw attention to any point in the statement, obtain the necessary information from the Finance Member, and deal with it in his speech after the Statement had been explained to the Council. In the discussion on the Budget which followed, reference was made by the non-official members to the possibility of making larger grants for education, of introducing an agricultural primer in primary schools, of providing school instruction for Muhammadan girls of good family, and of establishing scholarships for the education of young men of this country in Europe with a view to their admission into the Education Department on their return to India. The attention of the Government was also called to the desirability of increasing the number of Munsifs and constructing houses for them in outlying stations; to the necessity of making grants for the provision of a better water-supply, and adopting measures for the prevention of outbreaks of cholera; to the growth of stamp and excise revenue and the administration of the Excise Department, especially with reference to the recommendations of the Excise Commission; to the salaries of menial and ministerial officers of Government; to the improvement of the Calcutta hospitals; to the reduction of institution fees in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; to private competition with jail manufactures; and to the form in which the Financial Statement is presented. The Financial Secretary and two other official

members having replied at length, the discussion was concluded by the Hon'ble the President, who observed that, if the finances continued to prosper, this Province could usefully spend larger sums on education, and stated his intention of practically remodelling several of the hospitals in Calcutta.

LAND REVENUE.

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

110. Proposals for recasting Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, relating to the record of rights and settlement of rents, and for amending certain other sections of that Act, were considered during the year 1894-95; they have been submitted to the Government of India since the close of the year, and are still under consideration.

Extension of section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act to Orissa.

111. Section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, extended to Orissa during the latter part of the year 1895-96.

Landlord and tenant in Chota Nagpur.

112. In November 1892 Sir Charles Elliott visited Chota Nagpur chiefly for the purpose of discussing the extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act to that Division, and the supplementary Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents and the commutation of predial services. He directed the Commissioner to hold a conference of persons representing the interests of both landlords and tenants, and to discuss with them certain points which required to be settled. This conference was held in 1893-94; and the Bill already mentioned was revised in the light of the suggestions made. After being further considered by the Board of Revenue and Government, the revised Bill was submitted to the Government of India for sanction to its introduction into the Bengal Legislative Council. During 1894-95 the Supreme Government communicated their criticisms on this Bill. A Bill, amended in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India, was submitted to that Government for approval during the year 1895-96. The introduction of the Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council, with certain modifications, has since been sanctioned.

Settlement of ghatwali tenures in Bankura.

113. The ghatwali tenures in Bankura are divided into the three following classes:—(1) The *zamindari panchaki*, *i.e.*, those lands the *panchak* or quit-rents of which are paid to the Government through the zamindars; (2) the *sarkari panchaki*, *i.e.*, those ghatwali lands which by a special arrangement between the Government and the Raja of Bishenpur, to whom they then belonged, were in 1802 taken over by the Government, the Government collecting the ghatwal's quit-rent, and granting a corresponding abatement of revenue to the Raja. It was further stipulated that if the Government ever relieved the ghatwals of their services, their tenures would be "reannexed to the zamindari." (3) *Bepanchaki* ghatwali lands, which paid no quit-rent. The total area occupied by these ghatwali lands is about 271 square miles, of which about 89 square miles are sarkari panchaki and be-panchaki, and about 182 square miles are zamindari panchaki. The number of sarkari panchaki ghats is 43, of bepanchaki ghats 9, and of zamindari panchaki 218—total 270. The panchak realized from the sarkari panchaki ghats is Rs. 5,003 and from the zamindari panchaki ghats Rs. 5,806—total Rs. 10,809. The services which the ghatwals, as a sort of inferior

police, used to render are no longer required by Government, and Sir Charles Elliott decided to undertake the settlement of a few ghats without legislation by amicable arrangement on the following conditions:—(*a*) That the figures as to area of the survey of 1880 to 1887 be accepted; (*b*) that the lands be assessed with rent at a rate about 25 per cent. below current rates; and (*c*) that the ghat be settled with the zamindar, the Maharaja of Burdwan, at 50 per cent. of the assets, the ghatwals henceforth becoming raiyats of the zamindar. It was ruled by Sir Charles Elliott that the status of the ghatwals would be that of occupancy raiyats, the raiyats under them being held to be entitled by custom to acquire a right of occupancy.

Settlement operations were commenced in December 1894, and were at first confined to panchaki and bepanchaki ghats. Up to 31st March 1896, 30 out of the 52 sarkari panchaki and bepanchaki ghats were settled at a rental of Rs. 25,949. Work was begun in the zamindari panchaki ghats during the latter part of 1895-96. The increase of revenue expected is Rs. 54,000.

Since the close of the year the Government has ordered that the principles on which the settlement of these ghatwali lands were being conducted should be reconsidered; and the question of legislation for the commutation of ghatwali services is under consideration.

Mica Mine Rules.

114. In December 1888, when there were no general rules to regulate the grant of mining rights in Government lands, a set of rules was, with the approval of the Government of India, issued especially for the mica mines in the district of Hazaribagh, in the Chota Nagpur Division. In May 1892 the Supreme Government promulgated general rules, and the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur was asked to report whether they were suitable to the case of mica, and how the rules of 1888 had worked. He replied that the general rules of May 1892 were not suitable to mica mines, and that the mica mine rules of December 1888 had worked satisfactorily, except in certain matters of detail, in respect of which they required amendment. It was therefore proposed to the Government of India that the general rules of May 1892 should not be applied to mica mines, but that the old rules of 1888 might be allowed to stand with the modifications rendered necessary by experience of their working. The general rules of May 1892 have since been superseded by rules published in December 1894, and the Supreme Government have directed that mica leases should be granted under these rules, with such modifications as were indicated. These modifications have been made, and the new rules will be published for general information as soon as the form of the mica mine lease has been adapted to the altered conditions.

Rules for the grant of waste lands for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.

115. The rules for the grant of waste lands for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, originally promulgated in 1888, were republished with the approval of the Government of India in 1893-94. In February 1895 the Indian Tea Association made the following objections and suggestions with regard to the revised rules:—

(*a*) that the extreme penalty of forfeiture of a lease (both preliminary and renewed) on failure to comply with any condition thereof

was additional to the penalty of fine in some cases, and was too severe to be properly applied to other cases;

(*b*) that working instructions should be laid down for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri modifying the absolute character of the Waste Land Rules;

(*c*) that the Deputy Commissioner should keep a register of the Calcutta agents of the tea-garden lessees to whom, before penalties were incurred or extreme steps taken, notice should be sent in case of any disregard of Government requirements by the local representatives; and

(*d*) that the renewed lease form contained no express provision for a further renewal.

Sir Charles Elliott agreed to the proposal that the Deputy Commissioner should keep a register of agents of tea gardens and should communicate with them before imposing penalties. It was also admitted that the form of renewed lease should contain provision for a further renewal. A revised form of lease was proposed, distinguishing the clauses entailing liability to forfeiture from those entailing liability to a pecuniary penalty; but Government, considering that the power of appeal afforded a sufficient guarantee for the reasonable enforcement of the rules, declined to modify their requirements by the issue of a separate set of instructions. Sir Charles Elliott further proposed the following important changes, viz.—

(1) that the Board of Revenue should be omitted from the chain of correspondence with regard to tea land grants;

(2) that the leases should be put up to auction, and not merely granted to the first applicant;

(3) that grants for tea cultivation should, unless under very exceptional circumstances, be limited to 1,500 acres;

(4) that transfers and amalgamations of grants should not be allowed unless 5 per cent. of the land leased had already been cleared and planted with tea, and that a fee of Rs. 2 per acre should be levied on such transfers and amalgamations;

(5) that provision should be made in the leases for the addition of such clauses as may be found necessary to these leases on renewal.

These proposed changes were embodied in a draft of rules on which the Indian Tea Association and the Board were consulted. Their opinions were generally unfavourable to the proposals, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie decided to adopt them only in a modified form. The following were the most important points in which the draft rules finally submitted for the sanction of the Government of India differed from the rules of 1894:—

(1) The imposition of a fee of one rupee per acre on the transfer of applications and of annas 2 per acre on the transfer of preliminary leases;

(2) the extension of the ordinary limit of tea grants within the competence of the Deputy Commissioner and the Board to 1,500 and 3,000 acres respectively; and

(3) the taking power to add additional clauses to the leases on renewal, provided they are not inconsistent with the law and the terms of the original leases.

The Government of India has sanctioned these rules with the following amendments, which have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and revised rules have accordingly been published:—

(*a*) that a transfer fee of one rupee per acre should be levied if less than 5 per cent. of the area leased has been brought under tea before the date of transfer, and a fee of two annas per acre if not less than 5 per cent. of the area leased has been brought under tea before the date of transfer;

(*b*) that power be reserved to the Local Government to exclude any particular area (whether before or after application made) from the system of free grant under these rules, and to sell grants under the rules in that area by auction on such terms of sale and in such manner as the Local Government may determine.

By the order of the Lieutenant-Governor, all pending applications for the grant of tea leases are to be disposed of under the new rules.

Amendment of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

116. Towards the close of the year 1894-95, a Bill to amend the law relating to the Recovery of Public Demands was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council, and became Act I (*B.C.*) of 1895. Certain errors and omissions in the Act, chiefly of a clerical nature, have since been discovered, and with a view to rectifying these, a Bill to amend Act I (B.C.) of 1895 has been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council since the close of the year under report, with the sanction of the Government of India. The opportunity has been taken to include in the Bill all demands specified in enactments subsequent to Bengal Act VII of 1868, and to correct certain clerical errors in sections 6 (2), 15, and 16 of the Act and in Form No. 2 of the Schedule.

Certificate Department.

117. The formation of a separate establishment for certificate work, and the entertainment from 1st April 1894 of a fixed permanent staff, calculated at 1,200 cases per man per annum on the average number of cases instituted during the three years 1888-89 to 1890-91, were sanctioned in January 1894. Since that time changes had been made in the strength of the temporary and permanent establishments of certain districts; it was therefore found necessary in 1895-96 to revise the whole certificate establishment. The permanent establishment now sanctioned will number 135 muharrirs and head-muharrirs and 2 daftaries, and will cost Rs. 3,200 a month. Its cost is to be borne by Government and the Cess Department in the proportion which the number of certificates issued on behalf of Government and the Court of Wards bears to the number issued on behalf of the Cess Department, the calculation for each year being made on the average of the three preceding years. The pay of daftaries and of the temporary establishment is to be charged entirely to the Cess Department. The Board of Revenue were asked to consider whether it was possible to fix a sliding scale to regulate the employment of certificate muharrirs, similar to that which now governs the employment of process-peons. The Board have since the close of the year formulated a scheme of this kind, which is now under the consideration of Government.

Amendment of the Partition Act.

118. In March 1895 a Bill, framed in consultation with the Board of Revenue to amend the Estates Partition Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1876, was submitted to the Government of India. The following were the principal changes which it was proposed to make in the existing law:—

(1) that no partition be made, the result of which would be to create separate estates with a land-revenue demand not greater than Rs. 100;
(2) that a survey and a record of existing rights be made to serve as the basis of each partition according to the procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act.
(3) that the "general arrangement" be abolished as a distinct stage in the process of partition, and
(4) that the number of separate appeals be reduced so as to save time, labour, and expense without materially curtailing the power of appeal.

The Government of India agreed that the law required amendment, and accepted the Bill subject to certain modifications. These have now been embodied in the draft Bill which was resubmitted for the approval of the Supreme Government in December 1895. The more important points in which the Bill has been revised are the following:—

(1) the scope of the Bill is now confined to partitions, by which the responsibility for payment of the Government revenue is divided; and the power of making partitions, which are merely separations of proprietary interests, without involving partition of revenue, is left unaltered and may be exercised through the Civil Courts;
(2) the interests of tenants are safeguarded by a provision that the Partition Deputy Collector shall, when tenants' holdings are subdivided in partition proceedings, apportion the rents among the landlords and notify the apportionment to the tenants concerned.

The revised Bill also lays down the terms on which the Deputy Collector may, instead of himself making a survey and preparing a record-of-rights, accept the map and records prepared at a previous survey or partition, or by the parties themselves. In accordance with the further instructions of the Government of India the Bill was further revised on certain minor points, and was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council after the close of the year.

Tauzi frauds in the Burdwan Collectorate.

118. In 1893 the estates ledgers of the Burdwan Collectorate were found to be suspicious, and the accounts of each estate from 1879-80 were checked by a special establishment. The result showed that the net amount due to Government on account of the mistakes brought to light was Rs. 39,158, of which Rs. 38,071 were due from the Burdwan Raj and Rs. 1,087 from other proprietors. Instructions have been issued to the Board that steps should at once be taken to recover all sums due to Government.

Examination of the tauzi accounts of the Hooghly Collectorate.

120. Suspicion of frauds also arose in connection with the tauzi accounts of the Hooghly Collectorate, and there too a special establishment was found necessary to look into the registers relating to the years 1881-82 to 1891-92. This enquiry was concluded during the year, and the Collector's Completion Report was received after its close. A net discrepancy of Rs. 46,510 was discovered between the figures of the Estates Ledger and those of the Accountant's Register of Land Revenue, of which amount Government has been defrauded. Certain zamindars had been credited with less than they had actually paid. The difference will be placed to their credit. The French Government had regularly paid land revenue for their estates in Chandernagore to the late tauzi navis, who misappropriated the whole or part of a sum of Rs. 6,541 paid to him on this account. He has been convicted for this offence and sentenced to imprisonment; and this Government has no claim upon the French Government for the sum which he embezzled. With the other zamindars against whose estates short payments have been found the case is different, and it has been decided to call upon them to make good the arrears, and failing payment, to sell their estates.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the deputation of two Deputy Collectors experimentally for six months to examine the tauzi accounts of other districts, and they have received orders to commence with those districts which have large outstanding balances.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Chief tracts under survey and settlement.

121. The summary paragraphs on surveys and settlements, prefixed to the Provincial Administration Report for 1894-95, were written on the eve of Sir Charles Elliott's departure from this country, and the opportunity was taken to review the progress of survey and settlement work in this Province during his tenure of office down to the close of the survey year ending 30th September 1895. For the financial year ending 31st March 1896 there is therefore no great change to record in the chief tracts under survey and settlement as mentioned in the report for 1894-95. In North Bihar a small area was taken in hand in the district of Darbhanga under special circumstances, but, with the exception of traverse survey made for about 1,058 square miles, the district as a whole still remained to be dealt with. The only addition of any importance to the areas under survey and settlement was that of 87 Paharia villages in the Damin-i-koh Government estate, covering an area of about 112 square miles. As in previous years, the work everywhere proceeded without friction or disturbance.

The Cadastral Survey.

122. Up to the close of the financial year 1895-96 the total area cadastrally surveyed in the district of Muzaffarpur was 2,927·02 square miles, and the survey of the remaining 147·98 square miles has since been completed. It was brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that the settlement procedure laid down in the Tenancy Act was not suited to the shifting character of *diara* lands, and orders have been passed that such lands should be excluded from the operations now in progress. *Diara* lands temporarily settled are to be dealt with under the Regulations, and those in permanently-settled estates

will be altogether excluded unless the landlords or tenants desire a survey and deposit the cost of the work.

In Champaran a jungle-tract of about 208 square miles in the north of the district, known as Arazi Janglistan, has been excluded from the operations, as containing no inhabited or cultivated villages; and in the villages bordering on this tract the waste and jungle lands have been surveyed in blocks, only main features, such as streams, being shown in the maps. An area of 1,027 square miles was surveyed during the year, and the total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of March 1896 was 3,107 square miles. The total area of the district is 3,531 square miles, and the remaining 126 square miles have been surveyed since the close of the year.

The area of the district of Saran is 2,623 square miles. At the end of the year, an area of about 255 square miles remained to be *traversed*, 1,101·48 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed.

In Darbhanga (the whole area of which district is 3,335 square miles) the traverse survey of about 1,200 square miles remained to be done; and taluk Lahiri, covering 15·19 square miles was the only area cadastrally surveyed. This tract was separately brought under survey and settlement under section 101 (2) (*b*) of the Tenancy Act, with the object of settling certain disputes which existed between landlords and tenants.

The settlement staff was at work in Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran. Considerable progress was made in the first two districts, and the records of a large number of villages were finally published. In order to simplify work, the practice of entering all four boundaries of *each field* in the parchas given to landlords and raiyats has been discontinued, and only two boundaries are now entered in the *parchas*, *though* the entry of all four continues to be made in the khatians.

The question was raised whether rights in trees should be entered in the settlement record as a special incident. In the view that the record of rights *should* be confined to essentials, and that matters which are not properly speaking "*incidents*" of a tenure should not be *entered in the record* in connection with that tenure, the following *directions have* been given with regard to the entry of rights in trees:—first, the right of the zamindar to cut down isolated trees, or to take a share of their value if they fall, should not be entered; secondly, in the case of *fruit-trees which* produce annually, the manner of dividing the produce should be recorded; *thirdly*, in the case of groves, the right to cut the trees and to share the value of the timber should be entered.

123. Considerable progress was made in the survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya during the year under report. The total estimated area under settlement of rents was 492·40 square miles, which included 101·40 square miles of the Balkhara Mahals jointly held by the Raj and Government in equal shares of 8 annas each. The whole of this area was cadastrally surveyed during the year, and attestation was completed of 548 out of 642 villages comprised within that area. The total number of villages of which the draft and final records of rights were published under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, were respectively 516 and 409. The total cost of the operations during the year amounted to Rs. 38,339. The suggestions made by this Government in

Survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's Estate in Gaya.

July 1893, whilst Sir A. P. Macdonnell was the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the conversion of the *bhaoli* or produce rents into *nakdi* or cash rents should be resorted to on a large scale in the Tikari Ward's Estate was made the subject of a further correspondence during the year between the local officers and the Board, who unanimously advocated the continuance of the existing system of bhaoli rents on the ground that payment in kind is more popular with the landlords and the tenants, and is better suited to the physical features of the country. The suggestion was accordingly withdrawn.

Recovery of costs in North Bihar.

124. In June 1895, instructions were issued laying down the principles on which the landlord's and tenant's shares of the cost of the survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights in North Bihar were to be recovered. It was thought more convenient and more equitable to assess the cost at a general rate per acre for the whole tract than to fix separate rates for each district; a rate of 8 annas was taken as the basis of calculation for the whole tract, so that the share to be recovered from landlords and tenants, according to the orders of the Secretary of State, is 6 annas an acre, in the proportion of 7 to 5. It was at first hoped that nearly Rs. 1,50,000 would be recovered by the end of March 1896, but owing to pressure of other work and to the difficulty of the task, the preparation of the accounts took more time than had been anticipated, and during the financial year 1895-96, only Rs. 11,500 were actually recovered in Champaran and about Rs. 21,000 in Muzaffarpur. The estimates for recoveries in the financial year 1896-97 are Rs. 1,63,000 in Muzaffarpur, Rs. 1,52,000 in Champaran, and Rs. 15,000 in Saran; and these recoveries are now being made, the amount due from each person being taken in exchange for a copy of that part of the record which relates to his lands.

Question of extending survey and settlement to South Bihar.

125. In reviewing, on the eve of his retirement, the survey and settlement reports for the year ending 30th September 1895, Sir Charles Elliott observed that the question would soon arise whether, when the survey and preparation of a record of rights were completed in the four districts of North Bihar, the operations should be extended to South Bihar or to the Bhagalpur Division, and he recorded his opinion that they should be so extended. He believed that the work already done had to a great extent dispelled the fears and suspicions with which the undertaking had at first been looked upon. The raiyats were learning to regard the record of rights as a valuable protection of their tenure, and the zamindars had begun to realise that it gives them a useful opportunity of securing a reasonable enhancement of rent, especially where cultivation has extended. The indigo-planters had always perceived the advantage they reap by obtaining accurate knowledge of the rights and position of the parties with whom they have to deal, and the vague alarms felt as to the irruption of a great flood of litigation and as to the imposition of a heavy burden of expenditure had been to a great extent dissipated. Sir Charles Elliott trusted that the blessings now being conferred on the districts of North Bihar might in course of time be extended to all Bengal.

The Board of Revenue have since been asked for a report as to the need of extending these operations to South Bihar, and the advisability of doing so generally. Government is awaiting that report.

Working of the Land Records Maintenance Act.

126. The Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, was passed on the 13th April 1895. It provides for the maintenance of records of rights in land in surveyed areas to which it may be extended by requiring tenure-holders, raiyats at fixed rents and fixed rates, and settled and occupancy raiyats, to register all mutations of tenant-rights, whether the changes are due to succession or to transfer. The registration of mutations of the rights of non-occupancy raiyats and of under-raiyats is left optional. In December 1895 the Act was extended to the Hajipur thana of the district of Muzaffarpur, and the Bettiah thana of the district of Champaran; and the Sub-Registrars of Hajipur and Bettiah were appointed Registrars of mutations under the Act. Rules, forms, and executive instructions for the introduction and working of the Act were finally published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th December 1895. Arrangements have been made for the opening of mutation offices and the commencement of the work of mutations at Bettiah and Hajipur since the close of the year under report.

Future conduct of settlement operations in Orissa and Bihar.

127. Shortly after his assumption of charge of the administration of these provinces, Sir Alexander Mackenzie's attention was attracted to the slow progress of the resettlement operations in Orissa, where the current settlement will expire in September 1897. The traverse and cadastral survey had been completed according to the programme by September 1894, but the settlement portion of the work had not proceeded beyond the stage of attestation. The settlement of rents and revenue had practically not been begun, except for a few unsuccessful experiments made within limited areas. For the season which commenced in October 1895, the programme fixed was the completion of attestation and the commencement on a large scale of the assessment of rents. The whole temporarily-settled area in Orissa, including the Khurda Government estate, is about 5,218 square miles, and it was estimated that the Revenue officers would have to settle rents for no less than 13½ lakhs of tenants. Apart from its magnitude, the work is rendered specially difficult by the fact that in the temporarily-settled area a large body of tenants have to be dealt with, whose rents have been stationary for 60 years, and many of whom were assessed at the last settlement in 1837 at privileged rents far below *the ordinary rates*. His Honour therefore thought that at the rate of progress then being made, the resettlement of Orissa would not be completed till long after the expiry of the current settlement, and a considerable amount of revenue would thus be lost to Government. It was clearly necessary to expedite settlement work in Orissa by the deputation of more Revenue officers; but as there were already about 120 gazetted officers employed on settlement work in Bengal, it was not possible to withdraw more officers from the general work of administration without seriously hampering it. The only way to meet the difficulty was to reduce the pace of work in North Bihar, where the survey portion of the work was already too far in advance of the settlement portion, so as to make more officers available for Orissa, and in March 1896 proposals were submitted to the Government of India for prolonging the survey work in North Bihar to September 1900 and the settlement work to September 1902. These proposals have since been approved by the Supreme Government, and arrangements have been made to withdraw one of the two survey parties now employed in this Province.

128. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has approved provisionally of a scheme for the Settlement of Rents in Orissa, the essence of which is—

Rent Settlement in Orissa.

(*a*) That in the case of the *pahi* raiyats of Orissa (whose rents the zamindars were empowered to enhance, and did enhance during the past 60 years) the existing rents should be taken to be fair rents, unless application be made by the zamindar for enhancement, or by the raiyat for reduction;

(*b*) that in the case of *thani* raiyats whose rents have not been altered during the term of the last settlement, rents should be proposed to them, which would be somewhat lower than the competition rents paid by *pahi* raiyats; that the rents so proposed, if accepted by the raiyats, should be recorded with their consent as the fair rents; and that if the rents proposed be not accepted, then fair rents should be settled in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act following the Civil Procedure Code and Tenancy Act Rules, enhancements being mainly based on the great rise in prices that has taken place since the existing rents were fixed 60 years ago.

(*c*) that in the case of *baxiaftidars* and other privileged tenants, rents should be proposed in a similar manner which would be somewhat lower than those fixed for non-privileged tenants, and should, if accepted, be recorded as fair rents. If not accepted, rents are to be settled strictly in accordance with the Procedure laid down in Chapter X of the Tenancy Act and the Government rules made under it.

This scheme is not a perfect one, but it is practical, and probably the best that could be devised under the existing law. It is reported to be working smoothly and at a very moderate cost. Up to the end of August 1896, 122,105 tenants' rents had been proposed and accepted, with the result that the assets were increased in the case of the tenants concerned from Rs. 3,21,020 to Rs. 3,76,906, and the Government revenue would, in the mahals in which rents have been settled, be raised by about 55 per cent., supposing the proportion of the assets taken to be as low as 50 per cent. The rentals in force at the commencement of the existing settlement have been largely increased by the proprietors during its currency.

The cost incurred in the temporarily settled estates of Orissa from the beginning of the operations down to the end of March 1896 was Rs. 9,69,151 under the head of Survey, and Rs. 9,62,529 under that of Settlement, and, including Rs. 9,109 spent in Khurda, the total expenditure was Rs. 10,40,780.

129. The Kanika Ward's Estate is a deltaic tract lying along the estuary of the Dhamra river in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. This estate was recently surveyed and settled, the survey work being done by a professional party, and the settlement mainly by the Manager; the completion report was submitted to Government in February 1896. The area of the estate is 439·81 square miles; it contains 458 villages and a population of 77,129; and about

Kanika Ward's Estate.

two-thirds of the whole area is cultivated or capable of being brought under cultivation. The rents were settled by amicable arrangement with the tenants, the Tenancy Act not having at the time been extended to Orissa; and the rent-roll now amounts to Rs. 1,52,499, showing an increase of Rs. 33,038 over that of the last settlement, due as well to the extension of cultivation as to the growing value of ferries, fisheries, and forests. The rents settled have been realized in full since the completion of the settlement.

The cost of the survey was Rs. 71,124, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 10,450 on account of the traverse survey, and the cost of settlement was Rs. 33,742. The total cost of the proceedings to the Estate was only Rs. 93,916, or about five annas and four pies an acre; and this expenditure will be recouped by the increased rental in less than three years, so that the settlement has been financially most profitable. It is in contemplation to create a local agency for the maintenance of the records.

Kolhan settlement.

130. The current settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum will expire on the 31st March 1897. The area of this estate, not included in reserved forest, is estimated at 1,423 square miles. Operations for a new settlement commenced with a traverse survey of this area in November 1894. By the end of March 1896 1,410 square miles had been traversed, and this part of the work has been completed since the close of the year. The total cost of the traverse survey up to the end of March 1896 was Rs. 39,340, or about Rs. 28 per square mile. The field survey is in the hands of the settlement staff under Mr. J. A. Craven. They commenced work in February 1895, and had surveyed 594 square miles before the end of the financial year 1895-96. The whole operations will, it is hoped, be finished by the end of March 1897.

Lands in the Kolhan estate are divided into three classes, viz., (1) *gora*, unembanked uplands, (2) *bad*, embanked autumnal rice-lands, and (3) *bera*, embanked lands for late rice crops. At the settlement about to expire, *gora* lands were left rent-free, and an assessment of 12 annas an acre was imposed on the two other classes of lands. For the new settlement it has been decided, in consideration of the backward condition of the Kols, that a light assessment of one anna per local bigha of 2,500 square yards shall be imposed on the *gora* lands, but that the present rates for *bad* and *bera* lands shall remain untouched. Nevertheless it is expected that the present settlement will result in the Government revenue, now Rs. 46,247, being more than doubled owing to the assessment of *gora* lands and the extension of cultivation since last settlement.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway runs through the tract which is now likely to develope considerably, and the term of the new settlement has therefore been fixed at 20 years only. If at the end of that period it is found that there are no sufficient grounds for the enhancement of rents, the term may be extended. It is proposed to keep the settlement records corrected by means of the village headmen who already collect the revenue.

Palamau settlement.

131. The area under survey and settlement in the Palamau Government estate is 293·15 square miles comprised in 398 villages. The survey has now been completed, an area of 48·16 square miles having been cadastrally surveyed during the year. The cost incurred under this head in 1895-96 was

Rs. 20,462, and the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 58,499, resulting in a cost rate of Rs. 199·5 per square mile, or about five annas an acre. The attestation of records was completed for all villages of the estate except one; and since the close of the year rent-rolls have been prepared in accordance with rates approved by Government. It has also been decided that the estate as a whole shall be managed direct, except in the case of villages held by such farmers as may have special claims to consideration on account of their long ancestral connection with the village, or of extensive improvements made by them. The cost of settlement incurred during the year was Rs. 17,994, and the total expenditure under this head up to 31st March 1896 is Rs. 26,352.

Chittagong settlement.

132. The total area under survey and settlement in the district of Chittagong is 1910·29 square miles, and contains 1,037 villages with 230,000 tenants. The area remaining to be surveyed in 1895-96 was 4·7 square miles, and the work here has been completed by the Settlement staff. The work of record-writing and attestation had already been done, and the staff were entirely occupied during the year in assessing rents and revenue. The rents of 135,549 tenants and the revenue payable to Government by 42,026 talukdars and others have now been settled; the whole of this work is expected to be finished by July 1897. The expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,82,544, and that incurred on settlement up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 7,19,055, including Rs. 1,31,912 spent in 1895-96. So far as the settlement of revenue has proceeded, the Government demand upon the persons assessed has been raised from Rs. 2,67,790 to Rs. 4,01,639. The method of settlement finally adopted is as follows:—in the case of raiyats, the existing rents are assumed to be fair rents, for the areas shown on their pottahs and are enhanced in proportion to any proved increase in the area of the holding; in the case of tenure-holders, rent is assessed on lands which they cultivate directly, and that rent, together with a percentage of the aggregate rent assessed upon their tenants, is taken as the Government revenue.

Paharia settlement.

133. The Damin-i-koh Government estate in the Santhal Parganas is for the most part peopled by Santhalis, but over an area of 200 square miles among the hills dwell the Paharias, a race of aborigines, who occupy the land free of rent. Many of the hills take the form of table lands. The Paharias cultivate the level portions with the plough, and the slopes with an instrument called *khunti*. Each hill is held by one or more headmen, called *tikridars*, and generally the land within each *tikri* is cultivated by tenants holding from two to five acres under the *tikridar*. When the Damin-i-koh estate was settled by Mr. Brown-Wood in 1879, it was expressly declared that the hillmen were the direct tenants of Government to the exclusion of any rights to the land that might at any time have belonged to the zamindars, but no clear and authoritative declaration was made as to the terms on which the Paharias held the hills. Although, however, the lands were left unassessed by Government, the tenants as a fact pay rents to the *tikridars*, who in their turn are in the habit of selling their *tikris* to Santhals for merely nominal sums—a practice which generally results in the ejectment of the Paharia tenants. When, therefore, some of the Paharias in the Pakaur subdivision applied for a settlement of their lands with

Government, the late Lieutenant-Governor accorded his sanction to proceedings being taken; and, having regard to the backward condition of the tract, decided that the survey as well as the settlement should be made by the Subdivisional Officer. The increase of revenue anticipated from these proceedings is small, and the work of settlement has been left largely to the discretion of the local officers. The total number of villages under settlement is 87, with a total area of about 112 square miles. Field work was commenced on 13th December 1895, and by the end of March 1896 boundaries of 73 villages were surveyed, and an area of 18,066 acres, comprising 7,894 acres cultivated lands and 11,072 acres uncultivated lands, was measured in 19,230 plots. Enquiries were made regarding the rights, customs, and duties of the village headmen for 36 villages. A census of the population and of the agricultural stock has been taken, and a list of fruit trees in possession of the raiyats prepared. Considerable areas of village waste and forest, which were beyond the requirements of the villagers, have been reserved as Government forest. The expenditure incurred from the beginning of the operations up to the end of March 1896 amounted to Rs. 6,766.

Enquiry into mul-raiyati rights in the Santhal Parganas.

134. In the Deoghur subdivision of the Santhal Parganas there is a class of privileged village headmen called *mul* raiyats. They have police and other duties to perform, and have a right to the settlement of their villages. Certain private estates in the Santhal Parganas were recently settled; after the close of the operations, it was found that some mistakes had been made in granting revised mul-raiyati pattas. A special enquiry had therefore to be made in pargana Teour; this enquiry was subsequently extended to the whole of the Deoghur subdivision and has not yet been completed. The cost of the experimental enquiry in pargana Teour was met from the balance of the deposits made by the proprietors of the estates settled. The cost of the proceedings in the rest of the subdivision, estimated to amount to Rs. 3,100, is being met by Government, but a fee of one rupee and eight annas is being levied on each application for enquiry made by a headman.

Settlement of the Darjeeling Terai.

135. The area under survey and settlement in the Darjeeling Terai is 229 square miles, comprised in 930 jotes and grants, including blocks of khas land. Operations commenced in 1894-95, and the whole of the survey, both traverse and cadastral, was completed before the end of 1895-96, except for an area of 6·04 square miles, which had not yet been cadastrally surveyed; the records for 648 jotes had also been attested. It is hoped that the work will be finished during the current year. The cost of the traverse survey amounted to Rs. 2,412, or Rs. 15·9 per square mile, and that of cadastral survey and record-writing by the Survey Department to Rs. 39,852, giving a rate of Rs. 189·7 per square mile. The cost under the head of settlement incurred up to the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 6,368.

Settlement of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera.

136. The survey, both traverse and cadastral, of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, comprising a total area of 555·64 square miles, was completed before 1st April 1895. The records of 173 villages were attested in 1894-95

and of 545 villages in 1895-96, leaving those of 792 villages pending at the close of March 1896. Up to the end of 1895-96 fair rents were settled for 1,459 tenants whose rents were raised by 21 per cent. from Rs. 15,218 to Rs. 18,465. The records of 59 villages have been published in draft, and those of 22 villages have been finally published.

Terms of settlements and progressive assessments.

137. In October 1894, in response to a call from the Government of India, a report was submitted, after consulting the Board of Revenue, on the question of the term for which settlements should ordinarily be made and on the system of progressive assessments. The matter went up to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, whose orders reached the Government of Bengal in December 1895. As regards the term of settlements, it has been laid down that where a reasonable expectation of any particular term, whether 30 or 20 years, has been created in the minds of the people by past practice, that term should be adhered to as the normal term of settlement, but shorter terms may be fixed in backward tracts and under exceptional circumstances. In accordance with these orders the term of the new settlement of the Palamau Government estate has been fixed at 15 years, and that of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum at 20 years. The period for which the new settlement of Orissa should be made is still under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

The orders passed on the second point are that, subject to certain conditions and limitations, the method of progressive assessments should be more regularly employed than has hitherto been the case wherever it is found inexpedient to impose at once the full enhancement which would result from even a moderate assessment based upon existing assets; and more especially where the term of the settlement is 30 years or the revenue-payers are men of substance; the object being, not merely to recover a portion of the revenue which it is thought inexpedient to demand at once, but still more to reduce the difficulty of enhancement which may recur at the next revision of settlement.

CUSTOMS.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.

138. During the first ten months of the year 1895-96 duties were collected under Act XVI of 1894, which modified the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton goods. From the 3rd February 1896, duties have been collected under Act III of 1896 which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894 by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn, including sewing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to 3½ per cent. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is entrusted with the supervision of the working of the Cotton Duties Act in respect of cotton mills in Bengal. The number of cotton mills in the Bengal Presidency was nine and the total number of spindles and looms in those mills was 346, 864, and 203 respectively; the mills are engaged for the most part in the manufacture of twist and yarn only, the outturn of cotton cloth, which under the present Act is alone dutiable, being relatively insignificant.

The revenue realised during the period from the 27th December 1894 to the 31st March 1895 under Act XVII of 1894 was Rs. 417. The amount realized during the period from the 1st April 1895 to the 2nd February 1896 under Act XVII of 1894 was Rs. 9,668. In addition to this, Rs. 69 were realized as duty on piece-goods between the 3rd February and 31st March 1896 under Act II of 1896.

Statistics.

139. The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 3,48,56,819 in 1894-95 to Rs. 4,12,51,355, import and export duties alike contributing to the increase. The increase of Rs. 63,45,313 under imports was mainly due to larger receipts from cotton piece-goods, twist, and yarn, which increased by Rs. 61,40,306, the remainder, Rs. 2,05,007, being accounted for by the rise in receipts from salt duty. The export duty increased by Rs. 49,223, owing to larger shipments of rice to foreign ports. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 12,81,266, against Rs. 10,82,456 in the previous year, and the total net revenue, including receipts other than duty, showed an increase of Rs. 63,22,364 during the year.

Working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

140. The number of cases in which goods were detained in the Calcutta Customs House for infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act rose from 285 in 1894-95 to 393 in 1895-96. The increase of 108 cases, or 38 per cent., consisted mainly of false trade descriptions under clause (*d*), section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act. Cases of importation of piece-goods without proper stamp, coming under clause (*f*) of the same section, have not appreciably diminished, and these two kinds of cases form 51 per cent. and 46 per cent., respectively, of the whole, the cases falling under clause (*a*) being very insignificant, viz., 11, against 3 in the year preceding the year under report. In 49 cases the goods were released without fine, against 37 in the year 1894-95. Simultaneously with the increase in the number of cases, the amount of fines realised was larger by Rs. 4,700.

Yarns under the Merchandise Marks Act.

141. During the year the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, represented that the test of yarns as applied at the Calcutta Custom House under the Merchandise Marks Act was imperfect, and caused considerable friction between the Customs authorities and the mercantile community, owing to the fact that yarn which had been tested to more than the full length at Manchester was frequently found to be deficient when examined at the Custom Office. Information on certain points connected with the complaint was called for from the Chamber, but their reply had not been received at the close of the year.

Length of Turkey red yarns.

142. A memorial was addressed to the Secretary of State by certain firms of Scotch dyers, complaining that hanks of Turkey red yarn of lengths less than the minimum of 819 yards, prescribed by the rules of the Government of India, were imported into this country from Germany and Switzerland, the law being evaded by stamping the total length of the bundle on the ticket which bore the count or trade description. This practice, the memorialists stated, was virtually a fraud, as it is to the count or number (which he understands to represent so many hanks of the standard length) that the native purchaser looks, and not to the figures which state the actual length

of the bundle: these he would not notice, or if he did, would not understand. As, moreover, native purchasers often buy, not by the bundle but by the hank, the fraud was one that in many cases it was practically impossible to discover. The complaint of the memorialists has on enquiry been found to be well founded, and it is proposed, with the approval of the Government of India, to instruct the Collector of Customs to stop such goods in future.

SALT.

Salt revenue.

143. The total receipts from salt rose from Rs. 2,47,02,366 to Rs. 2,51,04,307, showing an increase of Rs. 4,01,041, or 1·6 per cent., while the charges increased by Rs. 31,388, or 7·7 per cent. The net revenue thus was higher by Rs. 3,70,653, or 1·5 per cent., than in the previous year. The revenue from excise salt showed a material improvement, owing to the larger sale of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. The stock of salt in the golas at the commencement of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, an amount far exceeding the opening stock of any of the 10 previous years, and in addition there were 1,602 maunds of salt afloat in the Port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers. Clearances of imported salt from bond rose from 34,81,646 to 39,01,585 maunds, but the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, fell from 1,04,61,216 to 1,04,41,017 maunds.

The consumption of salt in the province fell from 97,80,674 to 95,67,463 maunds in the year under report. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a yearly rate of increase of 7 per mille in the population since last census, works out to 4 seers 15 chitaks, against 5 seers 1 chitak in 1894-95. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, there was a net decrease of 8,232 maunds in the consumption of licit salt, and the average consumption fell from 5 seers 4 chitaks to 5 seers 2 chitaks.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 26,08,816 maunds, or 20·2 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The decrease was confined to Calcutta and is attributed to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, combined with the low range of prices which prevailed throughout the year and the want of bonding space. Prices on the whole were generally lower than in the previous year, the decrease being due to abundant supplies.

New Bonded Warehouses Act.

144. The new Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, VIII of 1896, to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses, was passed during the year. The Act being permissive, salt dealers are at liberty to choose whether they will carry on operations as before under the old Act XXI of 1887, or avail themselves of the new system of removing and warehousing salt under time-bonds. The rules for working the Act are under consideration.

Salt affairs in Bengal and Orissa.

145. The question of the retransfer of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of Bengal, referred to in last year's report, is still under the consideration of the Government of India, together with other proposals which affect the general salt administration of the Province.

OPIUM.

Proposed imposition of an additional duty on imported foreign opium at Shanghai.

146. The Board of Revenue reported that the Chinese authorities at Shanghai were attempting to impose an additional duty on imported foreign opium, in contravention of Articles 2 to 5 of the Additional Articles of Agreement signed at London on the 18th July 1885. The matter was reported to the Government of India, an enquiry was instituted, and the following facts were brought to light:—

Certain foreign firms of Shanghai complained to Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General that the Chinese authorities there had notified to the native dealers that a special war-tax of ten or twelve *taels* per *picul* was to be levied on all opium imported there after the 20th August 1895. The Consul-General having pointed out to the *Taotai* that such action would constitute a violation of the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention, was informed that there was no intention to levy any additional duty on foreign opium, but that the Superintendent of Southern Trade (the Viceroy of Nanking) had issued instructions that "subscriptions" should be raised on prepared opium, and that the native wholesale dealers, who control the internal trade in opium at Shanghai, had undertaken to pay the impost themselves and to recover it from the retailers. The latter statement was incorrect, for the Chinese dealers had themselves complained to the foreign opium merchants. Her Majesty's Consul-General protested, and the *Taotai* persisting in his contention that the proposed tax was in the nature of a voluntary subscription, reported the matter to Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, and at the Envoy's orders warned the *Taotai* that he would be held responsible for any losses which might be sustained by British firms engaged in the opium trade if he carried out his intention of levying the tax. The *Taotai* therefore abandoned that intention.

Substitution of assamiwar system for khatadari system in Bihar.

147. The question of substituting the assamiwar for the khatadari system in Bihar was mentioned in paragraph 111 of the summary of the Administration Report for 1894-95. The desirability of introducing, as soon as this may be practicable, a system of assamiwar payment at the option of the cultivator into the Bihar Agency and of developing throughout both Agencies the system of direct dealing for settlement and advances, as well as for payments, in so far as the cultivators may themselves desire it, was regarded by the Government of India as established, and it was thought that the possibility of working in Bihar a system of assamiwar payment could be most satisfactorily tested by experiment. Accordingly the Government of India authorized in August 1895 the introduction, as an experimental measure in one or two selected subdivisions, of the system of making payment for opium delivered either direct or through a representative at the option of the cultivator concerned, and called for detailed proposals from this Government to give effect to the measure sanctioned by them. The detailed proposals were accordingly submitted after communication with the Board. It was proposed that the experiment should for the present be tried in the three selected tracts of Burhi, Adapur, and Telhara at the approaching weighments, the last-named tract being afterwards abandoned and Phulwari substituted for it. It was also proposed that the

experiment should be confined in the three selected tracts throughout the whole of the operations of next year. The additional expenditure necessary to carry out the experiment was reported to be Rs. 7,000, made up of Rs. 6,020 on account of an increased commission and khurchan to khatadars, and Rs. 980 on account of extra establishments, and it was also stated that for a whole year's operations a further sum of Rs. 250 would be required for extra establishment. The Government of India sanctioned the above proposals in their entirety, and wished it to be understood that the question of the extension of the assamiwar system beyond the three tracts should for the present be regarded as a perfectly open question, the main object of the experiment being to gain experience of the working in Bihar of the assamiwar system, both from the point of view of the Department and from that of the cultivators. A proposal was also submitted to the Government of India that a special enquiry preliminary to any general change of system should be made, and it was suggested that the enquiry should be conducted by an officer of the Financial Department and a selected officer of the Opium Department. The Government of India observed that an officer of the Financial Department would not be specially suited to take part in the enquiry, and considered that, in order to obtain the full benefit of the lessons to be taught by the experiment, it might be advantageous to place only an experienced officer of the Opium Department on special duty to supervise the actual operations and to make enquiries in matters relating thereto in other tracts under opium cultivation, and accordingly sanctioned the employment of any officer whom this Government might select for the purpose. Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., an experienced officer of the Opium Department, was accordingly deputed to this special duty for a period of six months with effect from 21st April 1896. During the course of operations Mr. Tytler submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor a note advocating the adoption of an alternative assamiwar scheme for the Bihar Agency. This scheme has since been modified by him, and Government have authorized its trial in Mr. Tytler's own Sub-Agency, viz., Aliganj.

Audit of local accounts in the Benares and Bihar Agencies.

148. The question of instituting a system of local audit of accounts in the Benares and Bihar Agencies was under discussion for some time. In 1888 Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac, an officer of the Accounts Department, was deputed to examine the system of audit of opium accounts in the two Agencies. The Board of Revenue did not agree with his conclusions, nor with the Accountant-General, Bengal, and a long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Opium Manual was produced in its present shape. The main discussion was set at rest by orders issued by the Government of India to the Accountant-General, Bengal. The Board having discussed with the Accountant-General and the two Agents the best way of giving effect to the orders of Government, have ordered certain changes in the forms of accounts.

Saw-mills at Patna.

140. In order to provide the chests required for both the Bihar and Benares Agencies, the saw-mills at the Patna Factory had been working full power since November 1893. The Board of Revenue reported that the stock of chests at the Patna Factory at the close of June 1895 was 36,054, besides 26,856 mango-wood chests at Ghazipur, and they accordingly recommended that the mills should be closed for a short time, because if work were continued at full power, there would not be sufficient storage-room for the chests turned out, and

mango-wood chests long in stock are liable to deterioration. The Board's proposal was sanctioned by Government, and the mills did not work during August, September, and October 1895. In November and December they were closed for 10 and 14 days respectively.

Sale of opium alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Opium Factory.

150. The surplus stock of opium alkaloids (codeia and morphia hydrochlorate) manufactured at the Ghazipur Opium Factory has hitherto been sent to the Secretary of State in London to be sold there through brokers. A consignment was made in October 1892, but the prices obtained under this arrangement were very low. The Board of Revenue therefore proposed to sell the surplus stock to wholesale dealers in India at the same price at which the drugs are sold to Government departments, viz., Rs. 8-8 an ounce for codeia and Rs. 3-2 an ounce for morphia. An agreement was made in 1894 on this basis with Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co. of Bombay, but it proved unsatisfactory and was discontinued in the following year. The Board then submitted a scheme for the despatch of monthly consignments of opium alkaloids to London to be placed on the open market; the drugs to be put up for sale in fixed monthly instalments through the agency of some respectable firm of chemists, who would be allowed a commission on the proceeds and so would have an interest in the sale. The Government of India have approved the proposal, and the Board have been asked to report the details of the proposed arrangement for the information of that Government.

Sale of provision opium in 1896.

151. The Board of Revenue estimated the outturn of provision opium at each factory in 1895 at 18,538 chests for Bihar and at 17,415 chests for Benares, or 35,953 in all. Out of this quantity, 426 chests of Patna and 2,226 chests of Benares were to be sold in 1895, leaving 18,112 chests of Patna and 15,189 chests of Benares for sale in 1896, or a total of 33,301 chests. This amount, the Board stated, would only allow a sale of 2,775 chests a month, or 330 chests a month less than in the previous year; the Board therefore recommended that 42,000 chests should be advertised for sale in 1896; in order to do this, they suggested that the crop of 1896 be indented on to the extent of 8,699 chests. The matter was reported to the Government of India, who decided that the quantity of opium offered for sale in 1896 should be 39,000 chests, and that this number should be divided equally between the two agencies. The indent on the crop of 1896 was accordingly reduced to 5,699 chests, viz., 1,388 chests Patna and 4,311 chests Benares opium.

Purchase of Malwa opium.

152. In view of the present depletion of the reserve of provision opium, the Government of India sanctioned the purchase in the past year of not less than 3,000 maunds of Malwa opium at 90° consistence, provided that that quantity could be procured of suitable quality, and Mr. Hastings, who had been deputed to Indore in the previous year, was again deputed to make the purchase. The operations were conducted more advantageously than in the previous year. Owing to the better quality of the drug obtained, the total amount of crude opium purchased was 4,112 maunds (equivalent to 3,052 maunds of 90° consistence), against 4,195 maunds in the previous year. Of this amount, 1,408 maunds were 'special' opium, that is, Malwa opium as free from oil as it can be had; in 1894-95 only 980 maunds of special opium had been purchased. Not only was the

quality of Malwa opium purchased better, but its cost was less, and a saving was effected by the purchase of Hali rupees. In order to take advantage of the fall in the price of Hali rupees, and to lay in a stock of that coin, it was decided after the close of the year that Mr. Hastings should in 1896-97 proceed to Indore at an earlier date in order to purchase 3,000 maunds of Malwa opium at 90° consistence. He has accordingly been again deputed to Indore since the 15th October 1896.

Opium Department Examination of 1896.

153. The orders of the Government of India on the subject of the future recruitment of the Opium Department, referred to in paragraph 108 of the last year's report, were not received during the year under report, and consequently an examination was again held under the existing rules in February 1896 for the admission of European and Eurasian candidates, and on its results three gentlemen were appointed to the Department.

EXCISE.

Results of the year.

154. The gross excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,77,980, against Rs. 1,25,67,855 in 1894-95, and the charges to Rs. 6,74,582, against Rs. 6,37,858. The receipts from country spirits rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 59,11,840, those from ganja from Rs. 24,92,755 to Rs. 26,80,819 and those from opium from Rs. 22,13,721 to Rs. 23,65,128. Imported liquors, pachwai, tari and all the other articles of excise except beer, majum and madak contributed to the increase.

The average incidence of the excise revenue per head of population was 2 annas and 11 pies, against 2 annas and 9 pies in 1894-95.

The distillery and outstill areas remained the same, but a small distillery at Pakour was abolished, and arrangements were made to supply the shops in the subdivision from the distilleries at Dumka and Rajmahal. Unfermented tari has since 1883 been exempt from taxation in the Dacca Division in the interest of the trade in date sugar, but the exemption was recently withdrawn. For the first time after several years there was an increase in the consumption of *ganja in Bengal from* 4,828 to 5,203 maunds. On the recommendation of the Opium Commission, all madak and chandu shops have been closed from the beginning of the current year, but consumers are allowed to make madak and chandu for private use, and not for sale, up to the limit of one tola.

The number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, but the number of other persons prosecuted fell from 4,146 to 4,070. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 79,377, of which Rs. 59,364 were realized. A sum of Rs. 67,585 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, against Rs. 58,195 in the previous year.

Excise administration in regard to hemp drugs.

155. In connection with the report of the *Indian Hemp Drugs Commission* certain measures for the improvement of the Bengal system of excise administration in regard to hemp drugs engaged the attention of Government. In order to exercise an effective control over the produce, it has been decided to establish a Government central store-house or houses and to

introduce a system for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the province. As a means of preventing the smuggling into British territory of ganja produced in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, orders have also been issued directing the experimental introduction into those States of the system in force in Cooch Behar, under which the State suppresses the local cultivation of hemp for the production of intoxicating drugs, procures the ganja from Bengal at cost price, and arranges for its sale to the public on payment of the same duty and under the same conditions as are in force in British districts. An attempt will also be made to regulate the collection of bhang without endeavouring to extirpate its spontaneous growth, and to see that as a rule wholesale and retail licenses for the sale of hemp drugs are not held by the same person. It is further under consideration whether the maximum of possession of hemp drugs should not be fixed at five tolas for ganja and charas and at one seer for bhang. Arrangements will be made from the 1st October 1896 to allow of the exportation of ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under bond without prepayment of duty in Bengal.

Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act.

156. The question of amending the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, engaged the attention of Government during the year, the main object being to consolidate the present law, to give effect to certain reforms suggested by the Hemp Drugs Commission, and to alter the law in certain particulars as regards inspection, search, arrest, and punishment. The provisions of the Bill had not been finally settled at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

157. The receipts, charges, and net revenue from stamps under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, during 1895-96, were Rs. 1,67,97,312, Rs. 4,72,813, and Rs. 1,63,24,499, against Rs. 1,67,01,147, Rs. 4,74,453, and Rs. 1,62,26,694 in the previous year, so that the net income increased by Rs. 97,805. The increase in receipts occurred under both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts during the year was 4,072 against 4,517 in the previous year; the amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 37,871 against Rs. 39,365; and the number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the stamp law was 1,240 against 1,077. The amount paid as rewards for the detection of evasions of the stamp law was Rs. 2,230 against Rs. 3,083, and the amount of fines imposed on offenders was Rs. 8,789, against Rs. 8,252 of the previous year.

Amendment of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.

158. During the year under review the Local Government was consulted by the Government of India on the question of a general revision and consolidation of the Indian Stamp Law. A report embodying various suggestions was submitted, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

159. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts of the year from income-tax amounted to Rs. 46,58,328, against Rs. 45,61,118 in 1894-95. The final demand

of income-tax for 1895-96, including penalties, fines, and arrears of past years, amounted to Rs. 48,14,912, against Rs. 47,20,384 for the previous year. The actual gross receipts amounted to Rs. 46,58,323 against Rs. 45,61,118, the charges to Rs. 1,81,774 against Rs. 1,75,703, and the net revenue to Rs. 44,76,549 against Rs. 43,85,415 in 1894-95. The number of objections filed was 10,707, of which 3,362, or 31·1 per cent., were successful. The number of distress warrants issued (5,636) was larger than in the previous year, but the cases in which actual sale was resorted to fell from 337 to 317. The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province (excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 17·2 persons, against 17·9 persons in the previous year, and in Calcutta it was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons. Calcutta alone contributed 48·4 per cent. of the total collections.

EMIGRATION.

Statistics of Inland Emigration.

160. The total number of Emigrants registered in this Province during 1895, for employment on tea gardens in Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet was 29,048, against 18,138 in 1894. Of this number, 3,693 were supplied by contractors, 16,054 by special local agents, and 8,401 by garden sardars. The total number embarked, including those registered in the previous year, was 32,941, as compared with 18,037 in 1894; while the number disembarked at the final landing stations was 32,805, against 18,895 in the previous year. There were also 44,773 free emigrants, of whom 44,515 reached their destination. The total number of emigrants of all classes, who reached their destination, was 77,320, against 50,218 in 1894. Of these, Assam got 35,381, Cachar 11,687, and Sylhet 30,252.

Rules under Act I (B.C.) of 1889.

161. During the year the Rules under the Emigrants' Health Act I (B.C.) of 1889, for the supervision of free emigration to the labour districts of Assam, were revised with the object of ensuring—

(*a*) that proper accommodation shall be provided for coolies whether travelling by rail or road;

(*b*) that depôts and rest-houses established for this purpose shall be periodically inspected;

(*c*) that notice shall be given to inspecting officers of the despatch of emigrants from all depôts, with particulars of routes and times, so that they may be inspected both before starting and, if necessary, during transit.

At the same time a schedule was published prescribing for the first time the routes by rail, road, and river which may be used by emigrants. The routes selected are such as to fulfil the three requisites of expedition, comfort, and capability of supervision.

Inspection of cooly depôts and rest-houses, and enquiries into malpractices connected with recruiting.

162. During the year 1895 there were altogether 94 depôts and 64 rest-houses or places of accommodation for emigrants to Assam, against 111 and 83, respectively, in the previous year. The largest numbers of depôts and rest-houses were in the districts of Midnapore, Manbhum, the 24-Parganas, and Burdwan. These buildings were regularly inspected and their general condition has much

improved; the accommodation, the supply of drinking water, and the sanitary arrangements are now generally satisfactory. With a view to checking malpractices in connection with the recruitment of coolies, the district officers of recruiting districts are required to submit to Government a quarterly return of criminal cases connected with emigration. The returns for the first three quarters of 1895 showed that there was an increase in the number of cases reported in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 1894. The returns for the last quarter of the year, however, showed a decrease. The Lieutenant-Governor records a resolution on these returns every quarter, and attaches to it an account of some of the most important cases tried in the courts. The object of this is to show how the accused recruiters found it possible to have decoyed the coolies from their homes. Copies of these resolutions are invariably forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, and through them to the district officers in Bengal, and also to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for their information. The whole subject of the supply of labour to Assam was examined by a Commission appointed by Sir Charles Elliott, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinions and recommendations on it have recently been submitted to the Government of India.

Statistics of Colonial Emigration.

163. As in the previous year, there were seven colonial emigration agencies at work during 1895. The demand for adult labourers was 5,151 less than in the previous year; the falling off, which is unexplained, was distributed between Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Mauritius. Demerara indented for 1,840 labourers, Trinidad for 2,000, Jamaica for 400, Mauritius for 330, Natal for 1,900, Fiji for 1,340, and Surinam for 1,617. The supply exceeded the demand, however, in the cases of Demerara, Mauritius, and Fiji, and fell short in respect of the other indenting colonies.

Although the number despatched to the colonies was only 10,688, as many as 17,715 had been recruited in the mufassal; so that the casualties and rejections were 39·85 of the whole number recruited. The fact that so large a proportion left their homes with the intention of emigrating and were finally obliged to remain in this country represents much avoidable hardship. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that a stricter supervision should be exercised over the recruiters, and that more substantial compensation should be given to emigrants who are brought to Calcutta without adequate medical examination, and are thence sent back to their homes.

EDUCATION.

Abolition of the net grant system.

164. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the system of Net Grants for Government High Schools has been abolished and replaced by the system of gross grants, such as is in force for Government Colleges, boarding schools, survey schools, and medical schools; and a sum of Rs. 25,000 year has been allotted for distribution to schools requiring additional grants for unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. The power of creating appointments in Collegiate and Zila schools is now entirely in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, the power of creating such appointments up to a limit of Rs. 50 having been withdrawn from Inspectors of Schools.

Recreation ground for students of Colleges and Schools.

165. Early in his administration Sir Charles Elliott started a scheme for providing students of the north of Calcutta with a playground, and appealed for help to the opulent and charitable. His appeal was supported by the late Viceroy, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in his address as Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Nothing was, however, done until 1894, when a donation of Rs. 15,000 was made by Rajah Benoy Krishna Deb to the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men. With this sum a fund was started for a playground, the public square known as Marcus Square was given by the Calcutta Municipality as the nucleus of the ground, the tank in the square was filled up and additional land acquired. The whole space measures about 200 by 100 yards. The management of the ground has been vested in a representative Committee.

The ground was formally opened by Sir Charles Elliott shortly before his retirement; but though much has been done, yet much remains to be done before the ground can be brought into proper working order. Over Rs. 42,000 have been privately subscribed, and Government has given Rs. 50,000; but additional contributions are needed to complete the scheme and secure its permanence.

Society for the Higher Training of Young Men in Calcutta.

166. The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, which is located in the east wing of the Hindu School building, was started in 1891, and its constitution was settled in the following year. Its government is primarily vested in a General Committee, which includes many of the leading members of the educated community of Calcutta, and from this body is elected an Executive Committee, consisting of seven officers of the Society and not more than eight other members.

The objects of the Society are the intellectual, moral and physical improvement of the educated youth of Calcutta. It has endeavoured to accomplish its aims by the establishment of a library and reading room, by the delivery of lectures, and by the promotion of athletic sports. It has also set on foot a monthly journal, the "Calcutta University Magazine."

Besides private subscriptions and donations, amounting to about Rs. 30,000, the Society received the most generous help and encouragement from the Marquis of Lansdowne, and has been materially assisted by the Bengal Government.

Much, however, is still required to make the Society permanent and self-supporting, and further help is needed for the purpose. It was suggested that the name of the Society should be changed to some less ambitious title, such as the "Calcutta Students' Society," or Institute or Union and this has been done since the close of the year.

Training of teachers for English Secondary Schools.

167. The question of providing a training for teachers in English secondary schools was considered during the year. It had been proposed to establish a Central Training College, but it was thought that such an institution in this province would be both expensive and superfluous and it was accordingly decided to add an English Department to each of the existing Training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack and to hold an examination, at which three classes of teachers' certificate for students at the Entrance stage, at the F. A. stage, and at the B. A. stage respectively, should be granted. In the case of the first two

classes the examination is to be preceded by a course of one year in a training school; but such a course will not be necessary for B. A's. An exception is made in favour of those who have served with credit as teachers for three years or more, and these are to be allowed to compete without passing through a training school, for the grade of Certificate corresponding to their academical standing. A teacher holding a certificate of a certain grade with credit for five years is to be permitted to compete for the next higher grade of certificate if his capacity as a teacher and his knowledge of the subjects of examination are certified by the Inspector of Schools. The standards for the three classes of Certificates will be graduated in point of difficulty and extent, but each standard is to be complete in itself, and is to include the general principles and methods of the art of teaching, with application to particular subjects, moral and physical training, and the maintenance of school discipline, as well as the details of school management. The pupils of both English classes will, like all other pupils of the training school, take part in the work of the model or practising school attached to it. Fifteen stipends of Rs. 6 a month have been created for each of the two classes at the Calcutta, Hooghly, and Dacca Training Schools, and ten of the same value for each class at the Patna and Cuttack Schools. These will provide for the training every year of 130 teachers for the Entrance and F. A. standards, in addition to those who may qualify for the first-grade certificate.

Sanskrit education.

168. Owing to the large increase in the number of associations for the promotion of Sanskrit studies, and of tols and pupils coming within the sphere of the examinations, the annual grant of Rs. 18,000, sanctioned in 1892 for the encouragement of Sanskrit education in Bengal, was increased by Rs. 3,000.

Medical College rules.

169. With a view to relieving the Medical College classes of students who have no chance of obtaining a medical qualification and to supplying a further incentive to application, it was proposed to establish a compulsory test examination to be undergone at the end of each year's course. Accordingly rules were framed providing that promotion to the higher classes should be given according to the results of this examination. Students of the first, second, and third-year classes who twice fail to gain promotion in this way will be removed from the College and not be entitled to re-admission; students of the fourth-year class who fail at the examination will be relegated to that class for a further year; and students of the fifth-year class who fail at the second L.M.S. or 2nd M.B. examination will have to attend a further course of lectures in the subjects in which they have failed, in accordance with the regulations of the University. Students relegated to the class of the previous year upon failure at the examination will be required to pay the full fees; and those who, upon failure at the preliminary scientific examination or the final examination of the University, have to attend a further course of lectures in the subjects in which they have failed, will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 40 for a course in one subject, Rs. 60 for two subjects, and Rs. 70 for three.

Amalgamation of the Patna Survey School with the Bihar Industrial School.

170. The Bihar Industrial School, which had been originally established in 1879 by private subscriptions to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore and closed after a short period, was reopened in November 1892 under the orders of Sir Charles Elliott,

During the year now under review it was amalgamated with the Patna Survey School, and the combined institutions are now being worked under the name of the "Bihar School of Engineering." The management is vested in a special Committee appointed by Government, with the Commissioner of the Patna Division as President and Trustee and the Inspector of Works as Scientific Adviser to direct the practical working of the school and to control the expenditure on purchase of materials and appliances. The expenses are met from the interest on the invested funds of the Bihar Industrial School, amounting to Rs. 8,825 a year, and the Government grant of Rs. 5,920 to the Survey School, the proceeds of sales of work and the fees received being credited to Provincial revenues.

Survey schools.

171. In order to promote the utility of the Survey Schools at Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack, it has been decided to grant an Amin's certificate to every student who passes the first year's examination, and to permit him (if he wishes) to leave the school at that stage, instead of taking the second year's course. Sanction has been given to the addition of a mechanical department to each of the schools. Government officials requiring the services of surveyors, kanungoes, and native amins have been instructed to apply to the schools. A certain knowledge of English is now required for admission to the schools at Patna and Dacca, the former of which has, as stated above, been amalgamated with the Bihar Industrial School; but students from Middle Vernacular schools are allowed admission to the Dacca School, on the understanding that they must qualify in English up to a moderate standard if they wish to remain at the school after passing the first year's examination. It was not thought advisable to introduce rules of this nature in the school at Cuttack.

Revision of the Geological course for the M.A. degree examination of the Calcutta University.

172. The question of introducing the study of Geology into Bengal schools and colleges, with the object of enlisting qualified natives in the Geological Survey Department, has long engaged the attention of this Government. Geology is an optional subject for the M.A. and B.A. degree examinations of the Calcutta University. In 1891, a Lecturer on Geology was appointed in the Presidency College, Calcutta, as an experimental measure: the Geological classes there were made permanent under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd February 1895. Dr. Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey Department, found that certain native candidates who passed the M.A. examination in Geology from the Presidency College were not qualified for employment in his Department; and at the request of this Government he has formulated a course of studies to be complete in four years. The syllabus of studies has been communicated to the Director of Public Instruction; and the Registrar of the Calcutta University has been requested to lay it before the Senate.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur—Mining instruction.

173. *In 1895 sanction was accorded* to the introduction of a course of Mining instruction in connection with the Sibpur Civil Engineering College. The College rules were accordingly revised so as to admit of the award of two Mining scholarships of Rs. 50 per mensem, tenable for two years, to holders of the B.E. degree who intended to take up Mining as a profession, and arrangements were made for their practical training under

Dr. W. Saise, Manager of the East Indian Railway Collieries at Karharbari, in the district of Hazaribagh. As none of the passed candidates of the B. E. examination of 1895 were willing to undergo the training, a beginning was made with a Licentiate of Engineering, who is now undergoing a course of instruction under Dr. Saise.

Lady Elliott Hostel.

174. On the recommendation of the Committee appointed in December 1893 to enquire into the condition and requirements of the several medical schools in Bengal, a hostel was constructed near the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, for the female students of that school, at a cost of Rs. 1,32,038. Of this amount, Government gave Rs. 18,795, and the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad Rs. 25,000, and the balance (Rs. 88,243) was met from the sum of Rs. 90,000 bequeathed by the late Walter Thomson, of Bihia, for the promotion of secular and scientific education among girls in the Province of Bengal. The hostel was named the "Lady Elliott Hostel" at the request of the Nawab Begum.

Statistics of the year.

175. The number of pupils in public institutions rose from 1,501,159 to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils attending private institutions fell from 140,360 to 139,102, the net increase in the number of pupils under instruction thus being 35,483. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,100, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744. All classes of public institutions, except middle English and special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of middle English schools declined by 3 and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions showed a loss of 197 schools and of 1,168 pupils. The number of colleges and secondary schools of all classes showed a slight increase: so did also the number of pupils attending them. The number of upper and lower primary schools advanced by 1,200 and that of their pupils by 34,295, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The number of girls' schools increased by 140 and their pupils by 1,407. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, the net increase in the number of pupils thus being 4,961. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number at schools fell slightly from 29·8 to 29·5. The statistics of education of Europeans showed an increase of 2 schools and 81 pupils.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267, showing an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 3,59,287, due to large expenditure on educational buildings, the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 4,11,086. The total expenditure on secondary education increased by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Both for primary and female education larger contributions than in the previous year were received alike from District and Municipal Funds.

STATIONERY.

Statistics.

176. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483, respectively, against Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 in the preceding year. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, showed an advance of Rs. 3,14,129. The principal increases occurred under "Writing paper" (Rs. 60,114), "Printing paper" (Rs. 1,45,657), "Carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper" (Rs. 33,306), "Paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 9,366) and "Other articles" (Rs. 11,480). The only noticeable decrease was in the consumption of quill pens, which showed a falling off of 300,000 in number and Rs. 4,954 in value. The substitution of country-made for imported articles effected a net gain of Rs. 1,47,358 in paper and Rs. 7,997 in other articles.

The total number of standard and special forms received from the Press and issued during the year showed a considerable decline. This decrease was mainly due to the active co-operation of the District and Subdivisional Officers with the Superintendent of Stationery in adopting every possible method of economy in this direction.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted respectively to Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,740, against Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109 in 1894-95. The increase in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,127, was mainly due to the sale of a larger number of forms and service-books to the public in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in expenditure was the necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms.

Appointment of a Paper Committee.

177. During the year orders were issued appointing a standing Committee for the purpose of considering questions connected with the substitution of Indian-made for imported stationery, and the settling of contracts for Indian-made stationery. It was decided that a meeting of the Committee should be convened whenever there was any question of sufficient importance for their consideration.

Printing.

178. The total cash receipts of the Printing Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 82,510, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,251, against Rs. 83,309 and Rs. 3,78,114, respectively, in the preceding year. The value of work done was Rs. 5,00,044, against Rs. 5,38,689 in the previous year, the decrease being ascribed chiefly to the reduced demands of the Stationery Department. After making allowances for wear and tear of materials, for value of inter-departmental services rendered, and for house-rent, the profit and loss accounts of the presses showed a net gain of Rs. 1,90,163, against Rs. 1,59,791 in 1894-95.

FACTORIES.

The Factories Act.

179. In 1895 there were 166 factories, against 162 in the previous year. The number of operatives employed in these factories was 135,829, comprising 106,093 male adults, 18,425 female adults, 10,303 boys, and 1,008 girls. As in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the factories and their management was generally satisfactory.

It has been calculated that about 15 per cent. of the boys employed in factories in Calcutta are unprotected by vaccination. The Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas has suggested that inspecting officers should be allowed to reject, as unfit for certification of age those children who are not vaccinated During the year under report some of the mills in Calcutta entirely recast their latrine arrangements. It was, however, reported by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division that some of the mills below Calcutta ran off their sewage into the river Hooghly. He considers that this practice is a grave public nuisance, and that mill-owners should be called upon to discontinue it. These matters are under the consideration of this Government.

Sir John Leng, M. P. for Dundee, visited many of the jute mills in and around Calcutta during the year under report, and on his return to England published a series of articles in which he expresses his approval of the system in force.

Working hours of women and children in factories in Bengal.

180. Early in the year the mode of calculating the duration of the employment of children in some of the large jute mills for the purposes of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, formed the subject of consideration. It was found that, in certain factories, it was still the practice to count the intervals during which work was stopped, in order to give time for the bobbins to be refilled, as intervals of rest for the children, and to add these periods to the total of the daily hours of work. This practice was discontinued by order, as being contrary to the intention of section 10 (1) of the Act, which requires that the length of each interval shall be specifically stated in the Notice which the occupier has to set up and maintain in a conspicuous place within the factory, and that, during such intervals of rest, the children should be at liberty to run about and divert themselves as they please.

Protest by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce.

181. Later on in the year the Dundee Chamber of Commerce represented—

(1) that it was unjust to the home textile industries to allow machinery to be worked by women, young persons and children, for a larger number of hours in India than is allowed in the United Kingdom;

(2) that the Indian factories were not adequately or systematically inspected by officials trained to the work, as is done in the United Kingdom; and that it was doubtful, even if such inspections were carried out, whether it would be possible to prevent the intentions of the Legislature being defeated in factories where the shift system is in operation;

(3) that a new industry had been developed by the employment of women and young persons for long hours and all night under the provisions of the shift system; and that it was doubtful whether, in allowing this, the evils naturally incident to the system had been sufficiently considered.

Enquiry showed that women and children do not work for a longer time than is permitted by Act XI of 1881, viz., 11 hours for the former and 7 for the latter; that the inspection of factories is neither inadequate nor unsystematic, the work being regularly carried out by the Special Inspector, the District Officers and Civil Surgeons to whom it is assigned;

that there is no connection between the number of hours they work and the shift system; that among the labouring population in India work is frequently done by night in preference to the day time; and that, since the law was passed permitting night-work, nothing had happened to render a change advisable.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Separation of the offices of Senior Marriage Registrar and of Inspector-General of Registration.

182. The office of the Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta was formerly held by the Inspector-General of Registration as an *ex-officio* appointment. When in August 1893 a native gentleman, Nawab Syed Amir Hossain, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, it became necessary to appoint some other officer to be Senior Marriage Registrar, as section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, requires that the Senior Marriage Registrar must be a Christian. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed to the post Mr. E. L. Martyr, in addition to his duties as Registrar in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments of the Bengal Secretariat. This arrangement having been found to work well, the office of the Senior Marriage Registrar has been finally separated from that of Inspector-General of Registration.

Subsidiary rules for the erection, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries.

183. In August 1894 the Government of India in the Home Department enquired whether any subsidiary rules had been framed by this Government laying down the procedure to be observed in the erection, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government cemeteries; and if not, they suggested the issue of rules on the lines of those promulgated by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in March 1892 and April 1893. Rules were accordingly framed upon this model and issued. But afterward the Accountant-General, Bengal, brought to notice certain account objections to them; and they were criticized on certain points of practice by the Venerable the Archdeacon. They were therefore revised in consultation with these two officers; and were published as revised with the approval of the Government of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Asoka inscriptions.

184. In December 1895 Mr. A. E. Caddy, who continued to be on special duty under this Government since May 1894, informed Government of the existence of interesting Grecian and Buddhistic remains in the Swat valley. Mr. Caddy was accordingly deputed to make excavations there for the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and he crossed the frontier on the 14th February 1896, and made some most interesting discoveries; the remains found have been deposited in the Indian Museum, where they are now being arranged and catalogued. After finishing his work in the Swat valley Mr. Caddy proceeded to Girnar in the Bombay Presidency, and thence to Siddhipura in Madras, to take moulds of certain rock inscriptions in those places. Mr. Caddy returned to Calcutta on the 22nd September 1896, and his special service came to an end on the 30th of that month. The paper moulds taken from rock inscriptions at Girnar and Siddhipura have also been made over to the Indian Museum, where casts will now be made from them.

Maurya Palace in Patna.

185. In September 1893 the Government of India sent to this Government a note by Major Temple, President of the Rangoon Municipality, bringing to notice the existence of important archæological ruins on the site of the Maurya Palace at Patna, and suggested the deputation of Dr. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces, for the work. This gentleman visited Patna in March 1894, and reported that certain mounds did undoubtedly hide the remains of Asoka's Palace, the relic stupa, and the *Vihara* of Buddha's foot-print. The City Magistrate of Patna was entrusted with the work of excavation, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at his disposal. The excavations made resulted in the discovery of concentric layers of bricks evidently belonging to stupas, and of the base of a watchtower; but did not bring to light the ruins of the Maurya Palace.

Surgeon Major L. A. Waddell, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, then visited Patna at the request of this Government in February 1896, and indicated certain sites on which, in his opinion, excavations were likely to be more successful. The Commissioner of the Patna Division was requested to arrange for excavations on these sites; Mr. C. A. Mills, Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, consented to supervise the work, and authority was given to an expenditure upon it of Rs. 2,000.

Management of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum.

186. The arrangement made in 1893, under which Dr. Watt was placed in charge of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, terminated on the 1st January 1896, but the Trustees of the Museum having reported that the arrangement had worked so satisfactorily that it was undesirable to disturb it, this Government approved its continuance for a further period of three years.

Tours of Commissioners, District and Subdivisional Officers.

187. Early in 1896 Sir Alexander Mackenzie having received communications from various experienced officers indicating the advisability of modifying to some extent the hard-and-fast rules in force on the subject of touring, His Honour modified the rules for tours of inspection by Revenue *Officers and Heads of Departments* so far as to relax the orders prescribing certain minimum periods for the tours of Commissioners, District and Subdivisional Officers. Commissioners of Divisions were allowed discretion to arrange the length and character of their own tours, and those of their District and Subdivisional Officers, with due regard to the importance of making themselves personally acquainted with all parts of their respective jurisdictions, of inspecting with reasonable frequency all public institutions therein situated, and of making from time to time, in person, such local enquiries as may be necessary to enable them to conduct their duties with satisfaction to themselves and Government, and to supply any information specially required by Government. Stress was laid upon the necessity of having the disposal of case-work by District and Subdivisional Officers interfered with as little as possible by their tours; and periodical (in the case of Subdivisional Officers, weekly) visits to head-quarters were prescribed.

Employment of European gardeners.

188. During the year under report the Secretary of State sanctioned a set of revised regulations for the future employment of European gardeners in India. The chief conditions are that the candidate, who will be selected at the India Office and will travel to India at the expense of Government,

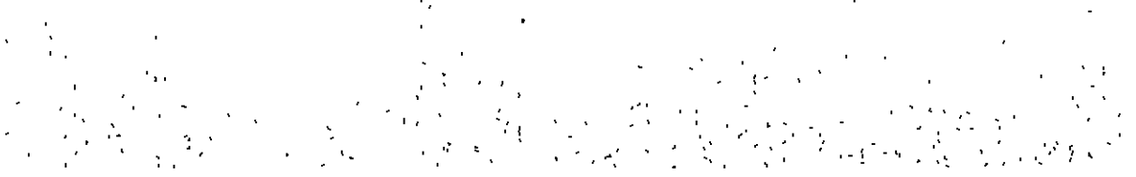
will, on his arrival in this country, be posted to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, as a supernumerary, on a salary of Rs. 150 per month. This, on his ceasing to be a supernumerary and receiving a particular appointment from Government, will be raised to Rs. 200, and will afterwards increase by annual increments of Rs. 5 per month until five years' service have been completed. After this, annual increments of Rs. 10 per month will be given until the pay reached the maximum of Rs. 425. Provision is also made for free quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof and for the grant of a special local allowance in certain cases.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.



REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1895-96.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1895-96 the head-quarters of the Bengal Government were at Darjeeling from 17th April to 1st July and from 21st August to 10th November, and for the remainder of the year at Calcutta.

On the 2nd April Sir Charles Elliott proceeded to Tarkeswar and opened the Tarkeswar-Magra Railway. On the 15th April His Honour left Calcutta for Darjeeling, and rode from Siliguri to Kurseong *vid* Naxalbari, Panighatta, and Pankhabari to inspect the Balasun bridge, which was then under construction, and to select a site for the boys' school at Kurseong. From the 26th April to the 4th May Sir Charles Elliott made a tour in Sikkim, and visited the following places:—Kalimpong, Pedong, Pakhyong, Guntok, Tumlong, Song, Temi, and Namchi. At Guntok, on the 29th April, a Darbar was held to discuss several matters relating to the administration of Sikkim. Six members of the Sikkim Council and the Political Officer were present.

Sir Charles Elliott left Darjeeling on the 2nd July, and proceeded from Calcutta to Chandbally on the 6th, with the object of inspecting the settlement work and of discussing several settlement questions with the officers there, returning to Calcutta on the 14th July. On the 5th August His Honour again left Calcutta for Muzaffarpur to examine the progress of the settlement work, and afterwards proceeded on a tour of inspection by river, visiting the head-quarters of the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Rajshahi districts, and the subdivisional head-quarters of Rajmahal on the way.

From 5th to 10th September the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Serial in the interior of the Darjeeling district to inspect the quinine plantation there.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie took over charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the afternoon of the 17th December 1895. On the 8th February His Honour paid a visit to Serampore to open the Howrah Water-works. Again on the 4th March His Honour visited Hooghly to inspect the Court buildings and discuss with the local officers the question of the removal of the district courts and offices to the unoccupied military barracks at Chinsura.

Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Service.

The usual examination for the selection of probationers in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service was held on the 23rd March 1896 and the three following days. No fewer than 165 competitors, or the same number as last year, obtained permission to compete, and of these, 166 (all of whom except five were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Of these 160 candidates, 128 took up Bengali as their vernacular, 26 Hindi or Hindustani, and 6 Uriya. The corresponding figures at the examination held in 1895 were

115, 36, and 9. Out of the total number of candidates, there were only 20 Muhammadans, 6 Bihari Hindus, and 6 Uriyas. In 1895, the corresponding figures were 18, 11, and 9. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 131, against 108 in 1895. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been adhered to. During the year 1894-95, 28, and during 1895-96, 32, Sub-Deputy Collectors received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

In September 1895, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India sanctioned a rule under the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, authorising the Government of Bengal to appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the Provincial Civil Service and a native of India, of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge. In these appointments no question of transfer to a higher service or of an increased rate of pay is involved, but the object is to secure the preliminary training of certain Subordinate Judges in criminal work, with a view to the filling up hereafter, with those officers, of vacancies which may occur in the appointments of District and Sessions Judge, to which members of the Provincial Service may be promoted. Three officers have been so appointed.

Police Training School.

During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to the investigating officers of the force. The project has since received the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and the institution is now in full working order. The system of selecting officers for the higher ranks of the police force by competitive examination is reported to have worked well, and much improvement is anticipated by the Inspector-General in the *morale* and general working of the force in consequence of the employment of men of superior education and special training.

Reorganisation of the Subordinate Forest Service.

The question of reorganising the Subordinate Forest Service, consisting of rangers, foresters, and guards, which had been under discussion for some time past and referred to in paragraph 69 of the Administration Report for 1892-93, still awaits the final orders of the Government of India. The scheme, as far as it related to Bengal, has been considered by successive Conservators of Forests, and was finally revised during the year under report with special reference to the Resolutions in which the Government of India laid down the policy to be generally followed in forest administration. Under the amended scheme a staff is proposed of 30 rangers, 106 foresters, and 410 guards, against 24 rangers, 83 foresters, and 322 guards now employed; and it would involve an additional cost of Rs. 2,331 per mensem.

Appointment of a Superintendent for the Government estate of Damin-i-koh in the district of the Sonthal Parganas.

The necessity of appointing a Superintendent for the Government estate of the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Parganas has been under consideration for some years. In 1894-95 all forest lands in the Government estate of Damin-i-koh were declared to be "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, and it was decided that they should be managed by the Forest Department. Rules were promulgated for this purpose, and in May 1895 an officer of the Department was appointed to have charge of the "Sonthal Parganas Forest Division." Previously these forests had been managed by a Deputy Collector, who was in charge of the whole estate. It was feared that friction might arise between the Sonthals and the Forest Officers, and the Revenue officers urged that a Civil Superintendent should be appointed to represent Government as landlord, and gradually to reconcile the people to the change of system in regard to forest administration. The Lieutenant-Governor rejected the proposal, observing that there is no need of a Superintendent while the Forest Officer works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Since the close of the year the Forest Officer, Mr. Lovegrove, has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, so that he has taken his place as one of the officers of the Sonthal Parganas system.

Revised rules regarding the grant of special settlement allowances to Covenanted or Statutory Civilians employed on settlement duty.

Under the orders of the Secretary of State passed in March 1889, Officers of the Covenanted or Statutory Civil Service, deputed to settlement work in this Province, were allowed to draw special settlement allowances of Rs. 200, if their other emoluments amounted to Rs. 700 a month or upwards, or Rs. 100 if they were less. In January 1896 a set of revised Rules, regulating the grant of settlement allowances to these Officers, was promulgated by the Supreme Government, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. Under these rules Settlement Officers are entitled to draw a special deputation allowance of Rs. 150 and Assistant Settlement Officers Rs. 100 a month, in addition to the pay and officiating allowances which would be admissible to them if serving in the regular line and not holding a special appointment: provided that the total emoluments of a Settlement Officer must not ordinarily exceed Rs. 2,000 a month, and that an Assistant Settlement Officer must not be attached to a settlement for purposes of training only, or is not in subordinate charge of any portion of the operations. Provision has also been made for the grant of a special settlement allowance of Rs. 150 a month to a Collector or Deputy Commissioner placed in charge of the settlement of his district, in addition to his ordinary duties; and it has been ruled that this allowance will count as part of his salary. In laying down the above rules, the Government of India allowed to Officers holding settlement appointments at the date of the promulgation of the new rules a choice between the old and new conditions.

Opium payments, assamiwar v. khatadari system.

The desirability of introducing, as soon as this may be practicable, a system of assamiwar payment at the option of the cultivator into the Bihar Opium Agency, and of developing throughout both Agencies the system of direct dealing for settlement and advances, as well as for payments, in so far as the cultivators may themselves desire it, was regarded by the Government of India as established, and it was thought that the possibility of working in Bihar a system of assamiwar payment could be most satisfactorily tested by experiment. Accordingly the Government of India authorized, in August 1895, the introduction, as an experimental measure in one or two selected subdivisions, of the system of making payment for opium delivered either direct or through a representative at the option of the cultivator concerned, and called for detailed proposals from this Government to give effect to the measure sanctioned by them. The detailed proposals were accordingly submitted in communication with the Board. It was proposed that the experiment should for the present be tried in the three selected tracts of Burhi, Adapur, and Telhara at the approaching weighments, the last-named tract being afterwards abandoned and Phulwari substituted for it. It was also proposed that the experiment should be confined in the three selected tracts throughout the whole of the operations of next year. The additional expenditure necessary to carry out the experiment was reported to be Rs. 7,000, made up of Rs. 6,020 on account of an increased commission and khurchan to khatadars, and Rs. 980 on account of extra establishments, and it was also stated that for a whole year's operations a further sum of Rs. 250 would be required for extra establishment. The Government of India sanctioned the above proposals in their entirety, and wished it to be understood that the question of the extension of the assamiwar system beyond the three tracts should for the present be regarded as a perfectly open question, the main object of the experiment being to gain experience of the working in Bihar of the assamiwar system, both from the point of view of the Department and from that of the cultivators. A proposal was also submitted to the Government of India that a special enquiry preliminary to any general change of system should be made, and it was suggested that the enquiry should be conducted by an officer of the Financial Department and a selected officer of the Opium Department. The Government of India observed that an officer of the Financial Department would not be specially suited to take part in the enquiry, and considered that, in order to obtain the full benefit of the lessons to be taught by the experiment, it might be advantageous to place only an experienced officer of the Opium Department on special duty to supervise the actual operations and to make enquiries in matters relating thereto in other tracts.

under opium cultivation, and accordingly sanctioned the employment of any officer whom this Government might select for the purpose. Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., an experienced officer of the Opium Department, was accordingly deputed to this special duty for a period of six months, with effect from 21st April 1896. During the course of operations Mr. Tytler submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor a note advocating the adoption of an alternative assamiwar scheme for the Bihar Agency. This scheme has since been modified by him, and Government have authorized its trial in Mr. Tytler's own Sub-Agency, viz., Aliganj.

Examination of candidates for admission into the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the examination of candidates for admission into the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be in future conducted by the Education Department of Bengal, instead of by the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India. It is to be held each year on the first Monday in April at certain central stations, and to be superintended by the Principal Medical Officers at those stations. The questions will be set by selected officers of the Education Department, and the answer-papers will be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, who will report the result to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Abolition of net grants for education.

On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the system of net grants for Government High Schools has been abolished and replaced by the system of gross grants, such as is in force for Government Colleges, boarding schools, survey schools, and medical schools; and a sum of Rs. 25,000 a year has been allotted for distribution to schools requiring additional grants for unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. The power of creating appointments in Collegiate and Zilla schools is now entirely in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, the power of creating such appointments up to a limit of Rs. 50 having been withdrawn from Inspectors of Schools.

Separation of the offices of Senior Marriage Registrar and of Inspector-General of Registration.

The office of the Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta was formerly held by the Inspector-General of Registration as an *ex-officio* appointment. When in August 1893 a native gentleman, Nawab Saiyad Amir Hossain, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Registration, it became necessary to appoint some other officer to be Senior Marriage Registrar, as section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, requires that the Senior Marriage Registrar must be a Christian. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed to the post Mr. E. L. Martyr, in addition to his duties as Registrar in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments of the Bengal Secretariat. This arrangement having been found to work well, the office of the Senior Marriage Registrar has been finally separated from that of Inspector-General of Registration.

Management of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum.

The arrangement made in 1893, under which Dr. Watt was placed in charge of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum, terminated on the 1st January 1896, but the Trustees of the Museum having reported that the arrangement had worked so satisfactorily that it was undesirable to disturb it, this Government approved its continuance for a further period of three years.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

RAJA Raghunath Bobarta Patnaik, whose succession to the Chiefship of Athgarh on the death of his elder brother, Raja Bhagirathi Bobarta Patnaik, had been recognised by the Government of India in March 1894, died in January 1896. The question of the succession to the State was kept in abeyance until the confinement of his widow, and his younger brother, Babu Biswanath Samanta, was in the meantime recognized as Regent. The Rani having since been confined of a daughter, who died almost immediately after birth, the Government of India have recognized the succession of Babu Biswanath as Chief of the Athgarh State, with the name and title of Raja Srikaran Biswanath Bobarta Patnaik. Mr. R. T. Dundas of the Bengal Police, who succeeded Mr. H. P. Wylly in 1894 as Government Agent, Keonjhar, brought to a satisfactory conclusion the special work for which he was deputed to that State, and was withdrawn in July 1895. As the settlement operations alone remained to be completed, Babu Durga Das Mukherji, an officer of Government, who had acquired considerable experience of such work, and whose services had already been lent to the State for this purpose, was appointed, with the Maharaja's concurrence, to be both Agent and Settlement Officer. The Raja of Mohurbhanj was entrusted during the past year with higher criminal powers, under the discretionary authority vested in the Lieutenant-Governor by clause III of the Sanad of 1894.

General condition of the people.

The rainfall was timely and sufficient, and the outturn of crops was, on the whole, good. There was a decided improvement in the material condition of the people, owing to the good harvests of two successive years, and it is a matter for satisfaction that in the hilly portion of Keonjhar, which was affected by the disturbances of 1892 and two succeeding years, the inhabitants have almost recovered from the scarcity that prevailed in 1894-95. The Bhuyans and other aborigines who left the State during the disturbances have returned or are still returning. No outbreak occurred anywhere in the different States to disturb the peace and the general prosperity of the people during the past year.

Public health, Vaccination and Dispensaries.

Although cholera and small-pox caused many deaths in some of the States, the public health is reported to have been generally good. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 26,608, of which 25,079 were successful, against 22,059 and 20,636 in 1894-95, and 11,737 and 10,966 in 1893-94 respectively. This improvement is due almost entirely to the good results shown by the Mohurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Nilgiri States, little progress, or even retrogression, having occurred in the remaining States. The Raja of Khandpara has not yet been convinced of the necessity of introducing vaccination into his State; and in spite of the efforts of the Chief of Tigiria, no operations were performed in that State owing to the opposition of his people. The number of dispensaries in the States remained the same, while the total number of patients treated rose from 46,641 to 59,798. The Superintendent

speaks of the dispensaries in Moharbhanj and Dhenkanal especially as being thoroughly well managed and liberally supported, and appreciated by the people.

Education.

The total number of schools in the Tributary Mahals was 1,240 with 16,213 pupils, against 1,144 with 15,332 in the preceding year; while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 81,134, of which Rs. 3,929 was paid by Government, the corresponding figures for 1894-95 being Rs. 74,834 and Rs. 3,493 respectively. The number of aboriginal students shows a nominal rise from 1,395 to 1,399. It is interesting to note that a daughter of the Raja of Boad competed at and passed the upper primary examination. The Superintendent has been told that the revival of schools in the aboriginal tracts of Keonjhar should be kept constantly in view, and that peace having been restored, efforts should be made to have the schools re-opened, and to start schools also among the Bhuyans of Upper Keonjhar.

Public works.

There were 968 miles of roads at the commencement of 1895-96, of which 603 were repaired during the year. The total mileage of new roads constructed was 82, and the expenditure on roads and other public works amounted to Rs. 46,450 and Rs. 1,48,100, respectively. Apart from roads and buildings, charges amounting to Rs. 19,370 were incurred by the States for irrigation works, and for the sinking of wells and tanks. Of this sum, however, no less than Rs. 7,185 and Rs. 10,118 were spent in the States of Dhenkanal and Moharbhanj respectively. The contribution of Rs. 5,000 made by the late Chief of Athgarh towards the construction of the portion of the Cuttack-Angul road lying within his State having proved insufficient, a grant of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned from Provincial funds for the completion of the work.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops in the Tributary States fell from 603 to 580, but the revenue derived from them rose from Rs. 60,451 to Rs. 62,892. There were 344 shops for the sale of country spirit, yielding an income of Rs. 22,044, against 387 with an income of Rs. 21,077 in the preceding year. The stoppage of the cultivation of ganja in the Garjat States has been rendered necessary for the protection of the excise revenue in Orissa, which has suffered through the smuggling of Garjat ganja into the adjoining British districts, and all the Chiefs have readily agreed to take measures for preventing its growth in their States, and to import and arrange for the sale of Rajshahi ganja.

Forests.

The Chiefs of the Tributary Mahals, with the exception of the Raja of Moharbhanj, do not appear to have yet fully realised the importance of forest conservancy. This important subject is being constantly pressed on them. Some progress has been made towards the establishment of forest preserves in the Wards' States, and since the appointment of a Government Agent in Daspalla, the waste of timber in that State has been considerably checked.

Police and Administration of Justice.

The Police force of the Tributary States consisted of 135 officers and 754 men, against 133 officers and 852 men in 1894-95, and the total expenditure incurred for their maintenance rose from Rs. 79,507 to Rs. 82,345. The total number of criminal cases brought to trial was 4,490, in which 7,689 persons were implicated, of whom 4,082 were convicted, 3,215 acquitted or discharged, 136 died, escaped or were transferred, and 256 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentages of convictions and acquittals were 53·0 and 41·8 against 54·8 and 36·05 respectively in the preceding year. The results of Sessions trials show that 65 persons were committed, and that of these 24 were convicted and 40 acquitted. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 15,005, of which Rs. 14,152, or the very satisfactory percentage of 89, was realised. The total number of prisoners confined in the Jails of the Tributary States during the year was 1,558 against 2,429 in 1894-95, and the number of deaths fell from 32 or 13 per mille, to 8 or 5 per mille, a death-rate which compares most favourably with that of healthy British Jails. The total number of Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases instituted during the year in all the States except Moharbhanj was 16,221, against 14,649 in 1894-95.

States under Government management.

The following statement shows the total demands and collections of revenue, as well as the total receipts and expenditure during the year in the six States under Government management:—

Name of State.	Total demands.	Total collections.	Cash balance in hand at the commencement of the year.	Total receipts (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Baramba	59,656	57,061	18,843	70,904	58,683	12,221
2. Dhenkanal ...	2,14,885	2,14,017	97,616	3,11,633	2,36,962	74,671
3. Narsinghpur ...	37,895	37,677	26,783	64,180	41,196	22,984
4. Nilgiri	1,35,335	84,894	12,808	97,702	86,215	11,487
5. Pal Lahera ...	51,312	32,591	2,404	35,045	26,789	8,256
6. Talcher	59,340	55,343	11,556	72,899	57,562	15,337

The financial results are satisfactory in all the States except Nilgiri, where, out of a total demand of Rs. 1,35,335, only Rs. 84,894 were collected, the sum outstanding being Rs. 50,441. The settlement of this State, which was commenced so far back as 1886, has not yet been completed, and the Superintendent has been asked to submit a special report on the subject. The settlement operations in Pal Lahera were brought to a close by the end of the year. The operations in Dhenkanal, Narsingpur and Talcher are in progress, and are expected to be completed in 1897-98 in the case of the first named State, and in the latter two States within the current year.

Angul and the Khondmals.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 61,353 on account of land revenue in Angul, the outstanding balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 39. In the Khondmals the unrealized balance of the plough-tax amounted to Rs. 248. The question of the expediency of undertaking a survey and settlement of the Khondmals has been under the consideration of Government, and it has been decided to adopt measures for checking the alienation of lands from the Khonds to outsiders. The Government of India have approved of the introduction of compulsory registration of all sales and mortgages of lands to persons other than Khonds, and the extension of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, to the district of Angul. The total excise revenue of the district of Angul rose from Rs. 17,750 to Rs. 27,337, most of the increase being derived from the sale of opium. The statistics relating to education show an improvement as compared with those of the previous year. There was a large falling off in the number of vaccination operations performed, although a stronger and more expensive agency was employed than in the preceding year.

Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur.

Tours, &c.

The Commissioner has found it impossible, owing to the necessity of visiting each British district and subdivision every year, to combine a tour in the Native States with a continuous tour in the districts, and the plan has, therefore, been adopted of making an extended tour in the Native States every alternate year, and in the intermediate year, of visiting only such parts as can be conveniently reached without interfering with the district inspections. As Mr. Grimley had made a prolonged tour in the States during the cold weather of 1894-95, he visited only two States—Seraikela and Kharsawan—during the past year. He was, however, in constant correspondence with the Chiefs, and was visited at Ranchi by the Chiefs of Jashpur and Gangpur, and by several of the leading zamindars during the course of the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum also spent 18 days on tour in the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan, during which some boundary and settlement disputes were adjusted.

No serious disturbances occurred during the year to cause anxiety to Government or threaten the authority of the Chiefs, and the influences which had in previous years caused trouble are reported to be at present at rest. The Maharaja of Sirguja has, in consideration of his meritorious conduct, received the title of Maharaja Bahadur. The relations between the Raja Bahadur of Jashpur and his people continued friendly. With the approval

of Government, and after considerable discussion of the terms, the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company was granted a prospecting lease over a large area in the Bonai State.

Material condition of the people.

In the three States of Sirguja, Jashpur and Gangpur, in which rain-gauges exist, the recorded rainfall was much below that of the preceding year, especially in Sirguja, where 55·36 inches fell, as compared with 79·20 inches in 1894-95. The rainfall was, moreover, unevenly distributed, and the outturn of the crops was, in consequence, much below the average. Owing to the unfavourable harvests, the prices of food-grains ranged higher in all the States. In Changbhakar, owing to the failure of the winter rice, some scarcity was felt, and the Bhaiya distributed grain to the poor, and gave some money advances to the cultivating classes to enable them to tide over their difficulties. The general health of the population was better than in the previous year in most of the States. In Seraikela an epidemic of cholera broke out towards the end of the year, one of the victims being the Raja's eldest son, Tikait Nrip Raj Singh Deo, a young man of intelligence and promise, whose sudden death has been a loss to the State.

Dispensaries and Vaccination.

The total number of patients treated in the four dispensaries at Bisrampur, Dharmjaigarh, Suadih and Jashpurnagar, which were in existence at the close of the previous year, was 1,939 as compared with 1,121 in 1894-95, the increase being distributed among all the dispensaries. The total expenditure in these institutions amounted to Rs. 2,490, against Rs. 2,777 in 1894-95. A new dispensary was opened at Bonaigarh in the Bonai State during the year, and a Civil Hospital Assistant, placed in charge of it. Vaccination operations were carried on in all the States except Bonai, to the number of 29,640, of which 95·6 per cent. were successful, against a total of 25,470 in 1894-95. The entire States of Gangpur, Sirguja, Kharsawan, and Seraikela, and portions of Changbhakar, Jashpur, Korea, and Udaipur are reported to have been protected.

Education.

The number of schools in the States fell from 69 to 52, and the number of pupils from 1,747 to 1,226. The decrease is most marked in Seraikela, where the schools fell from 16 to 1, and the pupils from 383 to 36. A special report on the subject has been called for from the Commissioner. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal races decreased from 597 to 544. The total expenditure incurred on education in the several States shows a decrease from Rs. 5,966 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,400.

Roads and Communications.

In Sirguja 13 miles of road are reported to have been newly constructed, and 118 miles repaired during the year. In Udaipur, 35 miles of road were repaired, in Bonai 30, in Jashpur 100 and in Korea 18 miles. The expenditure under this head during the year aggregated Rs. 2,850, against Rs. 7,024 in 1894-95; but these figures do not accurately represent the work done, as much labour in the States is remunerated in kind.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops rose from 803 to 812, and the excise revenue from Rs. 25,460 to Rs. 33,275. In Seraikela alone the revenue increased by Rs. 5,417, notwithstanding a considerable decrease in country spirit shops, probably owing to the larger consumption of country liquor by the labourers employed on the railway lines.

Police and Administration of justice.

The total strength of the police force employed in the several States, which cover an area of 16,027 square miles and contain a population, according to the census of 1891, of 890,834, was 427 officers and men, as compared with 376 in the previous year; while the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 20,493 against Rs. 18,168. Besides this force, which is paid in cash salaries, there are chaukidars, or village *goraits*, remunerated in kind. The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 790, against 798 in 1894-95. Including pending cases, there was a total of 829 for trial, of which 753, or 90·8 per cent., were disposed of. The number of persons brought to trial was 1,850, against 1,707 in the previous year. Of the persons tried during the year, 1,010, or 60·2 per cent., were

convicted, and 574, or 34·2 per cent., acquitted or discharged. The number of cases committed to the Sessions fell from 19 to 5. Nine persons were sent up for trial, of whom 4 were convicted and 5 acquitted. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails was 648, against 577 in the previous year, the number of deaths (13) being the same.

The number of civil cases for disposal rose from 757 to 866, of which 657, or 75·9 per cent., were disposed of. The number of suits was largest in the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan, which are close to the railway and much more advanced than the other States. The number of execution cases increased from 340 to 382. Nine appeals in criminal cases, and 41 in civil and revenue cases, were preferred to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum during the year. The decisions were confirmed in 4 of the former cases and in 17 of the latter.

Cooch Behar.

The administration of the Cooch Behar State was efficiently controlled by Mr. E. E. Lowis, the Superintendent of the State, and the other Members of the State Council. The total collections of land revenue, though less than in the previous year, again exceeded the current demand, and there was a considerable reduction in the outstanding balance at the close of the year. The year was not so prosperous as its predecessor. Excessive rainfall in June, followed by a heavy flood in July and deficiency of rain during the remaining portion of the year, injuriously affected the crops. Owing to the high prices prevailing, the people were somewhat worse off than in the previous year. In a few taluks along the banks of the Torsa some temporary distress was caused by the overflow of the river, and relief was afforded by the State to the poor. Two deaths occurred among the prisoners in the jail, against none in the previous year, and the average number of sick also increased slightly. The general health of the prisoners was nevertheless good, and there was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease. The Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals was introduced into the State during the year.

The project for extending the State Railway to the Town of Cooch Behar by bridging the Torsa river has been sanctioned, and the Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has drawn up an estimate which has been approved by His Highness the Maharaja and sanctioned by the Government of India. In connection with a proposal to further extend the State Railway towards Santarabari, the line has been surveyed by the Superintendent of Works of the State, under the supervision of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the Maharaja has expressed his willingness to bear the expense of the line up to Kholta, and has asked the Bhutan Government for permission to prospect in Bhutan territory for coal and minerals. This permission is reported to have since been received.

The most important items of income and expenditure in the State during the past four years are summarised below :—

Receipts.					Expenditure.				
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	11,55,588	11,66,707	12,68,116	12,35,049	Household	7,50,615	7,85,772	7,50,220	11,28,513
Stamps	1,02,700	1,08,075	1,20,468	1,02,000	Administration—				
Excise	72,497	82,868	89,224	82,518	(a) Control... ...	64,441	60,811	69,631	56,219
Interests on investments	1,930	1,815	1,981	2,270	(b) General ...	4,64,056	5,22,318	4,36,244	4,00,169
Sundries	10,046	9,922	9,710	17,117	(c) Revenue ...	2,30,210	2,37,703	2,28,449	2,34,032
Law and Justice	6,502	6,018	7,254	7,057	(d) Civil Justice ...	45,068	47,550	43,633	40,035
Miscellaneous	30,402	28,421	27,423	20,050	Debutter	41,030	42,293	43,075	41,050
Debutter	1,00,424	1,00,424	1,11,251	1,12,072	Simla Estate	...	...	...	3,332
Simla Estate	...	...	...	6,808	Darjeeling Estate ...	24,142	26,562	24,672	26,501
Darjeeling Estate ...	50,894	54,088	57,405	50,804	Chaklajat Estates ...	2,30,378	2,38,552	2,46,701	2,29,716
Chaklajat Estates ...	4,32,234	4,23,089	3,00,780	3,30,614	Panga Estate	21,405	20,194	17,047	17,382
Panga Estate	20,208	22,410	23,902	22,068	Cooch Behar State Railway.	1,00,000	1,15,107	1,34,205	1,35,390
Cooch Behar State Railway.	...	12,031	50,980	55,362	Repayment of 3½ lakhs Government loan.	...	...	...	33,410
Total ...	20,60,701	20,67,158	21,78,823	21,27,416	Total ...	19,82,444	21,18,967	20,48,976	24,43,870

The relations between the Cooch Behar State and the Government of Bengal have, as hitherto, been of the most cordial character.

HILL TIPPERA.

Owing to the Maharaja's ill-health the State was managed, as in the preceding year, by His Highness's two elder sons—the Jubraj and the Bura Thakur—under his general control. The year was not a prosperous one. Cholera broke out in several localities, and the late rice, cotton, and oilseed crops were seriously damaged by unseasonable rains and by a cyclone in the month of October, great loss being caused to the people and the revenue of the State. Trade suffered in consequence, and the total value of exports fell from Rs. 11,06,284 in the previous year to Rs. 9,53,988.

Among administrative changes may be mentioned the establishment of a subdivision at Dharmanagar, and the appointment of an Inspector of Schools. There were 34 schools with 1,087 pupils at the close of the year, against 35 schools with 1,080 pupils in the preceding year. Besides these schools which are maintained by State grants, there were 7 unaided lower primary schools with 138 pupils. The total cost of education was Rs. 8,840, against Rs. 8,051 in the previous year. The number of charitable dispensaries increased from 8 to 9, and the number of patients treated was 24,032, against 20,154 in the previous year. The total number of vaccination operations was 1,235, of which 1,025 were successful. The total cost of the Medical Department was Rs. 11,109, against Rs. 7,871 in the previous year.

The revenue of the State during the past year was Rs. 4,61,817, against Rs. 5,04,892 during 1895-96. Of the decrease of Rs. 43,075, Rs. 38,848 represent the loss in the export duty on cotton and oilseeds alone. Including a cash balance of Rs. 1,93,789 at the commencement of the year, and remittances aggregating Rs. 70,757 from the zamindari in British territory, the total income of the State during the year was Rs. 7,26,363, against Rs. 7,43,192 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,10,335, against Rs. 5,49,403 in 1894-95. The charges for general administration, amounting to Rs. 1,41,976, show a net increase of Rs. 14,100. Rupees 78,846 were expended on account of public works, against Rs. 56,840 in the previous year. Household charges have risen from Rs. 2,42,000 to Rs. 2,61,000, exclusive of an outlay of Rs. 79,673 on account of the travelling expenses of the Maharaja and His Highness's two elder sons. Rupees 1,02,117 were paid towards the liquidation of debts on account of the State and the zamindari, the total amount of outstanding debts still unpaid being 1,75,033, against Rs. 2,58,825 in the previous year. There was a cash balance of Rs. 1,16,029, including Rs. 30,526 in bonds and advances, at the close of the year.

SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

The Raja of Sikkim was restored during the year, and returned to Guntok in November. The administration has since been conducted by himself and the Council jointly, under the advice and general supervision of the Political Officer. His eldest son, Tchoda Namgyel, has not returned to the State from Tibet.

The last annual report of the Political Officer gives evidence of steady progress in the administration of the State. Trade is increasing, there is an advance in the revenue, roads are being constructed or improved, and a school has been opened into which, for the present, only the sons of Kazis are admitted. The rainfall was smaller than in the previous year, but it would appear that, with the exception of *bhoota* or maize, the crops were fairly good. The material condition of the people was also satisfactory, the only section of the population, reported to have been badly off, being the improvident Lepchas in some of the upper valleys. The settlement of the State has practically been completed, but some survey work in connection with lands held by the monasteries remains to be done.

The value of the trade between Sikkim and British territory in each of the past four years was as follows:—

	Imports into British territory.	Exports from British territory.
	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	2,43,591	1,80,979
1893-94	2,84,270	2,07,068
1894-95	4,18,879	3,06,006
1895-96	5,03,681	4,33,856

A steady rise is observed in both imports and exports.

For the trade between British territory and Tibet figures for the whole of 1894-95 have not been furnished by the Political Officer, as the mart at Yatung was not opened until the 1st May 1894. The imports into and exports from British territory in the first quarter of 1895 and 1896, however, compare thus:—

	Imports into British territory.	Exports from British territory.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895	2,37,185	2,12,527
1896	2,89,864	3,28,916

Exclusive of treasure, the imports were Rs. 2,27,385 in 1895 against Rs. 2,89,864 in 1896, and the exports Rs. 1,11,337 in 1895 against Rs. 1,05,826 in 1896. The trade thus shows development under both heads, the increase in imports being chiefly in wool, woollen cloth and musk, and in exports in cotton goods and metals. The Commissioner attributes no effect yet in stimulating trade to the mart at Yatung, where traders have not established themselves owing to the obstruction of the Tibetans and the unsuitableness of the site, and explains the larger receipts of wool from Tibet to be due to the higher prices of the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the seven years during which the administration of the State has been under the supervision of the Political Officer are shown in the following statements:—

Receipts.

1	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	13,585	14,122	24,490	39,746	36,585	44,611	46,406
Cardamoms	...	...	1,961	1,097	6,060	7,591	6,285
Forests	2,752	5,281	3,946	7,272	19,397	12,673	10,261
Excise	1,448	2,331	3,783	2,264	8,189	3,841	7,013
Miscellaneous	2,551	1,052	3,115	5,046	5,019	5,028	4,563
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Agricultural loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,686
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
Total ...	20,336	24,086	36,701	57,024	75,850	74,344	90,752

Expenditure.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kazi's commission ...	...	...	6,160	9,993	8,309	9,437	8,926
Public Works	9,743	1,974	28,931	26,980	15,894	34,724	29,155
Survey	...	1,499	1,272	651	731	1,195	898
Allowance to Raja and family...	4,575	7,375	4,000	5,023	6,613	4,857	11,423
Agriculture	64	774	2,259	2,547	5,072	3,902	3,124
Forest	...	...	...	3,880	11,608	9,341	7,542
Establishment	...	...	...	1,181	4,550	8,682	8,244
Miscellaneous	588	5,120	2,471	6,087	7,482	19,352	2,109
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,458
Boundary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,522
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,237
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,244
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,370
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,394
Total ...	14,969	16,652	45,693	57,492	60,259	92,890	1,12,876

The Commission appointed to demarcate the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was unable to carry out its work in consequence of the failure of the Tibetan delegates to meet the Political Officer on the frontier. It was hoped that an enquiry into a claim of the Tibetans to lands within the boundary laid down in the Convention with China would have been completed in the present year, but difficulties arose, and the enquiry has been deferred to next year.

The relations of the Government with Bhutan continued friendly during the year, and two frontier disputes were satisfactorily settled. The subsidy was paid at Buxa.

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The most important event of the past year was the despatch of an expedition during the cold season against Kairuma and his dependent Chiefs Jaduna and Kapleheya, who had never before been completely brought under the control of the British Government. The arrangements for the expedition were made by the Administration of Assam, and columns of Military Police from Burma and Bengal were sent as supports. This concerted action entirely disarmed opposition, the demand for guns and coolies was complied with, and two of the hostile Chiefs, Jaduna and Jacopa, the latter of whom was the leader of the attack upon Mr. Murray's party in February 1891, fell into Major Shakespear's hands. The expedition was successfully planned, and its objects were thoroughly obtained. The Chiefs have now accepted the obligation to pay the yearly tribute and to comply with the demands for tributary labour, which is the symbol of submission in these hills.

Effective measures have been taken for the control of arms in the South Lushai Hills. The order that no Lushai should possess a gun without a license was enforced, and 276 guns were licensed during the year. The total number of guns confiscated, including those taken from the villages of Jaduna and Dokola, was 187. It rests with the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills to ascertain the number of guns still remaining unlicensed, and to carry out the policy of allowing no guns to be used in the Hill Tracts which have not been duly licensed and marked.

At a meeting held at Sherkor in February 1896, between Major Shakespear and Mr. Greenstreet, the Superintendent of the Aakan Hills, the most important matter discussed was the establishment of a frontier post in the locality for the protection of the people in that remote corner of the Lushai Hills. A special report on the subject was subsequently submitted, and was considered by this Government in communication with the Burma Administration. It has now been decided not to establish such a post, as it would be too isolated, and the cost and difficulty of provisioning it would be enormous. The advantage of annual conferences between the Superintendents of those border tracts on the confines of their territories appears to be very great. During the past year Major Shakespear was in direct personal relations with the Political Officers from Aijal, Falam and Paletwa, and the effect of this cannot fail to be beneficial on the tribes concerned, as affording evidence of the consolidation of British power throughout the hills.

The South Lushai Hills were during the year formally annexed to British India, and included within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Since the close of the year a Regulation has been passed under Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3, section 1, by which certain enactments shall be declared to be not in force in the South Lushai Hills, and rules shall be framed under section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act for the administration of the hills, the object being to bring the procedure as nearly as possible into accord with that which has been proposed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the future administration of the North Lushai Hills.

The following statement, which has been prepared from information obtained from the Accountant-General, Bengal, shows the expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of the South Lushai Hills during the past three years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	15,860	16,173	19,054
Post office	2,868	2,804	1,805
Police	3,88,556	4,02,871	4,10,364
Medical	17,053	11,980	10,622
Political	5,857	6,542	5,104
Superannuation	.....	.....	156
Miscellaneous	475	691	1,500
Civil works	54,441	50,521	55,342
Total ...	4,85,110	4,91,582	5,04,747

The expenditure under the head "Police" includes the cost of the police establishment of the district as well as the heavy charges on account of commissariat and transport. The orders of Government, reducing the strength of the force from 539 Military Police to 350 Military Police and 80 Civil Police, have now been completely carried out. Although the charges on account of re-stocking the posts with rations have been reduced by the introduction of the Panthay mule transport system, the rates allowed to the contractors are still very high, and ought to be materially lowered when the new contracts are concluded. The attention of the local officers has been drawn to this.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

THE following table shows the progress made during the year in surveys and settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(3) of the Tenancy Act.		Cost during the year.			Remarks.
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								I.—GOVERNMENT AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED ESTATES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa	Cuttack	All temporarily-settled estates and five permanently-settled estates.	2,270·07	4,088	2,266	4·07	3,461	1,347	45	...	...	...	11,810	1,51,733	1,70,103	
	Puri	Temporarily-settled estates.	1,050	2,008	1,059	...	1,050	60	...	...	...	...	8,856			
	Balasore	Khurda Government estates.	600	1,373	Area figures not available.		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,169	...	9,169	
		Temporarily-settled estates.	1,733	3,676	1,733	...	2,700	864	43	43	...	...	8,541	92,085	1,01,673	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,010·29	1,037	1,005·50	4·70	1,032	2	460 and 250	61 and 104	280 and 111	190 and 214	3,838	1,51,912	1,55,750	Columns 10 to 13. The first figures relate to permanently-settled estates and the second figures to Nonbad lands.
Chota Nagpur.	Palamau	Government estate.	203·15	398	241·99	43·10	247	150	...	...	...	...	20,492	17,091	38,156	
Bhagalpur	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Terai lots and 30-year lease grants	229	Lots, 910 (including blocks of khas lands).	200·07	16·20	...	Lots 615	...	...	...	...	18,650	5,512	24,162	
Orissa	Midnapore	Patashpur estates...	54·70	90	54·7	...	67	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Bhagalpur	Bogra	Jaipur estates.	85·20	150	85·20	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	9,109	9,109	
Dacca	Backergunge	7 Estates	67·02	33	61·02	3·27	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	7,008	7,008	
Patna	Gaya	30 Estates	102·20	110	92	92	...	103	...	4	...	4	11,407		11,407	
	Shahabad	15 Estates	18·75	20	18·75	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.			3,714·55	13,094 villages and 930 lots.	7,037·22	109·70	9,503	2,032 villages and 256 lots.	848 and 193	143 and 111	280 and 214	194	11,019	5,436	17,000	In addition to this, an area of 37 square miles in the Balaghat Mehals in Gaya, in which Government owns a share, was cadastrally surveyed and the cost was Rs. 4,182.
									Gis Nonbad	Nonbad lands.	Nonbad lands.	Nonbad lands.	00,035	4,84,209	5,20,155	
								II.—PRIVATE ESTATE.								
Patna	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur district.	3,075	4,000	2,339·07	657·25	2,270	1,021	1,007	1,140	252	671	1,48,717	1,47,631	2,96,378	
	Champaran	Champaran district.	3,231	2,763	2,080	1,027	570	090	906	163	247	243	1,60,061	00,695	2,55,753	
	Saran	Saran district	2,032	4,206	549·48	353	930	209	68	598	87	11	41,403	94,476	1,03,930	
	Darbhanga	Taluk Lahiri	15·19	11	...	10·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	...	903	
Chittagong	Tippera	Chakla Roshnabad.	653·04	1,510	353·04	...	178	515	...	59	...	32	...	59,113	59,113	
		Pulpora	3·10	11	3·10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Gangumandal ...	1·18	3	1·18	...	1	2	...	11	...	4	...	618	618	
									...	1	...	...	...	392	392	
Presidency.	24-Pergunnas ...	Chaurasi	33	53	29·10	3·04	...	40	...	...	...	...	5,976	3,036	9,480	
	Khulna ...	Tentuliumiya ...	19·93	9	...	19·93	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,120	1,606	5,727	
Dacca	Backergunge	Chakmukandi ...	5·45	3	...	5·45	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Pankhali Hasidebpur.	4·16	3	...	4·16	...	1	...	...	...	...		2,419	2,419	
		Total Private Estates.	9,063·74	13,264	5,359·1	3,269·3	4,023	3,113	1,985	2,427	550	926	3,09,220	3,07,086	7,30,703	

The total area of Government and temporarily-settled estates, professionally surveyed up to the end of the year, was 7,807·01 square miles, and the total expenditure on survey comes to Rs. 16,52,434, or 5 annas 3 pies per acre.

Muzaffarpur.

To be dealt with in the Muzaffarpur district there are 4,600 villages and about 9 lakhs of tenancies covering an area of 3,075 square miles.

587·35 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year 1895-96, and 147·98 square miles remained to be done. This part of the work has since been completed. Record-writing has also been brought to a conclusion since March 1896. Fair rents have been settled for 5,765 tenants, existing rents being raised from Rs. 52,384 to Rs. 56,738, or by 8 per cent. The work of draft and final publication has been completed in 2,147 and 923 villages, and remains to be done in 2,453 and 3,677 villages respectively.

The survey and settlement cost during the year Rs. 1,48,747 and Rs. 1,47,531 respectively, or Rs. 2,96,278 in all.

Arrangements have been made for the recovery of the costs from landlords and tenants on the completion of the final publication.

Champaran.

The area of the Champaran district under survey and settlement is, 3,531 square miles, the number of villages concerned is 2,763 and the estimated number of tenants 653,644. 1,027 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year under report, and 424 square miles remain to be done. Records have been prepared for attestation in 2,717 villages, and had been attested in 1,550 villages up to the close of the year 1895-96. Rents have been settled for 36,321 tenants, the former rents being raised from Rs. 2,66,246 to Rs. 2,96,145, or by 11 per cent. Draft and final publications have been completed in 643 villages and 465 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 1,59,054 and Rs. 96,698 respectively.

Saran.

In Saran the scheme of survey and settlement embraces 4,296 villages extending over 2,622 square miles. Cadastral survey has been completed for 1,101 square miles (including 552 square miles surveyed during the year), and remains to be done in 1,520 square miles. Records have been prepared for attestation in 1,229 villages, of which those relating to 1,208 have been attested. Rents have been settled mainly on the application of the landlord, the Maharaja of Hatwa, for 36,063 tenants, resulting in an increase of existing rents from Rs. 3,96,271 to Rs. 4,48,835, or by 13·2 per cent. Records have been published in draft and finally for 951 and 68 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 41,463 and Rs. 64,476 respectively, or Rs. 1,05,939 in all.

Taluk Lahiri in Darbhanga.

Taluk Lahiri with 14 villages, covering an area of 15 square miles and containing 2,000 tenants, have been brought under survey and settlement under section 101 (2) (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.—11 square miles were cadastrally surveyed during the year. The remaining area has since been completed. The cost of survey during the year was Rs. 962.

Survey, Orissa.

The survey work in Orissa was practically completed before the commencement of the year under report. A small area of 4·07 square miles, which remained unfinished in Cuttack, was cadastrally surveyed during 1895-96. It was decided that the resettlement of the Khurda Government estate in the district of Puri, comprising 1,373 villages, with an area of about 800 square miles, the current settlement of which will expire in September 1897, should be based on the existing records, revised and brought up to date through the agency of the sarbarakars. Survey and *khanapuri* began about the end of November 1895, and had been completed for 867 villages at the close of the year. This work has since been completed in all the villages. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9,109.

Cuttack.

The area under survey and settlement in Cuttack is 2,270·97 square miles *Khanapuri* was completed in this district before the commencement of the year 1895-96, with the exception of one isolated area of about 5 square miles. Much

of the attestation work had also been done, and most of the remaining villages were attested during the year. The lapse of time has, however, rendered it necessary that some of the records attested in earlier seasons should be re-attested now before rents can be settled. This work will be done during the year 1896-97. The expenditure incurred on settlement in both Cuttack and Puri during the year was Rs. 1,51,743.

Puri.

In the Puri district there are 2,098 villages to be settled and surveyed with an area of 1,089 square miles, which include 104 square miles of revenue-free lands belonging to the Puri temple, which have been surveyed at the request of the temple authorities.

The record-writing for the whole area and the attestation of 998 square miles were completed before the 31st of March 1895. Records for 69 villages were attested during 1895-96. But re-attestation will have to be done in many villages, and this work is now in progress. It will be combined in future with the settlement of rents, and some experimental work in that direction has been carried out since the close of the year. The expenditure on the work in the temporarily-settled estates is included in that for Cuttack.

The expenditure on the survey and settlement of the Puri temple lands up to the 31st of March 1896 has been Rs. 8,312, to meet which Rs. 11,000 have been deposited by the temple authorities.

Balasore.

The area under survey and settlement in Balasore is 1,733 square miles and the number of villages concerned is 3,676.

Record-writing was completed before the 31st of March 1895. During the year under report records for 864 villages were attested. Attestation was finished in 3,564 villages by the 31st of March 1896. The remaining villages have been attested since the close of the year. Settlement of rents has now commenced, and fair rents have been settled for 432 villages containing 36,773 tenants. During the year 1895-96 records were published in draft for 48 villages. There has been as yet no final publication. The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 92,932. The expenditure on settlement work in Orissa (exclusive of the Khurda Government estate) during the year under report was Rs. 2,44,675.

Chittagong settlement.

In the district of Chittagong 1,910·29 square miles are being surveyed and settled, or 1,037 villages with 230,000 tenants. The area remaining to be surveyed in 1895-96 was 4·7 square miles, and the work here has been completed by the Settlement staff. The work of record-writing and attestation had already been done, and the staff were entirely occupied during the year in assessing rents and revenue. The rents of 135,549 tenants, and the revenue payable to Government by 42,026 talukdars and others, have now been settled; the whole of this work is expected to be finished by July 1897. The expenditure on survey was Rs. 4,82,544, and that incurred on settlement up to the close of the year amounts to Rs. 7,19,655, including Rs. 1,31,912 spent in 1895-96. So far as the settlement of revenue has proceeded, the Government demand upon the persons assessed has been raised from Rs. 2,67,790 to Rs. 4,01,630.

Palamau settlement.

In the Palamau Government estate the area under survey and settlement is 293·15 square miles comprised in 398 villages. The survey has now been completed, an area of 48·16 square miles having been cadastrally surveyed during the year. The cost incurred under this head in 1895-96 was Rs. 20,462, and the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 58,499, resulting in a cost rate of Rs. 199·5 per square mile, or about five annas an acre. The attestation of records was completed for all villages of the estate except one; and since the close of the year rent-rolls have been prepared in accordance with rates approved by Government. It has also been decided that the estate as a whole shall be managed direct, except in the case of villages held by such farmers as may have special claims to consideration on account of their long ancestral connection with the village, or of extensive improvements made by them. The cost of settlement incurred during the year was Rs. 17,994, and the total expenditure under this head up to 31st March 1896 is Rs. 20,352.

Settlement of the Darjeeling Terai.

In the Darjeeling Terai operations commenced in 1894-95, and the whole of the survey, both traverse and cadastral, was completed before the end of 1895-96, except for an area of 6·04 square miles, which had not yet been cadastrally surveyed; the records for 648 jotes had also been attested. It is hoped that the work will be finished during the current year. The cost of the traverse survey amounted to Rs. 2,412, or Rs. 15·9 per square mile, and that of cadastral survey and record-writing by the Survey Department to Rs. 39,852, giving a rate of Rs. 189·7 per square mile. The cost under the head of settlement incurred up to the end of 1895-96 was Rs. 6,368.

Pataspur estates in Midnapore.

The Pataspur estates in Midnapore are 18 in number, and contain 96 villages with 54·70 square miles and 14,056 tenants. The field survey was finished by the 30th of June 1893, and the record-writing by the 31st of March 1894. The attestation of the records for 84 villages was completed by the 31st of March 1895, but for 17 of these villages the records had to be re-attested in 1895-96. The attestation and re-attestation work have now been completed.

Some assessment work was done in the course of the past year, 53 villages being completed. This work is now being pressed on, and all work is expected to be completed within the current year. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 9,199.

Jaipur Government estates in Bogra.

In the Bogra district there are 8 Jaipur Government estates which lie along the Northern Bengal State Railway, and contain 156 villages with 55·50 square miles and 9,796 tenants.

The survey operations were completed, and the whole of the record-writing was finished by the 30th of September 1894, the records being delivered to the Settlement Officer by the end of October 1894. Attestation of the records for 82 villages with 24·41 square miles and 25,154 plots was completed between October 1895 and the 31st of March 1896; but the records have now to be thoroughly revised and corrected before any assessment of rents can be proceeded with.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 7,008.

Government estates in Backergunge.

In Backergunge there were seven estates with an area of 67·69 square miles under survey and settlement in 1895-96.

Attestation, including the determination of the status of the raiyats, has been almost completed in two estates. The settlement has been concluded in four others, and the present revenue increased by Rs. 8,706.

In the remaining estate of Char Krishnapur, which was brought under survey and settlement on the 23rd of December 1895, the survey was finished during the year, and the *khanapuri* is in progress.

The cost incurred on survey and settlement of these seven estates during the year was Rs. 11,467.

Government estates in Gaya.

In Gaya there are 30 Government estates under survey and settlement with an area of 102 square miles, containing 119 villages and 13,000 tenants.

The field survey was completed for 91 square miles and remained to be completed in 11 square miles at the close of the year. The record-writing and attestation were completed with regard to 111 and 109 villages respectively.

The cost of survey and settlement during the year was Rs. 11,619 and Rs. 5,450 respectively, or Rs. 17,069 in all.

Government estates in Shahabad.

The Shahabad Government estates, fifteen in number and comprised in 20 villages, with an aggregate area of 18·75 square miles and containing 1,000 tenants, are all situated in the Sasaram subdivision, except one, which is in pargana Piro in the Sadar subdivision. They were notified for settlement in January 1895, under section 101(2)(*c*) of the Tenancy Act.

The survey had been completed before it was decided to bring the operations under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, and the record-writing was finished before the commencement of the year under report. Attestation has now been completed, and the assessment of revenue is under consideration.

The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 1,553.

Kolhan settlement.

The current settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in the district of Singhbhum will expire on the 31st March 1897. The area of this estate, not included in reserved forest, is estimated at 1,423 square miles. Operations for a new settlement commenced with a traverse survey of this area in November 1894. By the end of March 1896 1,410 square miles had been traversed, and this part of the work has been completed since the close of the year. The total cost of the traverse survey up to the end of March 1896 was Rs. 39,340, or about Rs. 28 per square mile. The field survey is in the hands of the settlement staff under Mr. J. A. Craven. They commenced work in February 1895, and had surveyed 594 square miles before the end of the financial year 1895-96. It is expected that the present settlement will result in the Government revenue, now Rs. 40,247, being more than doubled owing to the assessment of *gora* (unembanked) lands which had been left rent free at the settlement about to expire, and the extension of cultivation since last settlement. The term of the new settlement has been fixed at 20 years.

Settlement of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera.

The survey, both traverse and cadastral, of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, comprising a total area of 555·64 square miles, was completed before 1st April 1895. The records of 173 villages were attested in 1894-95 and of 545 villages in 1895-96, leaving those of 792 villages pending at the close of March 1896. Up to the end of 1895-96 fair rents were settled for 1,459 tenants, whose rents were raised by 21 per cent. from Rs. 15,218 to Rs. 18,465. The records of 50 villages have been published in draft, and those of 22 villages have been finally published.

Palpara estate in Tippera.

The Palpara estate, the survey and settlement of which were undertaken, under section 101 (2) (*b*), consists of 11 villages with an area of 3·19 square miles and 473 tenants.

The survey and record-writing were completed in the year ending the 30th of September 1893, and the attestation work was done in 1894-95. Rents were settled for 230 tenants during 1895-96. Records have been published in draft in all the 11 villages and finally in 4 villages. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 613.

Chaurasi estate in the 24-Parganas.

The Chaurasi estate, the property of Maharaja Durga Charan Laha and others, with an area of 33 square miles contained in 50 villages, is situated in the subdivision of Barasat. The cadastral survey and the record writing have been finished for the whole area of 33 square miles. Attestation remains to be finished in four villages only. The cost of survey and settlement incurred during the year has been Rs. 5,875 and Rs. 3,605 respectively.

Tantibuniya estate in Khulna.

The Tantibuniya estate in the Sundarbans, comprising an area of 19·95 square miles with 8 villages and 1,237 tenants, which has been leased under the Waste Land Rules of 1853 to Babu Chandra Kumar Nag and others, has come under survey and settlement on the application of some of the leaseholders. The field survey and record-writing have been finished for the whole area of 19·95 square miles, and attestation has been completed for three villages. The survey and settlement cost during the year Rs. 4,129 and Rs. 1,668 respectively.

Paharia settlement.

The Damin-i-koh Government estate in the Santhal Parganas is for the most part peopled by Santhalis, but over an area of 200 square miles in among the hills dwell a race of aborigines known as Paharias, who occupy the land free of rent. Some of the Paharias in the Pakour subdivision having applied for a settlement of their lands with Government, sanction was accorded by Government to proceedings being taken; and it was decided that the survey as well as the settlement should be made by the Subdivisional Officer. The total number of villages under settlement is 87, with a total area of about 112 square miles. Field work was commenced on 13th December 1895, and by the end of March 1896 boundaries of 73 villages were surveyed, and an area of 18,966 acres, comprising 7,894 acres cultivated lands and 11,072 acres uncultivated lands, was measured in 19,230 plots. Enquiries were made regarding the rights, customs,

and duties of the village headmen for 36 villages. A census of the population and of the agricultural stock has been taken, and a list of fruit-trees in possession of the raiyats prepared. Considerable areas of village waste and forest, which were beyond the requirements of the villagers, have been reserved as Government forest. The expenditure incurred from the beginning of the operations up to the end of March 1896 amounted to Rs. 6,766.

Smaller settlements of Government and private estates.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates and private estates other than Wards' estates under the Bengal Tenancy Act, which were supervised by the Commissioners of Division:—

	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year under report.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year under report.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(3) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.			Rs. A. P.
Government estates in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Faridpur, Tipperah, Noakhali, and Monghyr,	75,335 0 0	283	24,339 0 0	75,855 0 0	140	125	9,854 0 0
Private estates in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Jessore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tipperah, Noakhali, Saran, and Monghyr.	88,094 0 0	310	8,009 0 0	91,048 0 0	285	181	21,145 0 0

A sum of Rs. 63,661 was expended by the Board of Revenue on petty settlements during the year.

Wards' estates.

The following statement shows the progress made in the surveys and settlements conducted under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Land Records in Wards' estates:—

Estate.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles.		Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.		Number of villages of which the draft record of rights has been published under section 105(1) of the Tenancy Act.		Number of villages of which the final record of rights has been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.		Cost during the year.	
			Up to 31st March 1895.	During 1895-96.	Up to March 1895.	During 1895-96.	Up to March 1895.	During 1895-96.	Up to March 1895.	During 1895-96.	Survey.	Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Burdwan Raj khas mahals—												
(1) In Burdwan ...	76	76	76	...	62	7	67	2	64	5	...	7,421
(2) In Hooghly ...	13	25	15	...	23	5	16	8	25	9		
(3) In Bankura ...	41	88	41	...	66	...	66	...	54	6		
Total ...	130	188	130	...	151	0	148	10	138	20	...	7,421
Dakhin Shahbazpur...	140·58	47	140·58	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	...	3,695
Srirampur (A. C. Roy and others).	0·13	0	0·13	...	0	...	1	8	...	8	...	2,398
Sarail (Kasimbazar)	277·	290	277·	...	290	...	290	...	290	...	...	...
Tikari	402·40	042	300·00	100 50	474	114	316	290	...	405	Not shown separately.	
Narhan	62·60	42	...	·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,107·01	1,227	959·01	101·00	949	126	868	218	479	433	...	13,494

The survey and settlement of the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika estates were completed; and operations have also been completed in the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate. The survey of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals and the

Srirampur estate has been finished. The settlement of the khas mahals is expected to be completed in the current year.

Survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's estate in Gaya.

Considerable progress was made in the survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's estate in Gaya during the year under report. The total estimated area under settlement of rents was 492·40 square miles, which included 101·40 square miles of the Balkhara Mahal jointly held by the Raj and Government in equal shares of 6 annas each. The whole of this area was cadastrally surveyed during the year, and attestation was completed of 548 out of 642 villages. The total number of villages of which the draft and final records of rights were published under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885, were respectively 516 and 409. The total cost of the operations during the year amounted to Rs. 38,339.

The survey and settlement of the Narhan estate have been undertaken under section 101 (2) (*a*) and (*c*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act; and operations are in progress. The work of the revision of the records of the Sarail estate will be completed in the current year. Up to the 31st of March 1896 the records for 61,161 tenancies were revised, and the rental reduced from Rs. 2,33,862 to Rs. 2,03,282. The reduced rental still exceeds the rental before settlement by Rs. 17,236.

Settlement of concealed and jungle mahals and ghatwali tenures.

In addition to the record of rights of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals under the Bengal Tenancy Act, there are three kinds of settlements in progress in Bankura, viz., (1) settlement of the concealed mahals, (2) amicable settlement of the jungle mahals, and (3) *ghatwali* settlements. In the concealed mahals 33,914 bighas have been traced out, but only 315 bighas have been yet settled. 1,809 bighas in the jungle mahals have been settled at a rent of Rs. 257 per annum. The settlement of the *ghatwali* tenures is being conducted by a Deputy Collector. The *ghatwali* lands are divided into three classes: (1) *sarkari panchaki ghats*, (2) *bepanchaki ghats*, and (3) *zamindari ghats*. The lands of class (1) are scattered over 43 *ghats*, and it was decided that they should be first resumed and settled with the Raj. Subsequently, it was discovered that 9 *bepanchaki ghats* appertaining to the old Vishnupur estate are in existence, and that the Raj is entitled to their settlement. Thus the work of resumption was undertaken in 52 *ghats*. In 1894-95 the settlement of 5 *ghats* was taken up, but the operations were completed in respect of two only. During the year under report the work in 28 *ghats* (26 *sarkari* and 2 *besarkari*) covering 80,681 bighas was undertaken, and the settlement of 58,539 bighas only was effected at a rental of Rs. 18,710, as against Rs. 2,338 hitherto paid as *panchak*. Khasra writing for the remaining *ghats* has been completed, but disputes regarding *mal* and *lakhiraj* claims prevented the completion of the settlement. During the year there were 1,056 disputes, of which 653 were decided. 875 kabuliyats, appertaining to 4 *ghats*, were presented for registration; and of these, 408 were registered before the year ended. The new settlement is to take effect from the date the ghatwals are dismissed and relieved from their duty. The expenditure incurred by the Raj on the settlement from its commencement up to the 31st of March 1896 has been Rs. 2,460.

In addition to the Wards' estates named above, settlement was undertaken of the ghatwali lands belonging to the Maliara Ward's estate in Bankura; and operations were carried on in the Tarkoa and Malighati estates in Midnapore, Bhawanipur estate in the 24-Parganas, Syadpur estate in Khulna, Chandra Kumar estate in Shahabad, Lugma estate in Bhagalpur, Rohini estate in the Sonthal Parganas, Madhupur estate in Cuttack, Siri estate in Lohardaga, and Dhalbhum estate in Singhbhum.

Government Estates.

THE following table shows the results of collections in (1) Government estates leased to farmers, and (2) Government estates held direct, for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

		Percentage of current collections on current demands.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1		2	3	4
(1) Government estates leased to farmers	1894-95	85·59	77·90	84·44
	1895-96	89·61	71·56	81·75
(2) Government estates held direct ...	1894-95	89·11	73·84	87·82
	1895-96	88·29	70·87	86·95

Particulars of estates held direct.

There were 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 (against 2,109 in the previous year) were Government estates and 246 private estates managed by Government. The subjoined statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan ...	218	57,102	5	2,34,044	223	2,92,106	23,554	8·06	1,58,120	54·13
Presidency ...	210	3,33,400	41	12,508	227	3,45,088	17,113	4·95	2,74,700	79·62
Rajshahi ...	74	5,36,168	34	13,695	108	5,49,803	38,970	7·08	4,88,535	88·84
Dacca ...	647	4,80,029	107	1,80,095	754	5,80,124	27,223	4·64	5,28,035	90·19
Chittagong ...	211	6,19,101	27	16,302	238	6,35,403	64,706	10·18	5,70,376	89·78
Patna ...	203	2,22,807	21	28,200	224	2,50,723	28,901	11·19	1,99,704	79·42
Bhagalpur ...	134	2,75,310	5	15,570	139	2,80,891	9,513	3·38	2,51,240	87·62
Orissa ...	709	4,01,191	5	73,711	714	4,74,902	20,077	4·41	4,44,455	93·93
Chota Nagpur...	170	75,501	1	17,729	170	93,230	2,706	2·91	80,807	90·48
Total ...	2,587	29,74,301	246	5,51,400	2,833	35,25,890	2,39,063	6·08	29,97,361	85·01
In 1894-95 ...	2,109	29,40,530	244	5,54,908	2,353	34,84,498	2,20,836	6·3	29,67,782	85·74

In eight districts, namely, Darjeeling, Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Purnea, against seven in the previous year, the cost of management of estates held direct by Government exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand, the percentage of cost of management prescribed by Government being 6 per cent.

Demand and collections.

In estates held direct by Government the current demand has increased from Rs. 34,84,498 to Rs. 35,25,890 and the total demand from Rs. 41,17,668 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,660, or 82·55 per cent., were collected and Rs. 82,856 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased on the whole by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85·01, against 85·74 in 1894-95 and 87·63 in 1893-94.

Sale of Government lands.

The orders of Government on the subject of the sale of petty Government estates were carried out as far as practicable. Out of 941 estates, which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realized was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. These estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental.

A sum of Rs. 4,12,600 was granted by Government for the management of, and miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary improvements in, Government estates during 1895-96, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 3,94,552. The subjoined table shows the expenditure on miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary works of improvement in estates managed direct in each Division:—

Divisions.	Amount expended—						
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads and bridges.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	7,019	188	...	10,869	...	1,892	20,968
Presidency	6,592	160	...	9,295	378	2,658	23,085
Kishnah	6,303	510	34	...	5,761	7,289	28,243
Dacca	8,209	...	...	3,091	1,385	7,656	20,341
Chittagong	6,093	2,200	209	11,645	400	1,877	23,816
Patna	4,776	2,310	...	11,110	...	4,003	22,099
Bhagalpur	1,020	...	2	369	...	1,097	2,567
Orissa	5,731	3,229	186	659	4,026	5,064	18,743
Chota Nagpur	2,683	4,764	...	3,662	...	109	11,298
Total ...	49,068	13,552	423	40,189	11,949	39,413	1,64,864
Total for 1894-95 ...	44,448	27,948	499	26,808	14,371	42,765	1,56,832

Besides the amount thus expended, a sum of Rs. 24,921 was spent on the improvement of the Orphanganj market. The existing godowns and sheds in the market were repaired, and a few new ones were built, and the revetment wall along the bank of Tolly's Nala was extended.

New staples and agricultural experiments.

In Jalpaiguri 45½ maunds of Naini Tal potato seeds were distributed amongst the jotedars in the Falakata, Alipur, and Bhalka tahsils for experimental purposes. The outturn of cultivation was generally good, except in the Bhalka tahsil, where the crop suffered considerably from floods. In Darjeeling an attempt was made to improve the fodder supplies at Kalimpong by the introduction of foreign grasses, which have proved fairly successful. Endeavours were made in Gaya to encourage the cultivation of Darjeeling potatoes, but the yield was poor. The experimental cultivation of sugarcane is being tried in the Khurda Government estate in Puri. The result of the experiment cannot be reported till next year.

Education.

In Midnapore there are 878 primary schools in khas mahals supported by the District Board. In the 24-Parganas 63 schools were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,846. All these schools are in the Government estates in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, with the exception of only one, which is in Port Canning. In Jalpaiguri there were 126 primary schools with 2,917 pupils, on which Rs. 4,621 were spent by Government. There were also two primary schools in the khas mahal Ambari-Falakata. In Darjeeling there were 25 primary schools in the Terai with 597 pupils, and Rs. 4,096 were expended from the district grant. The schools in the Hill Government Estates have been for some time under the supervision of the Scotch Mission. There were 40 schools, as in the previous year, and the total cost incurred for their management amounted to Rs. 3,949. In Backergunge 352 schools with 7,651 pupils were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,896. In Chittagong the whole allotment of Rs. 4,283 was spent during the year. In Angul Rs. 3,643 and in Puri Rs. 8,431 were spent in maintaining 120 and 138 schools respectively. In Singhbhum 129 schools with 6,427 pupils were maintained. The annual contribution from the Estates' Funds was Rs. 602 in the Kolhan and Porahat estates.

Roads and communications.

In the 24-Parganas Rs. 2,843 were expended on the construction and repair of village roads in the Government estates in the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions. Of this, Rs. 1,217 were paid from the Khas Mahal Fund, and the balance was paid by the Local Boards concerned. A sum of Rs. 30,072 was spent on account of the maintenance of all the important roads of the Government estates, Western Duars, Jalpaiguri. Of this expenditure, Rs. 20,726 were contributed from the District Fund; Rs. 7,245 were spent on the Terai roads in Darjeeling, of which Rs. 2,000 were met from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund; Rs. 1,262 from Government estates, and the balance from the District Fund. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was allotted by Government for the construction of some important roads in the Kalimpong subdivision. The work will be undertaken during 1896-97. In Noakhali Rs. 2,456 and in Chittagong Rs. 8,302 were expended by Government in repairing important roads. In Gaya Rs. 5,830 were spent on original and repair works out of the grant of Rs. 6,350 allotted by Government for the purpose. In Monghyr a road was made for the improvement of the bazar in the Government estate Khagour, and a road opened at Shibkund. In Puri the total expenditure incurred by the District Board in the up-keep of roads and communications amounted to Rs. 12,925.

Condition of raiyats.

The condition of the raiyats in the Government khas mahals is reported to be on the whole fairly good. In Bankura the raiyats are stated to be in straitened circumstances, owing to the lands in some of the estates having been considerably damaged through the deposit of sand caused by the river Dwarkeswar. In the 24-Parganas the raiyats of Bonomalipur, where the crops were destroyed by the ingress of salt water, are said to have supported themselves temporarily by the illicit manufacture of salt. In Murshidabad, too, the condition of the raiyats has everywhere been bad owing to the poor outturn of the crops, except in the Kandi subdivision, where the people are said to be better off than in other parts of the district. In Khulna, owing to the failure of crops in the Chandkhali group, the material condition of the raiyats in that quarter suffered. In Darjeeling the raiyats of Kalimpong khas mahals are said to be more or less indebted to the Marwari money-lenders. In Dacca, owing to diluvion, some of the raiyats of Sheoli char deserted. In Mymensingh the outturn of the *aman* crop was below the average, and some of the Government estates suffered extensively on that account. In Noakhali the raiyats suffered severely from the cyclone of the 2nd of October last, accompanied as it was by a salt-water inundation. A blight has fallen on the betel groves, half of which in some villages has been destroyed. The crops suffered to some extent, too, from insects and rats. In Patna the loss of the crops during the year has to a certain extent caused anxiety and rendered it difficult for the raiyats to meet the full Government demand. In Gaya the raiyats of Sarawan are badly off and will continue to be so till proper irrigation is provided for them. Cattle disease caused much havoc in some parts of the estates, while in others the raiyats suffered considerable loss from fire. The condition of the poorer tenants of the Cuttack town khas mahal, who have no agricultural holdings, is reported to be bad, but they are not worse than others in similar circumstances elsewhere.

Wards' and attached Estates.

The total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1895-96 was 140, against 146 in the preceding year; the decrease of 6 was in the number of encumbered estates, that of wards' estates remaining the same. There were 74 wards' estates and 55 encumbered estates so managed; the remaining 11 were trust estates, or estates attached under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Ten wards' and 6 attached and encumbered estates were under management for part of the year only, having been taken in charge or relinquished during the year.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

The total amount of revenue and cesses due by all estates to Government was Rs. 50,39,322, of which Rs. 40,97,809 were paid, leaving a balance (after remissions amounting to Rs. 242) of Rs. 41,181. The Pachete Estate in Manbhum, which was taken in charge during the year under the Encumbered Estates Act, was responsible for the greater part of the balance, namely, for Rs 28,108, but this sum has been paid up since the close of the year. Of the seventeen other estates which were in arrears, nine owed very small sums.

Rent and cess due to superior landlords.

The current demand of rent and cesses due to superior landlords by estates in charge throughout the year was Rs. 3,41,540, and the arrear demand was Rs. 62,859. The payments under both current and arrear demand amounted to Rs. 3,46,807, leaving, after remissions, a balance of Rs. 54,048, the payments thus being equal to 101·5 per cent. of the current and 85·7 per cent. of the gross demand. Rupees 33,931, or nearly two-thirds of the entire balance, was due by the Satkhira Estate, which defaulted in this respect in the year 1894-95 also.

Rent and cesses due to the estates.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balances of rent and cesses due to all the estates during the last five years:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage of—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collections on current demand.	Total collection on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ..	77,67,617	91,53,100	1,69,20,717	30,09,305	60,05,871	91,39,756	66·2	98·8	12,12,170	45,68,792
1892-93 ..	62,03,941	92,99,937	1,55,03,878	30,04,350	61,96,728	92,00,808	66·6	97·8	9,05,095	53,98,710
1893-94 ..	55,74,627	97,44,203	1,53,18,830	28,84,462	64,12,013	92,97,315	65·8	94·5	4,35,740	55,77,177
1894-95 ..	65,59,025	92,95,068	1,58,55,103	29,53,014	61,93,986	91,48,240	66·4	98·5	5,07,863	61,18,910
1895-96 ..	61,52,570	93,44,102	1,55,03,982	29,10,104	60,99,421	90,09,525	64·1	95·3	5,05,312	60,01,245

The collections of rent and cesses in the year under report were worse than in any of the preceding four years both in the aggregate and relatively to the demand. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all estates was only 64·1, and for estates in charge throughout the year 64·6, against the standard of 90 per cent. fixed by Government. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 95·3 for all estates and 96·4 for those estates only which were in charge throughout the year. The Orissa Division was again the only one that worked up to the fixed standard; there the current collections were 98·5 per cent. of the current demand. The Presidency Division showed the worst results of all, the percentage of current collections on the current demand being only 42·1. In the Kasimbazar Estate in this Division collections reached a percentage of only 26·1. In Kanika there were practically no arrears at the close of the year—only Rs. 2,783 out of a total demand of Rs. 1,78,372, and only the trifling sum of Rs. 428 was remitted during the year.

The Kasimbazar Estate, with a current demand of Rs. 3,79,352, had arrears amounting to Rs. 5,37,894. The Satkhira Estate in the same Division had an arrear demand of 2¾ lakhs, although the current demand was less than a lakh and-a-half. In the Burdwan Division, estate Barutter Hingly had an arrear demand of over Rs 9,000 with a current demand of Rs. 5,877. In the Dacca Division the Annada Chandra Roy and Kishori Mohan Rai estates had each accumulated arrears exceeding twice their annual rentals. In the Tikari Estate, where rent was paid on the bhaoli system, the outstanding arrear was about 81 per cent. of the current annual demand.

The bad and irrecoverable debts of estates in charge for the entire year, which amounted to Rs. 1,29,381 at the time of taking charge, have risen to Rs. 4,04,405; doubtful and disputed debts have similarly risen from Rs. 48,232 to Rs. 1,48,511. The total amount of balances due to all estates was Rs. 60,04,245, or over 64 per cent. of the gross current demand.

Debts due by estates.

Debts due by estates which were in charge for the whole year amounted at the commencement of the year to Rs. 28,02,870. Additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,87,029 were ascertained or incurred during the year, the total liabilities of these estates being Rs. 29,90,799. The payments amounted to Rs. 7,23,458, including the repayment to Government by the Deo Estate of a loan of nearly 4½ lakhs. Reductions of debt to the extent of Rs. 35,193 were made by compromise, and the amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 22,32,148. The debts due by estates taken in charge during the year amounted to Rs. 16,47,508, out of which the Pachete Estate in Manbhum was responsible for over 9½ lakhs. Only Rs. 28,491 of these debts were paid during the year.

Management charges and rates.

The cost of management, excluding construction and repairs of office buildings, was 7·8 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses, against 7·9 per cent. in the year 1894-95. As in that year, the percentage was highest in Orissa, viz., 15. In the Burdwan Division the percentage was as low as 3·9, as the Burdwan Raj Estate collects most of its large demand under the patni system.

The amount estimated to be required from all estates on account of the management rate under Act X of 1892 for clerical labour in Government offices and for supervision by superior Government officers, was Rs. 1,49,000, realizable half-yearly in advance, but the arrear demand at the close of 1894-95 was Rs. 22,378, and at the end of 1895-96, Rs. 33,022. The greater portion of this balance has been recovered since the close of the year.

The rate for professional audit of accounts of estates having an annual demand of Rs. 50,000 and over had to be slightly raised during the year under review, in order to avoid a deficit. The demand on account of this rate for the year was, however, increased by the inclusion of two estates liable to professional audit, which had previously been overlooked. The gross surplus of the year was Rs. 4,689; but there was an opening deficit of Rs. 4,125, so that the net surplus was only Rs. 564.

Improvements.

The following statement shows the expenditure during the last five years on the various descriptions of improvements:—

	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immovable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	52,906	38,699	4,11,228	1,83,880	1,69,240	8,55,353
1894-95	50,217	38,504	1,08,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,05,502
1893-94	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901
1892-93	64,069	36,524	2,10,870	1,07,782	97,104	5,72,339
1891-92	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,845	6,50,359

The total expenditure on all heads of improvements, inclusive of that on surveys and settlements, showed an increase of Rs. 2,89,851 as compared with the previous year, and was principally due to an increased outlay on buildings and remunerative works. The expenditure under both these heads was larger than in any of the preceding four years, nearly the whole of the increased outlay on buildings being in the construction by the Burdwan Estate of new offices for Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company in Calcutta. Taking this item into account, the Burdwan Raj Estate spent by far the largest amount on reproductive works. The Bhawanipur Estate came next, with an outlay of Rs. 21,974, and the Kasimbazar Estate spent Rs. 20,543 under this head. Experiments in crops, principally potatoes and sugarcane, were conducted in 12 estates. The Burdwan Raj Estate set a good example in maintaining a farm, which was supervised by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. This farm did useful work in teaching improved methods to cultivators and in introducing new staples.

Education.

The total amount of subscriptions and donations by wards' estates to schools was only Rs. 52,306, or a little more than one-half per cent. on the annual demand.

Surveys and settlements.

The survey and settlement of the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika and Dakhin Shahbazpur Estates were completed during the year, but final reports of the first three only have been submitted to Government. Exclusive of those estates which come within the scope of the general operations in Orissa, Bihar and Chittagong, 17 estates were under survey and settlement; in 6 of these, aggregating 1,107·61 square miles in area, the survey and settlement were under the supervision of the Director of Land Records.

Certificates and Civil Suits.

The following statement shows the working of the certificate procedure during the year 1895-96 and the previous four years :—

Divisions.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total amount realised by certificates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,907	1,905	3,230	1,312	978	945	1,923	1,21,097	80,443
Presidency	915	2,079	2,027	1,331	799	456	1246	78,702	44,810
Rajshahi	310	089	1,201	1,003	84	117	201	29,568	10,514
Dacca	251	1,932	2,056	701	147	1,178	1,325	89,058	33,083
Chittagong	443	1,694	2,133	1,720	99	314	413	48,310	34,339
Patna	34	335	369	177	43	149	192	98,056	62,380
Bhagalpur ...	157	131	288	163	91	25	116	7,156	2,456
Orissa	40	182	228	180	45	3	48	4,603	3,001
Chota Nagpur ...	207	647	044	788	82	74	165	40,974	24,809
Total for 1895-96 ...	5,444	8,146	13,004	7,474	2,389	3,362	5,920	5,18,707	3,36,535
Total for 1894-95 ...	7,813	7,961	15,774	10,287	2,955	2,532	5,487	5,24,792	1,92,711
Total for 1893-94 ...	10,251	7,477	17,758	11,003	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,216	3,17,708
Total for 1892-93 ...	13,210	8,048	21,258	12,765	5,056	1,840	10,003	8,58,414	3,41,250
Total for 1891-92 ...	13,704	13,299	27,003	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,669	...

NOTE.—The difference between the number of certificates pending at the close of 1894-95 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-96 is due to the exclusion of 339 certificates on account of certain released estates.

The total number of certificates for disposal, including both those filed during the year and those which remained pending at the close of the previous year, was less than in 1894-95. The number of disposals did not keep pace with the number of institutions in the Dacca, Patna and Presidency Divisions. The total number of certificates filed during the year and pending from previous years showed, however, a continuous decrease, being 13,094 at the end of the year under report, against 27,003 in 1891-92.

The particulars of civil suits for the recovery of rent and cesses are shown in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Number of suits pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the suits.	Amount decreed.	Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	43	610	653	519	...	134	134	75,466	55,166	10,415
Presidency	19	777	796	772	13	11	24	92,824	58,976	12,048
Rajshahi	64	76	140	59	55	26	81	3,742	3,843	972
Dacca	66	101	167	61	50	50	100	24,051	23,826	4,844
Chittagong	...	21	21	21	...	...	...	1,390	500	...
Patna	134	1,607	1,741	1,505	150	26	176	1,76,551	1,48,220	1,20,976
Bhagalpur	20	203	223	106	113	4	117	32,025	13,788	1,513
Orissa	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	326	...	...
Chota Nagpur	97	289	326	211	3	113	116	14,014	7,260	5,023
Total for ...{1895-96 ...	383	3,086	4,009	3,314	339	366	705	3,01,409	3,05,603	1,66,686
{1894-95 ...	309	2,564	2,873	2,425	235	213	448	3,04,445	...	...

Note.—The difference between the number of civil suits pending at the close of 1894-95 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1895-96 is due to the exclusion of 56 suits on account of two released estates and the omission of 0 suits in Saran, in respect of which an explanation has been called for.

There was an increase both in the number and the amount of civil suits. 42·6 per cent. of the demand covered by the suits was realized.

Certificates were filed and civil suits instituted for an amount equal to only 15 per cent. of the aggregate balances due to all estates.

Estates with a rent-roll exceeding Rs. 50,000.

There were 24 estates with a rent-roll exceeding half a lakh of rupees in the charge of the Court of Wards during the year, of which the principal were those of Burdwan, Tikari and Kasimbazar. The Burdwan Raj Estate continued to be successfully managed by Raja Banbihari Kapur. It maintained a college and a hospital at Burdwan, a higher class English school and a dispensary at Kalna, and two smaller dispensaries at Sujamutha in Midnapore and Kujang in Cuttack. The amount spent on improvements was Rs. 21,494, exclusive of the outlay on building in Calcutta. The management charges in this estate on account of its exceptional conditions were only 3·6 per cent. of the current demand. The balance of rent and cesses due to the Tikari Estate was Rs. 5,07,701 after remitting Rs. 64,433 found to be unrealizable. Of these claims, Rs. 3,54,235 were in process of recovery. The Tikari Ward's Estate maintained a higher-class English school and a charitable dispensary at Tikari. The arrear demand of the Kasimbazar Estate was extremely heavy, being Rs. 5,37,894, against a current demand of Rs. 3,79,352. The management charges were high in both the Tikari and Kasimbazar Estates. The expenditure of the latter estate on schools, dispensaries and improvements showed a satisfactory increase as compared with the preceding year. The rent-roll of the estate was increased during the year by Rs. 6,196 on account of the survey and settlement of the Sarail pargana in Tippera. This increase was ultimately accepted by the raiyats, though they had combined for a time to oppose it.

Estates taken in charge and released during the year.

Five wards' estates and two encumbered estates were taken in charge, and five wards' estates and four encumbered estates were released. With the exception of the Pachete Estate in Manbhum, which was brought under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, the estates taken in charge or released were of minor importance. The rent-roll of the Bhagwant Narain Sing Estate in Patna, on the date of assumption of charge, was Rs. 21,390, but had been reduced to Rs. 19,371 at the date of release by the commutation of produce-rents. On the other hand, the rent-roll of the Burway Encumbered Estate in Lohardaga was enhanced from Rs. 7,827 to Rs. 11,288 during the period of Government management.

The number of these estates was 54 as against 58 in the preceding year.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur

The collection of rent and cesses due to the estates is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	26,559	1,17,343	1,04,463	89·0	5,524	35,914	32,719
Lohardaga ...	54,070	74,499	80,699	108·3	2,208	46,263	202
Palamau ...	3,670	10,379	16,979	87·5	18	6,053	.....
Manbhum ...	1,21,470	3,01,887	2,08,509	69·8	1,787	2,13,061	.....
Singhbhum ...	1,88,417	86,205	74,716	86·6	25,534	1,73,372	41
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,96,785	5,99,313	4,85,420	80 9	36,021	4,74,657	32,962

The following statement shows the progress made in paying off debts due by the estates:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts as shown in the Commissioner's Annual Report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	6,36,264	23,317	6,59,611	52,978	31,842	5,74,791	60,042
Lohardaga ...	2,51,806	9,741	2,61,547	28,790	3,108	2,20,649	27,412
Palamau ...	1,07,938	29,709	1,37,647	12,101	.....	1,25,546	10,052
Manbhum ...	1,58,529	10,74,671	12,33,200	93,482	.....	11,00,718	27,485
Singhbhum ...	1,35,602	3,579	1,39,181	29,962	.....	1,09,219	31,296
Total for 1895-96 ...	12,90,139	11,41,017	24,31,186	1,57,313	34,950	22,38,923	1,56,187
Total for 1894-95 ...	11,53,068	3,42,478	14,95,546	1,66,618	39,616	12,89,312	1,03,241

There was a falling off in payments in accordance with the sanctioned scheme as compared with the preceding year.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

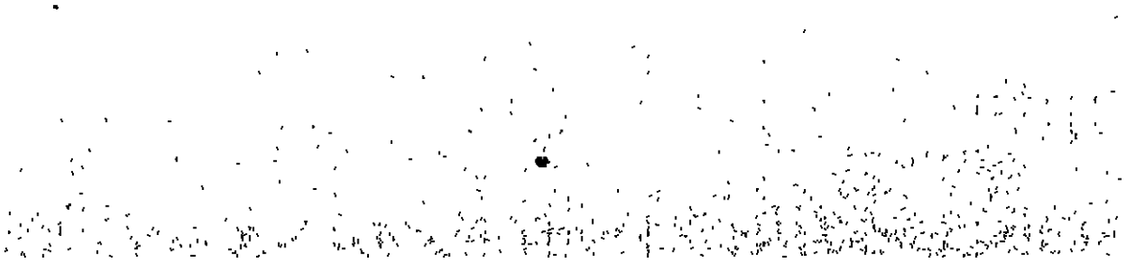
ALL the completed legislation of the official year 1895-96 took place during the first half of the year, in which period were passed Acts II to IX of 1895, which are described in the last Administration Report. The Council adjourned on the 3rd August, 1895, after passing the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act (IX of 1895), and re-assembled on the 29th February, 1896, when a Bill for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims was introduced. The only other legislative business that was accomplished before the close of the year was the granting of leave to the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to introduce two Bills to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 and the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884, respectively.

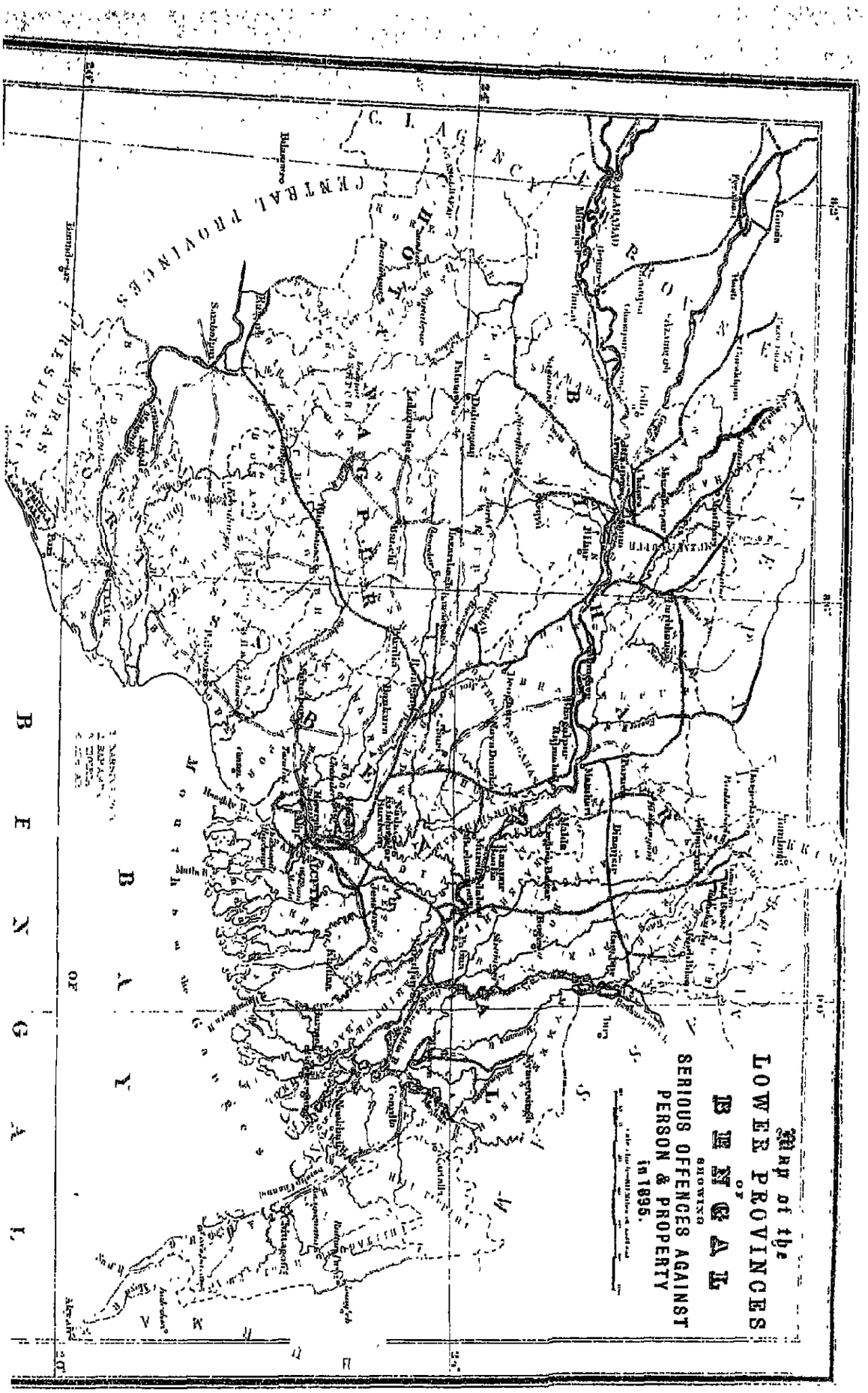
The Bill for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims has since been passed as Act I of 1896, and came into force on the 10th June. It follows the lines of Bombay Act II of 1887, which was passed in order to protect pilgrims bound for the Hedjaz while passing through the city of Bombay or Karachi. The necessity for passing an Act of the same kind for Calcutta was impressed on the Government by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son in their annual reports on the movement of pilgrims between India and the Hedjaz, and legislation for placing pilgrim brokers in Calcutta under proper control was also recommended by the Commissioner of Police. The Act requires all pilgrim brokers to be licensed, penalises various courses of proceeding by means of which it was found that brokers were in the habit of defrauding pilgrims, and empowers the Local Government to appoint Muhammadan Protectors of Pilgrims, whose principal duties will be to advise and assist pilgrims and to supervise the proceedings of the brokers. The Act applies in the first instance to Calcutta only, but power is given to extend it to any other place in the province in which it may be found to be required.

The Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, has also been passed since the close of the year, and has been submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor General. The immediate object with which this Bill was introduced was to enable Municipal Commissioners to devote a portion of their funds to the veterinary treatment of horses, cattle and other animals. The Bill contained some other amendments as well, and more were added during its consideration in Council. The principal amendments made by the Bill as passed in Council are as follow:—(1) the franchise has been extended, (2) power is given to apply municipal funds to the acquiring and keeping of open spaces for the promotion of physical exercise and education, to the training and employment of female medical practitioners, to veterinary purposes, to the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, to the breeding of mules, and to the establishment and maintenance of free libraries, (3) Municipal Commissioners are required to keep separate accounts for hospitals and dispensaries, (4) the collection of tax on the registration of carts has been placed on a firmer and more equitable footing, (5) variations in the amount of the water-rate as imposed on different holdings in the same municipality have been authorised with the object of regulating the assessment according to the facilities existing for obtaining a supply of water, and (6) Municipal Commissioners are empowered to regulate the letting off of fire-arms, fire works, fire-balloons and bombs, and to charge fees therefor.

The Bill for the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was prepared by the desire of the Government of India, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April, 1896. Its immediate object is to enable

District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and asses, the breeding of mules and the prevention and cure of diseases among horses, cattle and other animals. The Bill further empowers District Boards to spend money on the training and employment, of medical and veterinary practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination and contains some amendments of a formal character. It is proposed to make extensive additions to the Bill, with the object of securing a better water-supply. The Lieutenant-Governor is in correspondence with the Government of India on this subject.




Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON & PROPERTY
in 1896.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 2,000 persons and under.
" " 4,000 " and over 2,000.
" " 6,000 " " 4,000.
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ASSAM
BAY OF BENGAL

Police.

Constitution of the force.

THE sanctioned strength of superior officers remained the same as in the two previous years. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate officers and men was 23,514, as compared with 23,142 in 1894 and 22,739 in 1893. It was increased by four Inspectors, 146 Sub-Inspectors, 320 constables, and 63 town chaukidars, while 152 head-constables and 16 mounted constables were dispensed with. The total number of men actually employed at the close of the year was, however, short of the sanctioned strength.

Expenditure.

The following table compares the expenditure under the main heads during the financial years 1894-95 and 1895-96, but the figures for the latter year are given, subject to further correction when the Accountant-General has finally closed the accounts:—

Serial No.	Heads of charges.	Actual expenditure for 1894-95.	Actual expenditure for 1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,74,138	1,64,662	...	9,476
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	5,21,473	5,11,182	...	10,291
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c. ...	30,55,191	31,59,468	1,04,277	...
4	Travelling allowance	92,907	1,07,479	14,572	...
5	Fixed boat establishment	57,599	57,399	...	200
6	Special, regular, and contract contingencies ...	5,33,709	5,45,185	...	33,524
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,51,711	1,50,628	...	1,083
8	Bengal Military Police	46,702	68,301	21,599	...
	Total	46,33,430	47,04,304	1,40,448	59,574
	Net increase	...	...	80,874	

Police Training School.

During the year the Inspector-General submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a permanent Police Training School at Bhagalpur, with the object of giving suitable training to investigating officers of the Bengal Police. Since the close of the year the project has received the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Rules for the management and supervision of the school have been approved and issued, and the institution is now in full working order.

Working of the Town Police.

It is a matter of general complaint that the rate of wage fixed for town chaukidars is too low to attract respectable men. Of 2,043 chaukidars, three receive Rs. 7, 507 Rs. 6, and the rest from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem. An increase in the rate of pay now drawn by the bulk of the men is advisable where the wages of labour are higher: but objection may fairly be taken to any increase which would have the effect of bringing the pay of town chaukidars, whose services, as a rule, are only required during the night, to an equality with that of constables. The details of the Bengal Town Police system of patrol were fully explained in circular orders during the year, and instructions were issued to introduce it into the larger towns with such modifications as local conditions might require. The system has been adopted in certain towns in each Division, and good results are already apparent. In several towns criminals are reported to have been caught red-handed by the men on patrol, and a decrease in crime has been the result.

Rural Police.

The number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 and Regulation XX of 1817, and of chaukidars holding service lands (chakran) in each of the past four years, is shown below:—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Under Act VI of 1870	96,787	101,517	109,870	114,134
„ Regulation XX of 1817, salaried ...	53,665	48,696	41,366	35,069
„ „ „ „ chakran ...	18,629	17,911	17,003	17,063
Total ...	169,081	168,124	168,239	166,266

These figures show that considerable progress has been made in recent years in extending the provisions of Act VI of 1870. Excluding the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, where Act VI is not in force, the total number of chaukidars not appointed under that Act in 1895 was 36,185, of whom no less than 27,734 are returned from the Burdwan Division alone. From the total figures for the Province, it appears that there is one chaukidar to every 400 of population, while in the Burdwan Division there is one chaukidar to every 188 of population. In the latter division systematic steps are being taken to abolish the chakran chaukidars and replace them by men appointed under Act VI of 1870. The conditions of Orissa are peculiar, and the question of modifying the system of chaukidari administration in that Division has long been under the consideration of the Government. In the Chota Nagpur Division little progress is reported in the extension of Act V of 1887, but crime is light in the Division, the chaukidars are now better paid, and, with the large aboriginal population, it is undesirable to press on changes rapidly.

During the year a sum of Rs. 15,683 was expended in rewards to chaukidars, against Rs. 12,545 in 1894. Of this amount Rs. 13,971 were disbursed from the District Chaukidari Reward Funds, against Rs. 6,782 in the previous year, while the unexpended balance of these funds rose from Rs. 33,516 at the close of 1894 to Rs. 58,343 at the end of 1895. The sums at the disposal of District Superintendents are ample, and should be more fully utilised in the judicious distribution of rewards. The ordinary chaukidar cannot look forward to increase of salary or to pension; his one incentive to good work, therefore, is the hope of earning money rewards; and, as District Superintendents now have funds at their disposal from which to finance these rewards, it is much to be regretted that they have not utilized them more.

Railway Police.

A net increase of 3 head-constables and 12 constables occurred in the sanctioned strength of the Railway Police, owing chiefly to the extra men enrolled for the new Assam-Bengal Railway, raising the total force from 619 to 634.

Additional police were employed in 7 cases during the year as compared with 11 in 1894. In the Nadia, Murshidabad, Faridpur, Tippera, and Darbhanga districts, bodies of extra police were quartered in consequence of agrarian disputes, and in Champaran and Muzaffarpur on account of certain anti-kine-killing disturbances.

Additional Police.

The fourth company of Military Police, the formation of which was sanctioned during 1894, took charge of Gnatong in Sikkim during the year, causing an increase of 70 men in the total sanctioned strength. The other three companies at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur were maintained at their former strength, and are reported to have attained a degree of efficiency creditable to the officers responsible for their control. During the year some further concessions as to pay and allowances were made by Government to render the Military Police service more popular, and the results have been satisfactory. Detachments from the Dumka and Bhagalpur companies were despatched to Bankipore and Motihari in anticipation of possible disturbances in connection with the *Bakr-id* festival.

Military Police.

The following figures show the details of casualties during the past three years:—

Casualties.

		1893.	1894.	1895.
1.	Retirement on pension or gratuity...	412 or 1·74 per cent.	465 or 1·93 per cent.	383 or 1·55 per cent.
2.	Resignation	728 „ 3·09 „	889 „ 3·70 „	814 „ 3·31 „
3.	Dismissal	624 „ 2·65 „	615 „ 2·56 „	591 „ 2·40 „
4.	Discharge	220 „ ·93 „	161 „ ·67 „	184 „ ·74 „
5.	Desertion	42 „ ·18 „	47 „ ·19 „	90 „ ·36 „
6.	Death	455 „ 1·93 „	559 „ 2·33 „	521 „ 2·11 „
		2,481 or 10·5 „	2,736 or 11·4 „	2,583 or 10·5

Fifteen charges of torture were brought against the police during the year—the same number as in 1894. Of these, 12 proved to be false after judicial enquiry, against 10 pronounced false in the preceding year, and in one no evidence was forthcoming. The remaining 2 cases, both of which occurred in the Orissa Division, ended in conviction and punishment. The number of cases of extortion reported fell from 127 to 83, of which 11 only ended in conviction. Of the total number of extortion cases, 53 were reported from five districts—Mymensingh (24), Dinajpur (8), Bogra (8), Backergunge (7), and Cuttack (6). The Mymensingh district again shows the largest number of cases, but most of them were eventually found to be of a petty nature, and the majority were declared to be false after judicial enquiry. The number of cases in the previous year was 44, most of which were also returned as false, and there appeared to be good reason to believe that something like a combined effort had been made in this district to terrorise the police. That influence seems to have been still at work in the past year. The very small number of charges of torture found to be true, and the decrease in charges of extortion throughout the province as a whole, indicate an improvement in the working of the police, and with the better class of officers now introduced into the force, continued improvement will doubtless be observed.

Torture and extortion by the police.

The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the force during the past ten years:—

Punishments.

Year.	Judicial convictions under the Penal Code.			Do. under Act V.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1886 ...	318	1·0	1·4	207	·2	1·0	5,095	46·5	17·6
1887 ...	279	·5	1·3	218	·3	1·0	5,137	48·9	17·4
1888 ...	297	1·3	1·3	191	·2	·9	5,149	50·5	17·1
1889 ...	330	1·2	1·4	158	·3	·7	4,997	45·0	17·5
1890 ...	336	1·1	1·5	160	·2	·7	4,828	46·0	16·2
1891 ...	260	·3	1·2	119	·3	·5	4,284	39·2	14·3
1892 ...	245	·7	1·0	120	·1	·5	4,223	41·0	14·0
1893 ...	297	·4	1·0	126	·2	·5	4,853	42·4	16·7
1894 ...	276	·3	1·2	139	·03	·6	4,638	36·7	16·2
1895 ...	248	·4	1·1	98	·1	·4	3,893	28·7	13·7

These figures show that the number of convictions under the Penal Code and Police Act has decreased satisfactorily, while the number of officers and men departmentally punished is lower than it has been during the past ten years.

Conduct of the police.

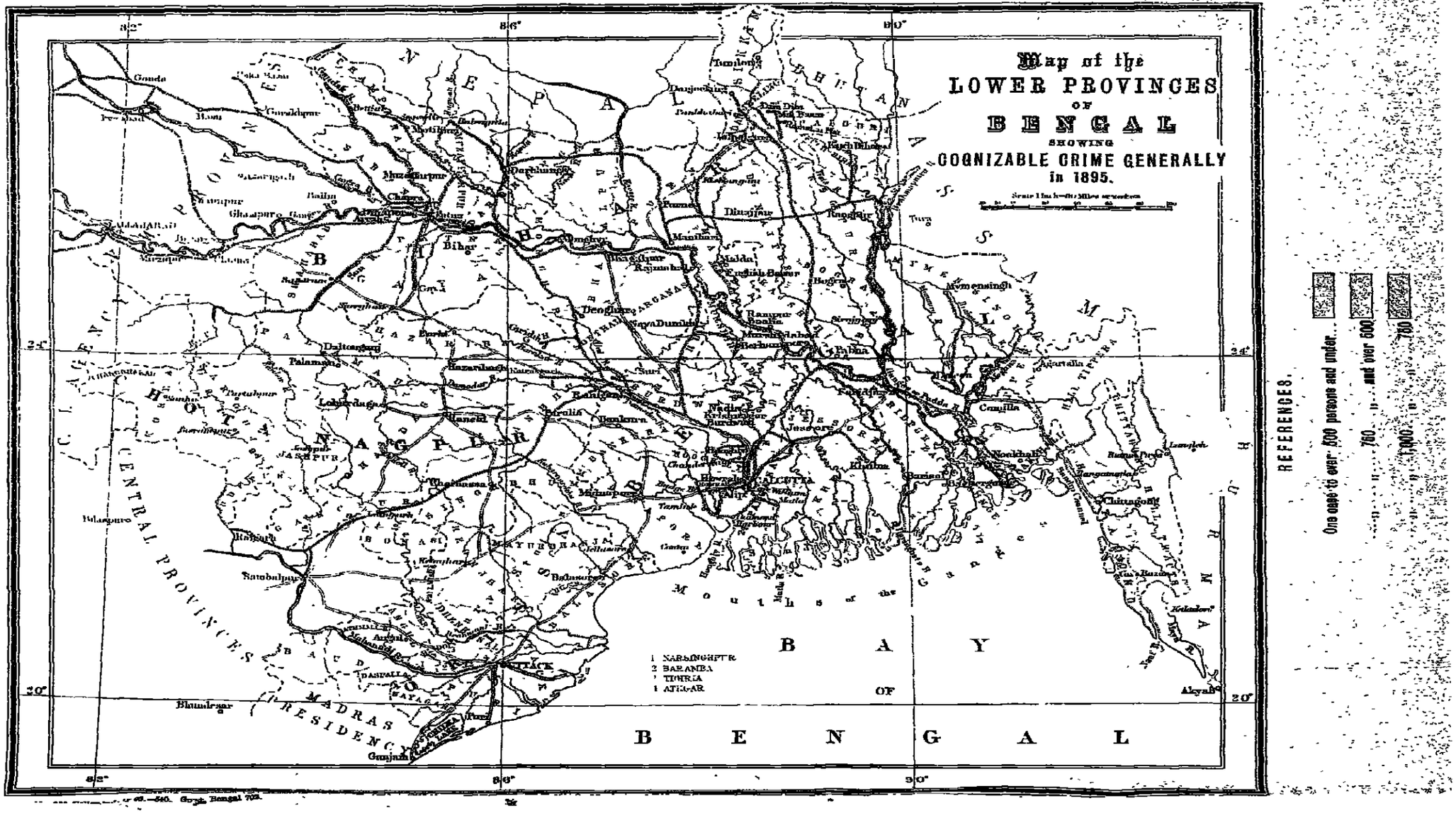
In recent years shortcomings and misconduct on the part of the police have been more promptly and more prominently brought to notice than was the case before. Every adverse comment made by subordinate courts upon the conduct of an investigation is at once brought to the notice of the District Superintendent, who is required to take adequate notice, and make such further enquiry as may seem necessary to enable him to pass appropriate orders. Police officers have been explicitly warned that they will not be judged by statistical results, but are required to work energetically, with rectitude of purpose and by fair means. The complaint against the investigating police is gradually changing form. Fewer charges of corruption are preferred: but, on the other hand, complaints of their incapacity in detecting crime are more frequent. They are said to be less capable detectives than their predecessors. It appears that there is no reason to think that their capacity is less, and admittedly they are better educated; but they cannot hope to be as successful with the criminal classes whom they have to fight with less effective weapons. All the old means of securing confessions and disclosure of *caches* of stolen property and tutoring witnesses are at a discount. There are few criminals now who have failed to realise that the powers of a police officer are strictly defined by law, and that, if he exceeds them, he can be put in the prisoners' dock. The investigating staff in this province is passing through a transition stage, and it would be premature yet to venture an opinion as to the results which the new system of recruitment and the change in working practice will bring about.

Reported crime of the Province.

The statement below shows the cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the Province during the last ten years, with the average price of common rice:—

Year.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the province.	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5
				Seers. Ch.
1886	105,793	112,664	218,457	20 8
1887	101,969	109,254	211,223	21 11½
1888	110,357	112,006	222,363	19 0
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063	15 15
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997	17 7
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544	16 8
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809	13 1
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388	13 11
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972	14 19
1895	136,777	125,685	262,462	16 12

The fluctuations in cognizable crime reported, it will be seen from these figures, bear a remarkable relation to the average price of the chief food-grain of the Province. The slight increase observable in total crime in the past year is due to the larger number of non-cognizable cases reported. The general increase during the past five years is attributed to the better attention given to chaukidari parades, and the fuller use made of the power to decline investigation, which has encouraged people to report petty occurrences, knowing that these reports will not, as a matter of course, be followed by a police enquiry and the harassment incidental thereto.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME GENERALLY
in 1895.
REFERENCES.
One cross to every 500 persons and under
760 " " and over 500
1,000 " "
1 NARSINGHPUR
2 BARAMBA
3 TIMRIA
4 ATGARH
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CALCUTTA
Gonda
Gorakhpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Chapra
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Malda
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Saran
Tirhut
Champaran
Purulia
Manbhum
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Daltonganj
Ranchi
Singhbhum
Midnapur
Hooghly
Howrah
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rungpur
Bogra
Pabna
Rajshahi
Dinajpur
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Kamrup
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Darrang
Tezpur
Cachar
Sylhet
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Naga Hills
Tipperah
Noakhali
Chittagong
Hill Tipperah
Arakan
Akyab
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godavari
Kistna
Nellore
Chingleput
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Salem
Nilgiris
Malabar
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Bellary
Kurnool
Vizagapatam
Hyderabad
Berar
Nagpur
Bhandara
Chanda
Wardha
Amraoti
Akola
Buldana
Yeotmal
Basim
Jubbulpore
Mandla
Seoni
Betul
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Chhindwara
Nimar
Saugor
Damoh
Sagar
Narbada
Balaghat
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Patna
Kalahandi
Nandgaon
Khairagarh
Sirguja
Udaipur
Jashpur
Korea
Surguja
Chota Nagpur
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Gaya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Tirhut
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Santal Parganas
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Rajshahi
Malda
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Sylhet
Cachar
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Naga Hills
Tipperah
Noakhali
Chittagong
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Vizagapatam
Godavari
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Nagpur
Bhandara
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Wardha
Amraoti
Akola
Buldana
Yeotmal
Basim
Jubbulpore
Mandla
Seoni
Betul
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Chhindwara
Nimar
Saugor
Damoh
Sagar
Narbada
Balaghat
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Patna
Kalahandi
Nandgaon
Khairagarh
Sirguja
Udaipur
Jashpur
Korea
Surguja
Chota Nagpur
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Gaya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Tirhut
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Santal Parganas
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Rajshahi
Malda
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Backergunge
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Mymensingh
Sylhet
Cachar
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Naga Hills
Tipperah
Noakhali
Chittagong
Hill Tipperah
Arakan
Akyab

The incidence of total crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, according to Divisions, will be seen from the statement below:—

Division.	Population, 1891.	Total crime.	Number of population to each case.	Number of population to each case of cognizable crime.	Number of population to each case of non-cognizable crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	7,688,818	40,817	188	379	374
Presidency	7,853,566	33,666	233	468	464
Rajshahi	8,019,187	26,190	306	525	784
Dacca	9,844,127	42,094	234	513	429
Chittagong	4,082,795	17,271	236	749	345
Total Bengal ...	37,488,493	160,044	234	487	451
Patna	15,811,014	50,905	311	507	801
Bhagalpur	8,582,490	27,334	314	595	665
Total Bihar ...	24,393,504	78,239	312	535	747
Orissa	4,017,352	11,914	339	662	697
Chota Nagpur ...	4,628,792	12,205	377	569	1,120
Grand Total ...	70,568,141	262,462	269	516	561

False cases.

The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false and the result of prosecutions during the past five years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,631	6,253	6,103	6,634	6,735
Ditto in which prosecution was instituted.	1,025	743	725	695	584
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	37·1	33·1	37·2	29·5	33·3

The number of cases declared false has risen slightly as compared with the figures of the preceding year; but while it is somewhat in excess of the average for the previous ten years (6,399), the number of prosecutions has fallen from an average of 1,076 during the decade 1885—94 to 584, or little more than half. Many reasons combine to diminish the number of prosecutions, the most important being that the Courts everywhere have as much work to do as they can get through, and are therefore unwilling to add to it by undertaking prosecutions in these cases.

Abstention from enquiry in burglary and theft cases.

The returns for 1895 show somewhat less tendency than in the previous years to refuse enquiry in burglary and theft cases, and are to this extent satisfactory, the percentage of burglary cases not enquired into being 28·5, and of theft cases 15·1, as compared with 29·3 per cent. and 16·0 per cent., respectively, in 1894. The difficulty, however, of attaining uniformity of practice on the part of different officers in giving effect to such orders as these is strikingly exemplified by the diversity of the returns from different districts.

Results of trial.

The statistics show a slight falling off in the percentage of cases tried ending in conviction. It is open to doubt whether the District Magistrates nowadays are sufficiently in touch with their District Superintendents and police work generally. They seldom themselves try cases, and there is therefore no reason, even on the strictest theory of separation of judicial and executive functions, why they should not control and direct, more actively than they often do, the investigation

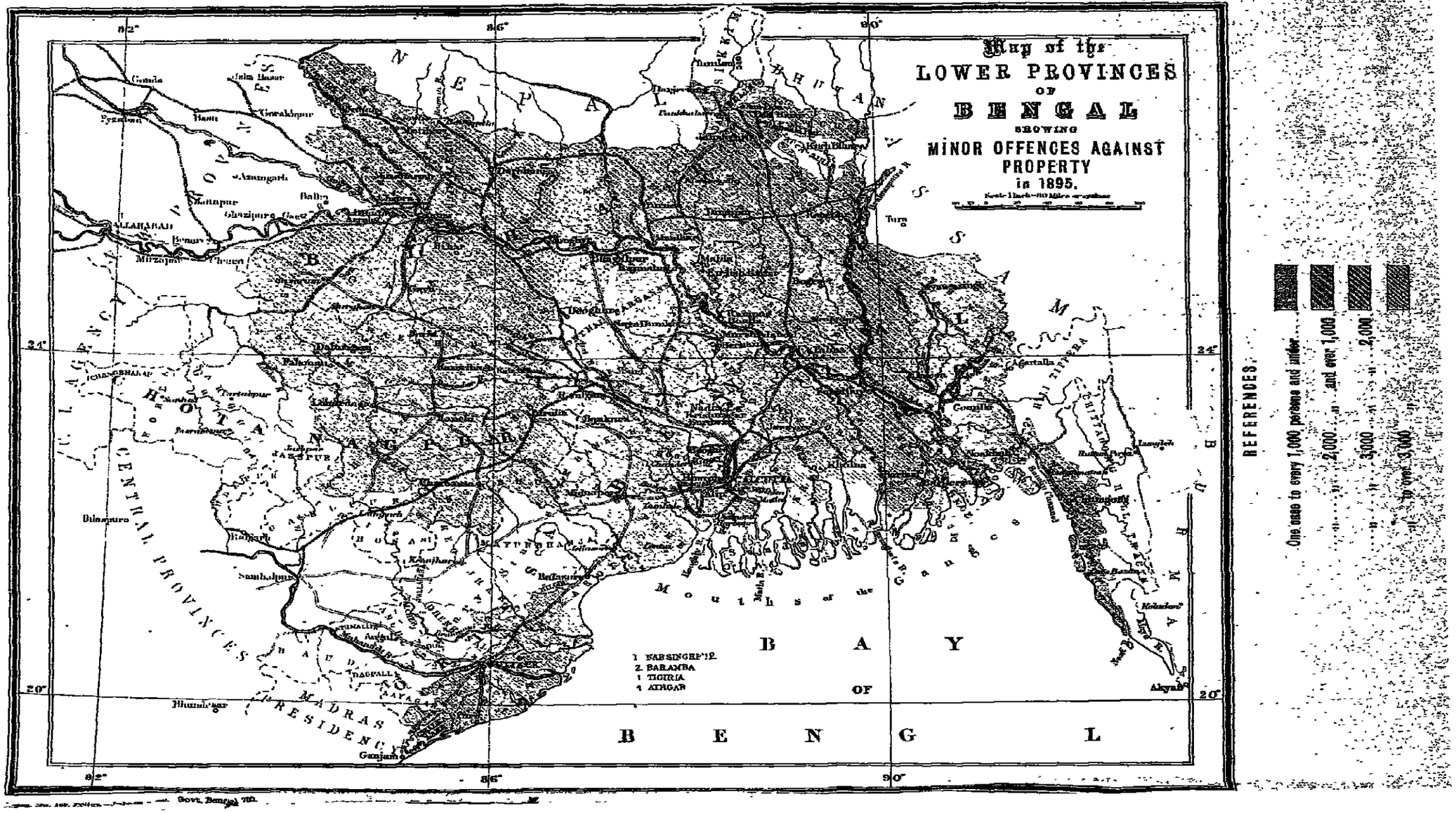
of serious crime. They are also bound to exercise a close supervision over the work of their subordinate Magistrates of all grades. They can and ought to do this without in any way interfering improperly with the judicial independence of their subordinates in individual cases. But it is their clear duty to point out mistakes in procedure, flaws in judicial enquiries, and inefficiency in dealing with crime of every description. The District Magistrate is, in short, responsible for the whole standard of criminal work in his district, and the returns show that much has to be done in Bengal to bring that standard up to a satisfactory level.

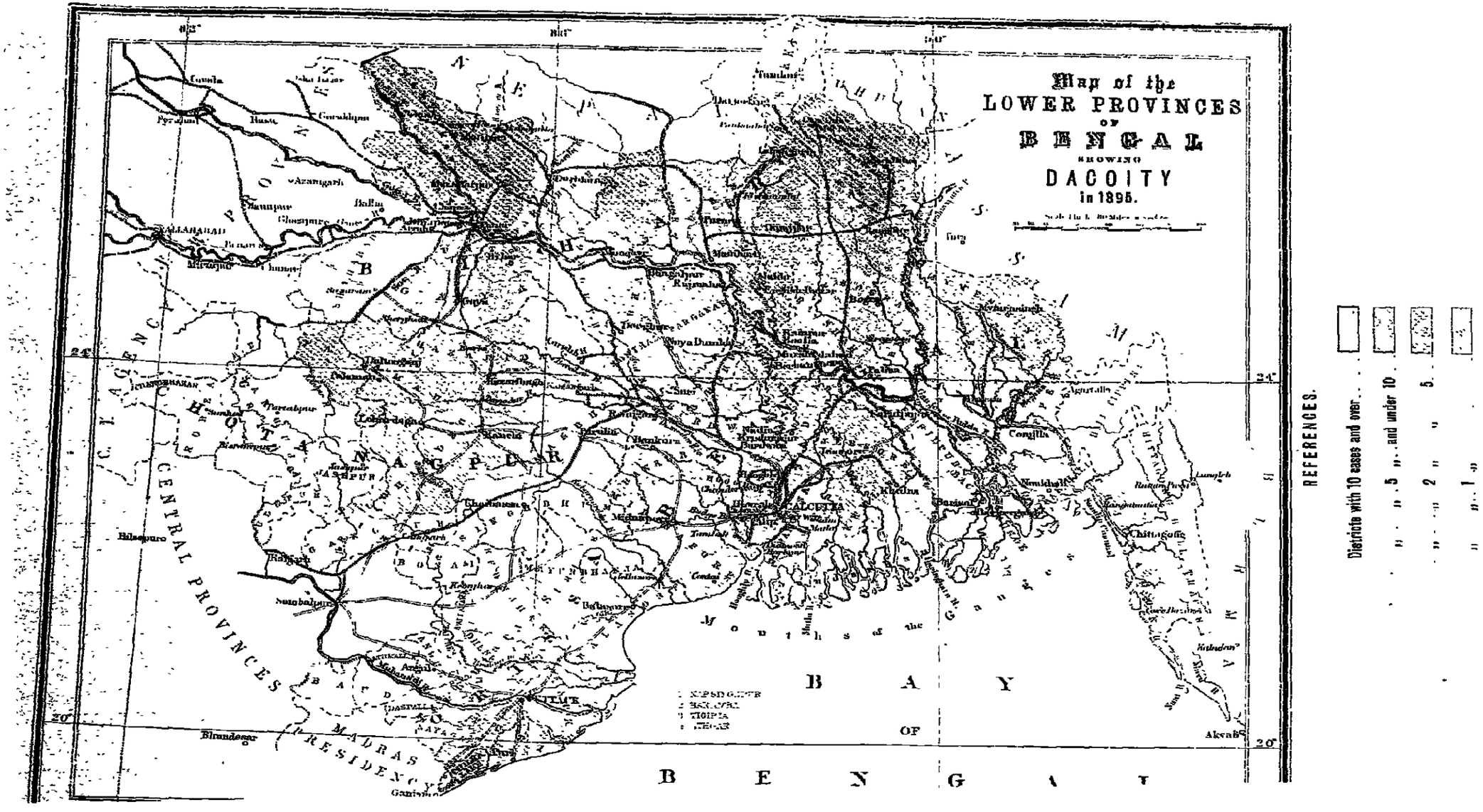
Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

The number of cases of rioting fell from 2,337 to 2,229, the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions alone showing an increase. There has been very little fluctuation in the figures under this heading during the past 10 years. Several important cases of rioting occurred in the Hooghly, 24-Parganas, and Howrah districts, in which the mill employés were concerned. The gradual increase of industrial centres along both banks of the Hooghly and the outbreak of these disturbances called for the adoption of further measures for police protection; and as a result of an enquiry made by the Inspector-General in conference with the Indian Jute Manufactures Association, Government sanctioned an additional police establishment for the riverine municipalities. The Dacca Division, as usual, shows much the largest number of rioting cases, but there is a satisfactory decrease from the figures of the preceding year, due to a great falling off in Mymensingh, where rioting cases fell from 204 in 1894 to 95. In the district of Mymensingh no less than 4,196 persons were bound down to keep the peace, as compared with 1,090 in 1894. These measures appear to account for the great reduction in cases of rioting, but they can have at best but a temporary effect, and do not prevent the recrudescence of agrarian disputes. In most cases information regarding pending riots ought to be more generally forthcoming than is now the case, and Magistrates must use effectively the powers given them by law, and insist on landholders and their agents and on panchayats and chaukidars doing their duty. It is also important, after the original case is disposed of, to persevere in following up persons implicated who abscond and are not arrested at first. The provisions of section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, are not sufficient to enable Magistrates to deal with the most common causes of riots in the Eastern districts, where a valuable *char* becomes the subject of dispute between rival claimants, neither of whom can establish the fact of actual possession. It has been urged that the Magistrate should have power after summary enquiry to put one or other of the contending parties in possession. This is a point which may well be considered in connection with the revision of the Code.

Serious offences against the person.

Of the 5,146 true cases of serious assault reported during the year no fewer than 1,358, or more than one-fourth, are returned from the Dacca Division, the majority of these again occurring in the districts of Backergunge (480) and Mymensingh (429). There has been a marked increase of murders in recent years in the Backergunge district, where in 1894 there were 63 true cases, 13 being by gunshot, and in 1895, 73 true cases, 22 of which were by gunshot, assassinations committed at night and under circumstances which precluded the possibility of successful investigation, unless the residents of the neighbourhood had co-operated vigorously. The condition of this district has engaged the anxious attention of the Government for some time. In October 1895 the late Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the addition of four Inspectors to the investigating staff in the hope that a marked improvement would result in the detection of the numerous murders, especially those by gunshot, but no appreciable success having been attained measures of a stringent character became indispensable. No less than 50 murders were committed in the half-year ending with June 1896, of which 12 were by gunshot. The Lieutenant-Governor fully enquired into the situation and conferred with the local officers in August, and was satisfied that the withdrawal of all licenses for guns and for the sale of ammunition, and the adoption of other steps which would tend to secure the co-operation of the landholders and other classes with the authorities were the measures most likely to have speedy effect in suppressing this very serious outbreak of homicidal crime. Orders were passed accordingly.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST
PROPERTY
in 1895.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 1,000 persons and under
1,000 ... and under 2,000
2,000 ... 3,000
3,000 ... 5,000
5,000 and over
1 NARSINGHPUR
2 BARAMBA
3 TIGIRIA
4 ATHGAN
Mouths of the
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERA
CHUTTIA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
HOLKAR'S TERRITORY
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
DACOITY
in 1895.
REFERENCES.
Districts with 10 cases and over. . .
. . . . . 5 . . and under 10 . .
. . . . . 2 . . . . . 5 . .
. . . . . 1 . . . . . 2 . .
. . . . . 1 . .
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Gorakhpur
Basti
Pertabgarh
Mirzapur
Rewah
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Maldah
Murshidabad
Jessore
Nadia
Khulna
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Hill Tracts
Akyab
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
PURI
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godavari
Kistna
Nellore
Chingleput
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Coimbatore
Salem
Bellary
Cuddapah
Kurnool
Nizam's Dominions
Hyderabad
Berar
Nagpur
Chanda
Bhandara
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Angul
Chota Nagpur
Orissa
Tributary States
Feudatory States
Central Provinces
Madras Presidency
Bay of Bengal
Mouths of the Ganges
BENGAL
OF
BAY
HOOGHLY R.
BRAHMAPUTRA R.
GANGES R.
MAHANADI R.
GODAVARI R.
KISTNA R.
PENNAR R.
PALAR R.
CAUVERY R.
VAIGAI R.
TAMBRAPARNI R.
TAPTI R.
NARBADA R.
WAINGANGA R.
WARDHA R.
PENGANGA R.
SONE R.
KOSI R.
TISTA R.
MAHANADI R.
BRAHMANI R.
SUBARNREKHA R.
BAITARANI R.
RUSIKULYA R.
VAMSADHARA R.
NAGAVALI R.
PENNER R.
PALAR R.
CAUVERY R.
VAIGAI R.
TAMBRAPARNI R.
TAPTI R.
NARBADA R.
WAINGANGA R.
WARDHA R.
PENGANGA R.
SONE R.
KOSI R.
TISTA R.
MAHANADI R.
BRAHMANI R.
SUBARNREKHA R.
BAITARANI R.
RUSIKULYA R.
VAMSADHARA R.
NAGAVALI R.

Of 14 persons sent up for trial in drugging cases during the year, 7 were convicted. The Inspector-General refers to one case in which the accused, an old offendor, was identified through the medium of anthropometry, and was convicted in three cases in Dacca, receiving a cumulative sentence of eight years' imprisonment, and was under trial at the close of the year before the Sessions Court on a similar charge of drugging at Samastipur in the Darbhanga district. Three cases occurred of murder by dacoits, the worst being one reported from Purnea, in which dacoits to the number of 40 or 50 burnt their victim to death with the object, probably, of forcing him to disclose where his property lay concealed. No satisfactory evidence was obtainable, and the case fell through.

Serious offences against property.

Although the number of persons convicted of dacoity during the five years ending 1895 is larger than the total number convicted during the decade ending 1890, the crime appears to be steadily increasing, and, with the exception of the year 1892, has reached a higher figure than in any year since the year 1874. Part of the increase, however, is probably due to the inclusion under this class of many offences which are not really of a very serious character, but are technically "dacoity" because committed by five or more persons.

Railway Police.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 3,575, against 3,390 in 1894. Of 3,076 persons sent up for trial, 2,699, or 87·7 per cent., were convicted, against 85·0 per cent. in the previous year. In cognizable cases 85·3 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, against 84·9 per cent. in 1894. These results are very satisfactory, and reflect credit upon the working of the Railway Police.

Working of the Arms Act.

The orders passed by this Government in 1894 to facilitate the renewal of licenses are shown to have worked well in the Dacca Division. During the year instructions were issued, directing that all guns for which licenses were granted should be marked by punching consecutive numbers on the stocks to enable identification. Prosecutions were more resorted to during the year, the number of persons fined for breaches of the Act, including the figures for Calcutta, having risen from 1,276 to 2,308, more than half of this number being returned from the three districts—Purnea, Mymensingh, and Rangpur. Compliance with the law and rules must be insisted on, but it has been pointed out to officers that it should ordinarily be sufficient to deal with petty omissions, such as neglect to apply in time for renewal of licenses, by a few prosecutions as a warning to licensees generally.

Remands.

The following table shows the percentage of remands in Magistrates' Courts in police cases sent up for trial during the past three years:—

	Percentage of cases disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of cases remanded once.	Percentage of cases remanded twice.	Percentage of cases remanded thrice.	Percentage of cases remanded four times.	Percentage of cases remanded five times.	Percentage of cases remanded six times.	Percentage of cases remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893	60·8	24·5	15·8	9·1	5·3	2·6	1·3	1·8	2·4
1894	58·7	24·1	15·0	9·4	5·5	3·1	1·8	2·1	2·3
1895	54·8	23·4	15·1	9·0	6·0	3·6	2·4	3·0	2·7

These figures show a steady decrease during the past three years in the number of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The worst returns in this respect are from the Shahabad, Rangpur, Backergunge, Monghyr, and Lohardaga districts, in all of which the percentage of cases disposed of at the first two hearings was under 40. The Darjeeling and Hooghly districts again show the best returns, with over 86·2 and 84·3 per cent. of cases disposed of at the first two hearings. The general percentage for the Province has fallen from 59·8 to 57·3.

Anthropometry.

During the year 1895 the Central Police Office was able to furnish the criminal history of 207 ex-convicts whom the local police had failed to identify. Of these successful cases, 1 was from Assam, 44 from the area under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and 162 from the districts of Bengal. Of 641 persons in Bengal districts whom the local police were unable to identify after full enquiry, 162, or 25 per cent., were recognised by means of anthropometry. During 1894 the total number of persons identified by this means was 143, or 21 per cent. of the total number registered as unidentified, and during 1895 it was 207, or 27 per cent. These figures afford further testimony of the success with which the system has been worked in this Province. The Inspector-General anticipates that the substitution of finger impressions for measurements, if a satisfactory system of classifying them could be devised, would yield even better results, and the subject is receiving his attention.

Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta.—The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in the town of Calcutta and its Suburbs during 1895 and the four preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town	48,569	47,705	36,552	41,613	45,291
Suburbs	11,871	11,472	11,242	13,014	13,589
Total ...	60,440	59,237	47,794	54,626	58,880

The total number of cases tried in the Town and Suburbs during the year was 42,004, of which 33,346 ended in conviction. Of 28,071 cognizable cases sent up by the police, 25,498, or 90·8 per cent., ended in conviction, as compared with 93·4 per cent. in the previous year; while out of 1,586 cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, convictions were obtained in 436 cases only, or in 27·5 per cent., against 42·7 per cent. in 1894. The results are creditable to the work of the police force.

Property stolen and recovered.

Property to the value of Rs. 1,75,596 was stolen in the Town and Suburbs during the year, as compared with Rs. 1,83,787 in 1894. Of this, Rs. 1,01,014 were recovered, or 57·52 per cent., against 68·14 per cent. in the preceding year.

There were nine cases of murder during 1895, or the same number as in the two preceding years. Two were murders by poison, and both cases were eventually withdrawn. One case of triple murder occurred, in which a man of respectable parentage, who had squandered his fortune and was unable to support his wife and children, gained access to his father-in-law's house, where his family were living, in the dead of night, and stabbed several persons. The plea of insanity, urged on his behalf, was rejected, and he was executed. No case of culpable homicide occurred during the year. There were two cases of administering drugs, in both of which prostitutes were robbed. In one case the two accused, who were up-country men, were traced, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Thirty-six cases of hurt by dangerous weapons occurred, as compared with 31 in 1894, and an average of 43 in the preceding five years. Of 41 persons arrested in these cases, 16 were convicted and 22 discharged. A considerable rise occurred in the number of cases of kidnapping; but of the 31 cases reported, 28 were instituted on complaint to the Courts direct, in 14 of which the accused were acquitted or discharged, and in one only was a conviction obtained. Of 581 persons charged with offences under the Shipping Acts, 542 were convicted, against 206 tried and 181 convicted in 1894. There were 7,057 persons arrested during the year for cruelty to animals, with the very satisfactory

result that 6,862, or 97·23 per cent., were convicted, or about the same proportion as in the previous year. Of this number, 1,677 were sent up by the police and 5,185 by the Society's agents.

Non-cognizable offences in the Town.

The numbers of non-cognizable offences reported true under the Penal Code and under special and local laws, respectively, were 4,829 and 15,971, compared with 4,403 and 13,321, the corresponding figures for 1894. The increase occurred chiefly in cases under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, II (B.C.) of 1888, sections 90 and 212, for exercising a trade or profession without license and obstruction in the public streets. Sixteen cases of forgery were instituted, against 13 in 1894, three of which were enquired into by the police, 2 resulting in conviction. One of these cases was an ingenious attempt to defraud the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, by obtaining a policy for Rs. 16,000 under a fictitious name, and then reporting the death of the holder.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Sixty-six cases of suicide were reported in the Town and Suburbs during the year, against an average of 81 during the preceding four years. Of this number, 35 were males and 30 females—59 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans. During the year there were 226 accidental deaths reported, as compared with 288 in 1894 and 349 in 1893. Seventeen persons were run over and killed by vehicles, against 32 in the previous year; and 251 persons were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, of whom 210 were convicted, against 101 and 38 prosecuted, and 89 and 34 convicted in 1894 and 1893, respectively. Five Europeans and 32 natives were drowned in the Port of Calcutta, as compared with 12 and 41, respectively, in 1894.

Working of the Arms Act.

The number of fire-arms of all descriptions in stock at the commencement of the year was 2,555. In addition to these, 2,389 pieces were imported, and 1,819 purchased in India by dealers, making a total of 6,763. Of this number, 716 were sold under transport licenses, and 3,511 disposed of locally, leaving a balance of 2,536 pieces in stock at the close of the year. Of 4 persons charged with offences under the Act, 3 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

European Vagrancy Act.

During the year 73 vagrants were admitted into the Government Workhouse, against 51 admitted in 1894. Of these, 66 were declared vagrants in Calcutta, and 7 were sent by District Magistrates. This large number, which is considerably in excess of the average for the past 17 years, was probably due to the number of ships laid up in port waiting for favourable freight. Of the total number in the Workhouse during the year, 33 were discharged, 8 released, 6 deported from British India under section 17 of the Act, and 3 sent away as distressed seamen, while 9 failed to return from leave, and 9 absconded.

Fire-brigade Act.

The fire-brigade was employed at 35 fires during the year, against 32 in 1894. At 12 other fires assistance was rendered by the manual engines. One hundred and seven other petty fires occurred, in which the loss of property was trifling. At 9 of these assistance was rendered by the brigade, and at 98 by the out-station fire-brigade staff and manual engines. The total loss of property from fires during the year is estimated at Rs. 5,46,647, against Rs. 8,84,976 in 1894.

Constitution of Police Force.

The total sanctioned strength of the force was 2,891, as compared with 2,889 in 1894. There were 268 casualties, against 306 in the previous year, the percentage being 9·27, as compared with 10·59 in 1894, and 8·38 in 1893. Thirteen members of the force were punished judicially, against 7 in 1894, of whom 6 were imprisoned and 7 fined; 65 were dismissed against 82; and 29, or 10·03 per mille, died, against 26, or 8·99 per mille, in 1894. Admissions to hospital rose from 2,305 to 3,039, chiefly owing to the prevalence of malarial fever among the men attached to the southern tracts of the suburbs. Extra drill was imposed as a punishment upon 229 native constables, compared with 187 in 1894 and 227 in 1893.

Old offenders and anthropometry.

At the close of the year, 399 released offenders were under police surveillance, as compared with 706 and 595 at the close of 1894 and 1893 respectively. During the

year 656 persons arrested for offences against property, whose antecedents were unknown to the police, were anthropometrically measured, and previous convictions were thereby traced against 43, as compared with 405 persons measured and 31 convictions traced in 1894. The measurements of 620 habitual offenders were, besides, recorded in the Anthropometrical Department of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

The number of persons confined in the police lock-up rose from 7,640 to 8,255, of whom 3,557 were arrested for drunkenness and 4,698 on other charges. The percentage of natives confined for drunkenness has been steadily increasing during the past three years, having risen from 65 per cent. in 1893 to 77 per cent. in 1894, and over 80 per cent. during the past year.

Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The total number of cases instituted in this Court was 11,716 as against 11,036 in 1894. Of 13,446 persons concerned, 12,313 were convicted, 1,074 acquitted or discharged, and 42 were under trial at the close of the year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 26,779, of which Rs. 21,551 was realised.

Destruction of life by wild animals.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1895 was 1,603, against 1,693 in 1894. In most of the Bengal districts there was a decrease, which is attributed to the fact that the floods were fewer than in the previous year, and wild animals were thus less driven to the higher sites occupied by the villages. The number of persons killed by elephants fell from 30 to 22, but the number killed by tigers rose from 373 to 385. In Midnapore 27 deaths are reported to have been caused by tigers, against none in the previous year; and in Lohardaga and Singhbhum the numbers have risen from 97 and 39 to 117 and 76, respectively. The number of persons killed by leopards fell from 180 to 143. The numbers killed by wolves and hyenas fell from 105 and 19, respectively, in 1894 to 53 and 14; while 59 persons are reported to have been killed by bears, against 47 in the previous year. The number of deaths caused by other animals decreased slightly, from 939 to 927. During the year 38,500 head of cattle were killed by wild animals, against 34,943 in 1894. The total number of wild animals killed rose from 5,353 to 5,855. The numbers of tigers and leopards killed in the Dacca Division rose from 75 and 111 to 101 and 128, respectively. Twenty-six alligators were killed as against 24 in 1894. In the Chota Nagpur Division 99 tigers, 379 leopards, 111 bears, 251 wolves, and 311 hyenas are reported to have been killed in 1895, as against 105, 356, 137, 277, and 280 in 1894. Leopards were killed in all the districts of the Chittagong Division, and tigers in all but Noakhali. Forty-eight wolves were killed in the Sonthal Parganas.

Rewards paid.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals in 1895 was Rs. 14,203-5-8, as against Rs. 14,151-5-8 in 1894. The number of licenses for destroying animals granted was 406 as compared with 586 in 1894.

Mortality from snake-bite.

The number of reported deaths among human beings due to snake-bite fell from 9,874 to 9,157 in 1895, while that among cattle rose from 463 to 887. From time to time the expediency, or otherwise, of granting rewards for the destruction of venomous snakes has been under the consideration of Government. It has constantly been represented that such rewards can have no appreciable effect in actually reducing the number of snakes, but affords rather encouragement to professional snake-dealers to breed snakes or collect them from distant and jungly tracts; while the people themselves generally attempt to kill any deadly snakes they may come across, and require no encouragement to do so. The subject has been considered in all its aspects by this Government, and instructions were issued during the year directing that, in future, the payment of rewards should be discontinued, except in municipalities, where the matter may be left to the option of the Municipal Commissioners.

Elephants' Preservation Act.

During the year the Elephants' Preservation Act, VI of 1879, was extended to the Midnapore district. In Chittagong no injury to houses or cultivation by wild elephants was done during 1895; there was no need to authorise the destruction or capture of any wild elephant, and no case occurred under section 7 of the Act. It is to be

noted that though there are a few herds of wild elephants and some solitary wild elephants in this district, the Khedda Department have never found it worth while to hunt it in recent years. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the Elephants' Preservation Act is not in force, elephants are very carefully preserved, and their destruction is not under any circumstance permitted. Sanction was accorded during the year to khedda operations in the Angul district, and they will be carried out during the next cold weather.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General and Original Jurisdiction.

The number of cases which came for trial before the High Court in its Original and General Jurisdiction in 1895 was 88. Of these, 75 were decided against 110 in 1894. There were 106 persons under trial, of whom 28 were acquitted or discharged, 61 were convicted, and 17 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 15 were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, and 33 to rigorous imprisonment.

High Court—Appellate Revisional Jurisdiction.

Including those involved in 92 cases pending from 1894, the number of persons in 1895 who appealed to the High Court, or whose cases were taken to the High Court under sections 417, 432, 438, and 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 3,876 as compared with 4,240 in the previous year. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	1,805
Sentences or orders confirmed	652
Ditto modified	225
Ditto reversed	832
Ditto enhanced	19
Proceedings quashed	3
New trials or further enquiries ordered	171
Died, escaped or transferred	...
Number of persons whose cases remained undecided at the end of the year	169
Total ...	3,876

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta and of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates outside the Presidency town remained unaltered. The number of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was 105 as against 106 in 1894.

The total number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates, inclusive of those in Calcutta, was 201 as against 205 in the preceding year, and the number of Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates at the close of the years 1894 and 1895 was as follows:—

	1894.		1895.	
	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.
	1	2	3	4
Stipendiary	2	420	2	430
Honorary	106	2,049	105	2,092

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates outside Calcutta, 278 exercised powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 48 of the third class, as compared with 275, 104, and 41 respectively at the close of 1894.

Courts of Sessions—Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases before the Sessions Courts in their Original Criminal Jurisdiction was 1,646, of which 1,551 were decided as against 1,423 in 1894. There were 3,448 persons under trial, against 2,916 in 1894. Of these, 14 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred, 1,140 were acquitted or discharged, 1,724 were convicted, 66 were committed, or had their cases referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 504 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 172 were sentenced to transportation, 1,354 to imprisonment, and the rest to whipping, or to pay fines with or without other punishment.

Jury trials.

The districts in which trials by jury were held were the same as in the two preceding years. With effect from the 15th September 1895 by a notification of this Government, dated the 2nd idem, all offences and abetments of, and attempts to commit, offences under Chapter XX (Offences relating to marriage) of the Indian Penal Code were added to the offences triable by jury. The number of persons tried by jury was 625; and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 535 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 90. In 29 cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed, references were made to the High Court. Twenty-five of these references were heard and determined, with the result that in 11 cases the verdicts of the jury were reversed, in 12 their verdicts were upheld, and in 2 they were modified.

Courts of Sessions—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases for disposal on the appellate and revisional sides of the Courts was 9,819, of which 9,492 were decided as against 9,992 in 1894. The number of appellants and applicants, including those whose cases were pending at the commencement of the year, was 14,199 as compared with 15,286 in 1894. Of these, the appeals and applications of 6,209 persons were rejected. The original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 4,607 persons, modified regarding 1,652, and reversed regarding 2,115, while in the cases of 1,077 new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In the cases of 78 persons proceedings were quashed, and the cases of 531 persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 16,260. The cases of 688 persons remained pending at the end of the year, and those of 16 were shown under the head "Died, escaped or transferred."

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of cases brought to trial in the Courts of various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, was 156,963, and the number decided was 157,016, against 154,672 in 1894. The number of persons who were concerned in the above cases, and the results of the trials, are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	... ...	218,924
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	76,240
Ditto	convicted	133,188
Ditto	committed or referred	3,363
Ditto	who died, escaped or were transferred ...	278
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	5,855

The following statement furnishes details as to the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency town:—

Fine ...	with imprisonment		4,161
	without ditto		94,951
Whipping ...	sole punishment		1,517
	additional ditto		221
Imprisonment ...	rigorous		22,943
	simple		760

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

There were 32,165 cases instituted in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the year. The number of cases decided by the Magistrates was 32,139, as against 32,732 in 1894. Stipendiary Magistrates decided 21,405 cases, Presidency Magistrates 9,660, and Benches of Magistrates disposed of 1,074 cases.

The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 41,808, as compared with 42,558 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial, 8,484 were either acquitted or discharged, 33,172 were convicted, 18 died, escaped or were transferred to other courts, and 28 were committed to the sessions. The percentage of convictions was 82·03 of the persons whose cases were decided. Of those convicted, 1,788 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 86 to whipping, and 29,360 to pay fines. Twenty-two of those sentenced to fine and 4 of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to other punishments, and of the 1,788 sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence was in the case of 12 juveniles commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

During the year 120 European British subjects, concerned in 105 cases, were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 95 in 84 cases in 1894; and of these, 63 were convicted, 50 acquitted, while the cases of 5 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 100 cases decided, 97 were tried by European Magistrates and Judges and 3 by Native Magistrates. The majority of the offences with which they were charged consisted, as in previous years, of breaches of local and special laws, criminal force, assault, and hurt. Four such persons were charged with offences affecting life, of whom two were acquitted and the remaining two were treated to as of unsound mind. Five of the persons claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, while none claimed a trial by assessors of special nationalities.

Witnesses.

The number of witnesses examined in the different courts during the year was 513,006. Of this number, 476,208 were examined by Magistrates outside the Presidency town, 23,536 by the Presidency Magistrates, 13,135 by Courts of Sessions, and 127 by the High Court.

Whipping.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 1,846, as compared with 1,250, 1,424, 1,365, 1,981, and 2,174 in the five previous years.

Criminal justice, Sonthal Parganas.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Parganas, and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	...	...	...	6,191
Ditto convicted	...	...	...	3,614
Ditto discharged or acquitted	...	...	...	2,292
Ditto committed or referred	...	...	...	58
Ditto who died, escaped, or were transferred			...	5
Pending for trial at the end of the year		...	...	222

Of the 3,614 persons convicted, 1,140 were sentenced to imprisonment, 2,288 to pay fines, and the remainder to whipping or to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The results of appeals preferred and of applications for revision are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	...	...	...	294
Sentence enhanced ...	...	...	...	9
Ditto modified ...	...	...	...	36
Ditto reversed ...	...	...	...	67
Retrial ordered	...	...	...	36
Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	...	18

Prisons.

THE revision of the Jail Code, undertaken in consequence of the passing of the Prisons Act and Prisoners Act, was completed during the year, and the revised Code was approved by Government.

Prison population.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1895 and the preceding ten years:—

	1886.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	15,354	15,076	14,029	13,210	13,085	15,043	15,211	16,609	17,704	17,630	16,832
Total number admitted during the year	80,853	77,936	75,364	81,186	84,039	80,959	87,925	95,525	91,842	91,740	85,957
Total ...	96,207	93,012	90,293	94,346	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,636	109,370	102,779
Total discharged ...	81,131	78,413	77,083	80,301	83,570	80,800	86,516	94,398	93,106	93,449	85,871
Balance at the end of the year	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,043	15,207	16,590	17,734	17,530	16,822	16,908
Daily average of all classes...	15,177	14,806	12,269	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,516	17,180	17,724	17,344	16,929
Number of convicted prisoners admitted direct ...	31,630	30,675	29,012	30,995	33,543	32,856	34,814	38,538	37,205	36,176	33,246

The total number of prisoners admitted decreased from 91,740 in 1894 to 85,957 in 1895, and the daily average population fell from 17,344 to 16,929. The number of convicts admitted direct was 33,246, showing a steady decrease since 1892, when the number was 38,538. The number of European seamen admitted into the Presidency Jail rose from 233 in 1894 to 456 in 1895. The Inspector-General of Jails ascribes this to the larger number of shipping cases, especially cases of refusal of seamen to work on boardship, in the hope of obtaining freedom from engagements through a short term of imprisonment, which, he observes, appear to be mainly due to the higher wages often obtainable on reshipping locally, and also to the reluctance of seamen to proceed to certain unpopular ports.

Ratio of convicts to population.

The table below shows the ten districts which furnished the largest numbers of convictions, the district population, and the ratio of convictions per mille of population:—

District.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta ...	681,560	1,928	2·82
Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	1,481	0·42
24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	1,467	0·77
Backergunge ...	2,153,965	1,317	0·61
Monghyr ...	2,036,021	1,308	0·64
Saran ...	2,467,477	1,209	0·48
Faridpur ...	1,797,320	1,200	0·66
Hooghly ...	763,625	1,051	1·37
Dacca ...	2,420,656	1,013	0·41
Cuttack ...	1,987,671	1,005	0·51
For whole Province ...	71,346,937	33,246	0·46

Classification of convicts.

Of the 33,246 convicts admitted direct into jail, 18,984, or 57·10 per cent., were Hindus; 12,546, or 37·73 per cent., Muhammadans; 527, or 1·59 per cent., Christians; and 98, or ·30 per cent., Buddhists. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age decreased from 478 in 1894 to 344 during the year under report. The total

number of female convicts admitted direct into jail was 1,101, against 1,444 in 1894 and 1,510 in 1893.

More than one-third of all the prisoners admitted remained in jail for one month or less, while 56 per cent., or more than one-half, remained for periods not exceeding three months. The numbers of sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonment were 2,287 and 30,959, respectively, against 2,647 and 33,531 in 1894.

Imprisonment for bad livelihood and judicial whippings.

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for bad livelihood was 2,129 against 1,723 in 1894. The number of judicial whippings fell from 2,341 in 1894 to 1,930, of which more than 78 per cent. were in cases of theft.

Under-trial prisoners.

The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 31,211, as compared with 31,507 in 1894 and 32,307 in 1893. Of the total number admitted and those remaining in jail on the first day of the year, 15,260, or 47·28 per cent., were convicted, and 13,639, or 42·26 per cent., released, as compared with 50·92 per cent. convicted and 38·65 per cent. released in 1894. The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners decreased from 61 to 45. Five under-trial prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 3 were recaptured. The warders at fault were in each case suitably punished. The average detention of these prisoners increased both before the Sessions and in the Magisterial Courts. Detention was shortest in Darjeeling (3·64), Khulna (5·32), Patna (6·27), and Gaya (6·27), while in eight other districts it was under ten days.

Civil prisoners.

Sixty-four civil prisoners remained in confinement at the close of 1894, and 785 were admitted during the year. Of this total, 4 were transferred, 2 died, and 782 were released, leaving 61 confined on the 31st December 1895.

State prisoners.

Of the two Lushai Chiefs confined in the Hazaribagh Central Jail, Thangula was released on the 8th April 1895, and forwarded under escort to the North Lushai Hills, and Dokola was transferred to the Chittagong Jail, whence he was forwarded to Lungleh, to be subsequently released from custody. Three State prisoners transferred from the Madras Presidency were admitted into Bengal jails during the year.

Jail buildings.

The total expenditure upon major and minor works and repairs in the central, district, and subsidiary jails during the calendar year 1895 was Rs. 1,23,086. The most important projects under the head of Major Works undertaken during the year were the construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur, Buxar, and Hazaribagh Central Jails and the Jessore District Jail; the provision of a filtered water-supply for the Buxar and Midnapore Central Jails and the Monghyr District Jail; the construction of an intermediate jail at Halarsingha in Angul, and the enlargement of the Bettiah and Howrah Subsidiary Jails. Under the head of Minor Works a large number of improvements, chiefly of a sanitary nature, or for the provision of a better water-supply, were carried out in most of the jails. Some further improvements have been made in the type plans of cubicles, and the new wards under construction at Bhagalpur, Jessore, and Hazaribagh are being fitted with them. The plan of cubicle prepared for the Bhagalpur Jail has been approved by the Government of India as the best hitherto submitted.

Guards.

The numerical strength of the warder-guard of the Province was raised from 1,643 to 1,664 during the year, in consequence of the conversion, towards the end of 1894, of the Hazaribagh District Jail into a second class central jail.

In order to give effect to the instructions of the Government of India, and the recommendation of the Jail Committee of 1888-89, sanction was accorded to the employment of female warders in 15 of the jails of the Province. It is reported that so far suitable candidates have been obtained in nine jails only. The number of criminal offences committed by warders was 37 as compared with 34 in the preceding year, while departmental offences were considerably fewer. The Prisons Act is said to have tended to increase the unpopularity of the warder service. Insubordination of a more or less organised character

occurred in the Presidency, Chittagong, and Darbhanga Jails, and in the case of the last-mentioned jail strong measures had to be adopted to suppress it.

Escapes.

The number of escapes among convicts was 23 against 21 in 1894. Of those, 3 were from central jails, 9 from district and intermediate jails, and 11 from subsidiary jails. Twelve of the escapes were effected from inside the jails and 11 from outside. Suitable punishments appear to have been inflicted upon the warders and other officers at fault. Sixteen of the 23 convicts were recaptured, as well as three who had escaped in previous years.

Prison discipline.

The following table shows the nature of offences committed by convicts during 1895 as compared with 1894:—

1	2	3	4				
			Offences dealt with by Superintendent—				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.
1895	15,480	41	10,463	3,624	634	14,507	38,293
1894	16,080	59	20,334	4,700	601	15,540	41,295

There has been a decrease under all heads, this being, however, to some extent due to the smaller daily average population. Exclusive of warnings, the total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 28,581, as compared with 29,983 in 1894 and 33,206 in 1893. The number of warnings fell from 11,312 in 1894 to 9,712. There has been a marked decrease in the number of whippings inflicted, the figures having fallen from 326 in 1893 and 277 in 1894 to 185 in the past year. The jails which show the highest percentage of whippings to total punishments were Comilla (2·36), Darjeeling (2·08), Balasore (2·04), and Jalpaiguri (1·60). In 12 jails this punishment was not inflicted. The percentage for the whole Province stood at the low figure of 0·48. Fetters were imposed in 7,928 cases, as compared with 9,417 cases in 1894, chiefly for offences relating to work and breaches of prison discipline. The reduction in the number of punishments, especially those of the severe forms, affords proof both of more lenient treatment of offences which do not demand exemplary punishment, and of improved discipline and better conduct generally on the part of the convicts.

Convict officers, mark remissions, &c.

A daily average of 949 male and 15 female convict officers were employed during the year, the corresponding figures for 1894 being 938 and 14, respectively. Relief was granted from the Claude Martin Fund to 1,340 prisoners on release.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment	4,75,883
Dietary charges	4,56,975
Hospital „	83,760
Clothing and bedding	67,275
Sanitation charges	27,564
Moving prisoners	44,728
Miscellaneous charges for lighting, uniforms and accoutrements of warders, &c.	50,606
Travelling allowances	5,856
Contingencies	31,092
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant	19,234
Petty construction and repairs	24,248
General supervision	66,214
Stationery	1,680
Total ...	18,55,115
Public Works Department	1,23,086

Compared with the previous year, the total expenditure of Rs. 13,55,115 shows a decrease of Rs. 30,213, which is attributable to the smaller average daily population of the jails. The average cost of the prisoners per head increased from Rs. 79-14-3 to Rs. 80-1, attributed to a somewhat larger outlay on public works in subsidiary jails.

The average prices paid for the principal articles of diet during the year 1895 are compared in the subjoined table with the corresponding prices during the five previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	2 5 0	2 9 4	2 10 8	2 9 1	2 1 0	2 3 7
Wheat (flour) ...	3 1 5	3 7 4	3 4 8	3 10 7	3 1 7	2 15 4
Maize	1 13 10	1 12 8	1 12 7	1 13 6	2 0 0	1 12 0
Dal	2 13 4	2 8 8	2 8 10	2 11 ..	2 7 8	2 6 4
Meat	7 7 11	6 2 0	0 10 6	6 3 10	0 0 7	6 2 2
Fish	7 7 2	0 14 3	0 5 6	0 7 5	0 4 8	6 11 10
Salt	3 11 7	3 13 7	3 11 5	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 15 2

The average price of rice, wheat, and salt was somewhat lower than in the preceding year, while the prices of meat and fish rose considerably.

The following table contrasts the expenditure per prisoner for diet in each jail during the past two years:—

Jails.	1895.	1894.	Jails.	1895.	1894.	Jails.	1895.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency—European.	63 0 0	63 2 2	Faridpur	25 0 0	24 5 1			
Darjeeling	10 13 4	40 13 1	Hazaribagh	25 8 0	24 13 11	Bankura	21 11 6	22 0 8
Midnapore	40 2 1	37 8 2	Comilla	25 1 0	23 12 11	Hijlee	21 15 0	19 15 6
Mymensingh	35 1 2	33 4 0	Buxar	24 10 3	23 1 3	Rampur Boalia ...	21 0 3	21 0 2
Jessore	32 4 6	30 0 0	Ranchi	24 10 0	19 8 2	Daltonganj ...	21 2 3	17 9 9
Chittagong ...	31 12 0	30 11 5	Sarl	24 10 6	22 4 1	Bankipore	20 15 6	18 13 9
Khulna	31 8 3	23 0 1	Chaibassa	24 9 9	23 11 3	Jalpaiguri	20 10 3	20 15 11
Arrah	30 10 2	23 6 5	Muzaffarpur	23 15 3	23 6 0	Monghyr	20 0 10	17 7 7
Chapra	30 4 1	28 10 9	Nowhatt	23 15 1	24 5 6	Nyra Dumka ...	20 2 0	18 2 1
Dacca	29 14 10	31 10 0	Patna	23 14 6	23 6 0	Balasore	20 0 8	16 8 9
Presidency—Native	29 11 7	27 13 9	Krishnagarh	23 13 4	21 0 0	Puri	19 9 5	20 1 7
Rajsahi	27 15 10	27 4 2	Bogra	23 5 6	23 7 5	Darbhanga	19 7 3	22 13 8
Alipore	27 8 3	25 10 8	Berhampore	23 3 0	21 15 3	Gaya	17 8 1	17 2 11
Rangpur	26 14 4	26 5 0	Burdwan	22 13 6	22 3 0			
Bogalpur	26 13 4	25 2 1	Purnea	22 10 6	23 15 2			
Dinajpur ...	26 9 0	23 12 1	Motihari	22 10 2	21 11 4			
Bareilly ...	25 9 0	27 1 7	Cuttack	22 7 4	21 15 6			
Hooghly	23 0 5	25 5 2	Purulia	21 12 8	22 0 9	Average ...	28 15 2	25 15 10

The first four jails have preserved the same position and order as last year. Of the 47 jails, 31 show an increase in the average cost of diet, and 16 a decrease. The increased cost in the majority of the jails is largely due to more liberal supply of nutritious food, and the decrease elsewhere to the purchase of articles at cheaper rates. The total value of vegetables and other products obtained from jail gardens and dairies was Rs. 1,08,147, as compared with Rs. 1,09,271 in 1894. Of this sum, Rs. 45,209 represents the value of vegetables grown, and Rs. 35,365 the value of milk supplied from the several dairies.

The total expenditure on establishment in each of the past five years is shown in the margin. The chief increase in 1895 was under the head "Warder Staff," owing to the payment of the local allowance sanctioned for the warders in the Orissa Division, and to the entertainment of additional warders to supervise prisoners employed on extra-mural work and jail buildings.

	Rs.
1891	3,84,825
1892	3,88,293
1893	3,94,899
1894	4,11,498
1895	4,12,369

Comparing the average cost per prisoner in each jail, calculated on the expenditure under the three controllable heads of Diet, Hospital charges, and Clothing, and the death-rate per mille of all admissions it is found that there is no relation whatever between the death-rate and the average expenditure. Of the 32 jails in which the cost was below the general average for all the jails, 14 had a mortality above the general average death-rate, and 18 below it; and of the 15 jails in which the cost was above the general average, 7 had a death-rate above, and 8 below the general average.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The average daily number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 15,352, against 15,900 of the preceding year. The average number sick and convalescent or infirm fell from 2,186 to 2,034, and the number on unremunerative labour from 1,131 to 1,013. The average number employed

on manufactures fell from 5,800 in 1894 to 5,744, but the proportion of convicts thus employed to the total number sentenced to labour rose from 36·85 per cent. to 37·41 per cent. The decrease in numbers in all these cases is due mainly to the reduction in the average daily population of the jails. The profits rose from Rs. 3,99,513 to Rs. 4,16,810, or Rs. 27 per head sentenced to labour, as compared with Rs. 25 per head in the previous year.

The total value of pice-packets of quinine sold rose from Rs. 18,047 in 1893 to Rs. 31,833 in 1895 and Rs. 49,391 in 1894. The total number of powders filled and packed at the Alipore Central Jail was 3,760,434, as compared with 2,917,526 in the preceding year, and the profit increased from Rs. 5,091 to Rs. 8,208. Two thousand five hundred and nine post-offices were supplied with quinine, as against 2,321 in the preceding year, and 6,801 parcels of powders, to the value of Rs. 9,123, were supplied to officers in other Provinces. The success of the undertaking, however, has been so great, and the demand for quinine has increased with such unforeseen rapidity, that the producing power of the Mangpoh Factory could not keep pace with it, and it has been necessary to limit the sale to post-offices in Bengal and Assam, and to discontinue the supply to other Provinces.

Subsidiary jails.

The Dum-Dum Subsidiary Jail was abolished after the close of the year on the representation of the District Magistrate and Divisional Commissioner, it being found unnecessary to maintain a separate jail there. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings during the year was Rs. 13,184, against Rs. 7,082 in 1894. The number of convicts admitted direct show a steady falling off since 1892, the figures being 17,385 in 1892, 16,843 in 1893, 16,130 in 1894, and 15,072 in 1895. Eighteen convicts, or 55·2 per mille of daily average population, died during the year. The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 13,782, and the average detention of such prisoners, 12·61 days, as compared with 11·41 days in 1894. The number of civil prisoners confined rose from 12 to 19. Of 11 convicts who managed to escape, 8 were recaptured; and of 4 undertrial prisoners who broke out, 2 were caught. The average cost per prisoner in these jails was, exclusive of the outlay on new buildings, additions, alterations and repairs, Rs. 128-6-9, as compared with Rs. 71-13-11 in the case of district and central jails.

Accommodation in jails and diet scale.

The central, district, and intermediate jails were capable of accommodating 17,423 convicts, 1,128 under-trial prisoners, and 337 civil prisoners on the 31st December 1895. The only jails in which the average number of convicts exceeded the ordinary sanctioned sleeping accommodation were Barisal and Mymensingh; and in these cases the excess prisoners slept in work-sheds specially prepared for them. This shows a great improvement on former years, when attention was not so constantly given as at present to the transfer of prisoners whenever a jail is, or is likely to be, overcrowded. In a few jails the number of under-trial prisoners at times exceeded the available accommodation. Such cases are unavoidable, owing to the occasional influx of an exceptionally large number of prisoners. The important subject of dieting of prisoners received particular attention during the past year, and no pains were spared by the medical officers to vary diet or substitute more nutritious food whenever necessary.

Water-supply.

Since 1889 orders have been in force for boiling the drinking-water supplied to all prisoners in Bengal jails: previously this had only been insisted on during seasons when cholera was prevalent. In 1891 a boiler was invented by Mr. Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipur Jail, in which the water can be kept at boiling point as long as desired, boiling being announced by a steam whistle. This type of boiler was recognised as an improvement in efficiency, simplicity, and economy, and it has since been introduced into most of the jails of this Province, as well as into several jails of other Provinces. Installations of the Pasteur-Chamberland filters were ordered for the Motihari and Dumka Jails, but there has been delay in their supply from England. Expenditure has been sanctioned for supplying these filters to seven other jails, selected with regard to the health returns, during the year 1896-97. Circular instructions were also issued during the year, drawing attention to the

advantages of the system of disinfection by quicklime, alum, and permanganate of potassium, as advocated by Mr. E. H. Hankin, Bacteriologist to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Chemical analyses of jail water were carried out in a systematic manner by Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, Chemical Examiner to Government; and, with a view to enabling medical officers themselves to compare readily the relative purity of water from different sources, permission was accorded to the purchase by each jail of the simple apparatus and instructions for the numerical estimate of microbes present in water prepared by Mr. Hankin for the use of municipalities, and for the supply of Agar Agar tubes from the Agra laboratory. Among the more important projects for the improvement of water-supply undertaken during the year were a scheme for the supply and distribution of filtered water drawn from the Ganges in the Buxar Central Jail, and a similar scheme for the Monghyr Jail. At Rampur Boalia pipes were laid down to connect the jail with the river, which has receded.

Vital statistics.

The following table shows the mortality among prisoners for the past two years and preceding decades :—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1841—1850 ...	202,418	...	...	9,036	10,590	13,626	15·0	52·3	67·3	
1851—1860 ...	170,358	4,663	38·4	3,143	13,701	16,847	18·4	80·4	98·8	
1861—1870 ...	180,337	6,911	37·3	2,017	8,617	10,634	10·8	40·4	57·2	
1871—1880 ...	147,181	8,850	44·6	1,552	9,903	11,016	8·3	53·2	61·5	
1881—1890 ...	131,002	6,531	43·0	731	5,450	6,177	4·7	36·0	40·7	
1894	17,295	744	43·0	50	735	815	4·0	42·5	47·1	
1895	16,575	716	42·1	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3	
Total for last five years.	84,977	3,398	39·3	234	2,842	3,096	2·9	33·3	36·2	
Grand Total	942,149	27,051	43·3	10,553	49,524	60,107	11·3	53·1	64·4	
Average ...	17,125	735	43·5	203	952	1,155	11·3	53·1	64·4	

The death-rate per mille of average strength reached the lowest figure recorded for more than 50 years. The returns of mortality fluctuate considerably from year to year, and even from decade to decade, but the last period of ten years, viz., 1886 to 1895, shows an average death-rate of 37·3 as compared with 62·2 during the preceding decade. The year 1894 was one of the most unhealthy known, and the death-rate in the jails for that year consequently rose to a high figure; still it only reached 47·1 per mille, against an average of 65·5 per mille during the previous 50 years; while the death-rate per mille in the past year did not exceed the very low figure of 27·3. The highest death-rate per mille of average strength of all classes is shown by Dinajpur (146) followed by Chaibassa (123), while the lowest occurred at Berhampore. At the Presidency (European), Noakhali, and Khulna Jails not a single death was recorded.

The daily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes fell from 744 in 1894 to 716, and the ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population decreased from 42·8 to 42·3. Among convicts the highest ratio of daily average of sick to daily average population was recorded at Bogra (100·0) and Chapra (98·7), and the lowest at Purulia (8·5), Puri (11·7) and Khulna (13·1).

Although the average population was smaller, the number of admissions from intermittent and remittent fever together rose slightly, the number of deaths being almost the same as last year. During the past year attention was drawn by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to the lessened prevalence of fever, anæmia, and debility in the Panjab jails, in consequence of the prophylactic administration of quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine in daily doses to each prisoner during the unhealthy seasons of the year. Circular instructions were issued to all jails in this Province to adopt this prophylactic treatment during the unhealthy months. The reports received

do not show that any general or marked effects have been produced, but the results have been sufficiently encouraging, to judge from the opinions of the medical officers, to render further experiment desirable, and one thousand pounds of sulphate of cinchonidine have been indented for to meet the wants of the current year.

Dysentery and diarrhœa accounted for 5,666 admissions to hospital, against 6,107 in the previous year, but the number of deaths decreased by more than half, and the death-rate per mille from this cause was lower than in any year except 1891. The jails which show the highest rates of admission were Bogra (1,611), Chapra (1,238), and Rangpur (1,221).

Diseases of the respiratory organs show a larger number of admissions, but fewer deaths, than in the previous year. The jails which suffered most in this respect were Alipore with 147 admissions and 6 deaths, and Dacca with 142 admissions and 8 deaths. There were altogether four cases of small-pox, two at the Presidency Jail, one at Alipore, and one at Howrah, all in or about Calcutta, where the disease spread with virulence among the free population.

The number of admissions from cholera decreased from 110 cases in 1894 to 47 cases in 1895, and the number of deaths fell from 65 to 26. The only serious outbreak of this disease during the year occurred in the Dinajpur Jail, where 15 prisoners were attacked, of whom 13 died. The origin of this outbreak was traced to an under-trial prisoner who had been admitted two days previously from a village in which cholera was prevalent. When the second and third cases took place, the prisoners were moved into camp, and inoculation on Professor Haffkine's system was performed by a trained assistant despatched by the Health Officer of Calcutta for the purpose.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails (including nine prisoners released in a moribund condition) was 418, against 754 in 1894 and 541 in 1893. Of the convicts who died in jail, 110, or 274·31 per mille, were admitted in good health, 122, or 306·74 per mille, in indifferent health, and 168, or 418·95 per mille, in bad health. The death-rate per mille of average strength was 26·9 among convicts and 33·4 among under-trial prisoners.

Medical Committees were appointed by this Government during the year to enquire into the sanitary condition of the Balasore, Chaibassa, Motihari, Burdwan, and Dumka jails, in all of which the mortality was found to have been excessive in the previous year. The reports of the several Committees have been received, and all the recommendations made have been approved by Government, and some have already been carried into effect. The system of transferring sickly prisoners for the benefit of their health to selected jails was continued during the year with marked success.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality occurred, with the corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates, exclusive of cholera, per mille.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Dinajpur	147·8	137·8	54·5	37·8
Chaibassa	120·6	230·7	120·0	132·3
Chapra	105·7	93·5	105·7	93·5
Bogra	93·0	19·6	93·0	19·6
Barasat	77·6	60·7	77·6	24·6
Rangpur	68·8	60·1	47·0	60·1
Malda	59·0	10·5	59·0	10·5
Darjeeling	57·7	34·7	57·7	34·7
Motihari	55·2	98·2	55·2	98·2
Burdwan	54·7	71·2	54·7	61·5
Suri	51·3	48·3	17·3	48·3
Daltonganj	51·5	129·5	51·5	24·9
Bankura	50·2	30·6	50·4	30·6
Cuttack	48·5	26·0	48·5	24·0
Purulia	42·0	40·0	42·0	40·0
Barisal	40·8	52·1	40·8	40·7
Jalpaiguri	40·3	58·3	40·3	52·3
Pabna	39·5	31·6	39·5	31·6

The position occupied by the Dinajpur Jail is due to the outbreak of cholera already referred to. Of the 15 deaths which occurred in the Chaibassa Jail, 9 were from dysentery, 2 from tuberculosis, 1 from remittent fever, 1 from cirrhosis of the liver, 1 from pneumonia, and 1 from fracture

of the skull. At Chapra the Medical Officer attributes the ill-health among the prisoners to the increasing malariousness of the district. Nineteen deaths occurred from dysentery, two from abscess of the liver, and two from apoplexy. No effort has been spared to render the jail healthier, and Rs. 3,016 have been allotted for the improvement of the drainage. At Bogra four deaths occurred from dysentery, one from remittent fever, one from cholera, and two from phthisis.

Reformatory schools.

The total number of boys in the Reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh on the 31st December 1894 was 562, of whom 224 were in the Alipore school and 338 at Hazaribagh. The number admitted into the two schools, respectively, during the year was 53 and 67, making a grand total of 681. Of these, 131 boys were released, 1 died and 1 escaped, leaving, at the close of the year 1895, 213 boys at Alipore and 335 at Hazaribagh, or a total of 548, of whom 363 were Hindus, 157 Muhammadans, 21 aboriginals, and 7 Native Christians. The general health of the two schools was good, only one death having occurred, against four in the previous year. One escape took place from the outer garden of the Alipore school, but the boy was recaptured, and he and two others who abetted his escape were flogged, and the warder at fault punished. No escape occurred from the Hazaribagh school.

The total number of offences committed in the Alipore school rose from 55 to 83, and the percentage of boys punished to daily average number of boys rose from 25 to 38. At Hazaribagh the number of offences fell from 336 to 322, of which 149 were of idling. The average weekly money earnings amounted to Rs. 5-15-1 at Alipore and Rs. 13-11 at Hazaribagh, against Rs. 6-1-1 and Rs. 11-0-1, respectively, in 1894. The boys at both schools were employed on blacksmith's work, tinsmith's work, and carpentry. At Alipore they were also employed in book-binding, printing and cane-work, and at Hazaribagh in weaving, tailoring and shoe-making. Gymnastics are practised for one hour per diem at Hazaribagh, and the boys have shown considerable skill in the exercises taught. At Alipore they receive one hour's instruction in gymnastics every alternate day, and take cordially to this part of their training.

The reports received from District Magistrates in regard to the boys released during the year show that 55 were well conducted, 24 were not traceable, 7 were in jail, 12 were viewed with suspicion, and 2 were pursuing the trade taught in the school.

The total profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 16,640 to Rs. 16,679, of which Rs. 12,763 were made in the Alipore school and Rs. 3,916 at Hazaribagh. The larger profits at Alipore are due to the earnings from book-binding and carpentry, the two chief industries taught. At Hazaribagh the greater portion of the profits accrued from blanket-weaving. The average earning per head at Alipore was Rs. 64-2-2, and at Hazaribagh Rs. 17-7-6.

The following table compares the expenditure under the several heads in the two schools during the past two years :—

Head of Expenditure.	Alipore School.				Hazaribagh School.			
	Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Fixed establishment	Rs. 9,770	Rs. 10,154	Rs. A. P. 43 0 10	Rs. A. P. 46 11 11	Rs. 8,675	Rs. 10,217	Rs. A. P. 28 6 5	Rs. A. P. 29 10 9
2. Diet	8,014	6,457	35 14 9	30 8 7	8,080	8,800	25 11 0	25 13 4
3. Hospital	220	165	0 15 8	0 12 8	136	73	0 6 11	0 3 3
4. Clothing	831	736	1 11 11	3 6 0	1,618	863	0 8 5	2 9 0
5. Contingencies	2,243	2,251	10 0 3	10 5 11	2,086	1,205*	6 10 7	3 11 1
6. Construction and repairs ...	24	87	0 1 3	0 6 4	4,002	813	14 15 3	2 5 0
Total ...	20,031	20,097	92 5 0	93 3 0	25,181	22,180	81 5 4	64 5 6

* Including travelling allowance.

In the case of each school there has been a slight reduction both in total cost and in cost per head.

Civil Justice.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

The number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1894 was 1,058, and the number instituted during 1895 was 773, making a total of 1,831 cases for disposal in 1895, as compared with 1,701 cases in 1894. The number of suits decided was 883, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 948.

Appeals from the original decrees.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1895 was 31, and 48 new appeals were preferred during the year, making a total of 79. Of these, 20 were dismissed for default and 27 were decided, the decrees of the Court of first instance being affirmed in 19 and reversed in 8.

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the last three years, and the number pending at the close of those years, are shown below:—

Year.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Determined.	Pending.
1893 ...	12,998	554,090	560,169	80,981
1894 ...	13,963	558,593	574,225	88,331*
1895 ...	13,663	565,642	581,118	86,536

* Revised figures.

The increase in the number of suits instituted, which was noticed in the reports for 1892, 1893, and 1894, continued during 1895. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases decided. Of the pending cases, 1,100 had been pending for more than one year, 4,494 for more than six months, and 25,951 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1894 being 1,104, 3,456 and 25,335 respectively.

Classification of suits.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1894 and 1895:—

	1894.	1895.
Suits for money or moveables	270,061	274,166
Suits under the rent law	223,634	223,198
Title and other suits	64,898	68,278

Classification of title and other suits.

The suits other than rent suits and suits for money or moveables instituted during the past two years are classified below:—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Suits for immoveable property	27,008	26,370	41·62	38·62
Suits for specific relief	9,524	8,734	14·68	12·79
Suits to establish a right of pre-emption ...	234	123	·36	·19
Mortgage suits	24,815	29,189	38·24	42·75
Suits relating to religious and other endowments	18	39	·03	·06
Matrimonial suits	612	566	·94	·83
Testamentary suits	510	596	·78	·87
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,177	2,661	3·35	3 89
Total ...	64,898	68,278	100	100

Average value of suits.

The average value of suits of each class was:—

		1894.	1895.
Suits for money or moveables.	Small Cause Courts ..	79·3	84·9
	Ordinary Courts ...	82·5	76·7
Suits under the Rent Law ...	...	50·9	49·9
Title and other suits ...	...	648·6	1,361·6

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows for the ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees, which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realized:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized. Rs.
1893	113,839	86,732	1,77,49,026
1894	111,384	90,516	1,67,88,568
1895	120,592	99,038	1,93,45,724

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realized. Rs.
1894	1,273	2,527	1,09,917
1895	1,225	1,914	1,02,142

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1894 and 1895, as also the number pending at the close of those years, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1894	25,943	26,251	1,648
1895	23,956	24,537	1,497

The total value of the subject of litigation was Rs. 20,73,241 in 1895, as compared with Rs. 28,49,803 in the preceding year.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1894	15,911	16,336	2,081
1895	12,907	13,748	1,567

Of 207,618 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described on the margin, 28,689, or 13·8 per cent., were contested.

		Rs.
36 Munsifs with jurisdiction up to	... ...	50
164 Ditto with ditto	... ...	100
1 Subordinate Judge with ditto	... ...	100
23 Subordinate Judges with ditto	... ...	500

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent Act preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone, or of two Judges sitting together, either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court, and decided in the years 1894 and 1895 respectively.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
First appeals	84	48	20	47
Second ,, ...	...	...	...	...
Third ,, ...	17	9	20	...

The number of first appeals, that is, appeals in

cases heard by two Judges sitting together on the Original Side of the Court in which they differed in opinion, and of similar appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction brought before the High Court in 1895, was 79, inclusive of the 31 pending from the previous year. Of these, 47 were decided and 32 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of one Judge hearing second appeals, 15, inclusive of 6 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1895, all of which remained undecided at the close of the year.

Appeals to High Court from Subordinate Courts.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, is shown on the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1895, 85 were appeals in contested Will cases.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
First appeals—				
From decrees	374	402	371	304
„ orders	247	250	224	200
Second appeals—				
From decrees	2,163	2,273	2,543	1,902
„ orders	214	173	200	260

Appeals decided.

The High Court during the past year decided 2,206 appeals from original and appellate decrees and 460 appeals from original and appellate orders of Subordinate Courts. The corresponding figures for 1894 were 2,914 and 424 respectively. The number summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn or compromised, is shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected ...	...	281	13
Dismissed on default ...	22	36	38
Withdrawn ...	3	38	7
Compromised ...	19	42	8
Total ...	44	397	66

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed ...	194	1,207	282
Reversed ...	38	80	76
Varied ...	23	62	16
Remanded ...	5	156	20
Total ...	260	1,505	394

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 23·4 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 9·4 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and 23·3 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1894 were 21·2, 11·3, and 24·7 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

	Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.	
	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.
Appeals from Original decrees ...	80	114	20	41
Appeals from Appellate „ ...	488	724	59	83
Miscellaneous appeals ...	150	132	64	26

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in which the Lower Court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing, is given on the margin.

		Percentage.		
		1893.	1894.	1895.
Appeals from Original decrees ...		5·2	4·6	1·9
Appeals from Appellate " ...		13·8	9·5	10·3
Miscellaneous appeals ...		5·2	7·6	5·0

Appeals instituted and decided in the Lower Appellate Courts

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the Lower Courts during the last three years, and the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

Year.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1893 ...	514	19,024	20,606	12,831
1894 ...	566	19,234	20,771	11,849*
1895 ...	468	19,240	20,125	11,450

* Revised figures.

Pending files.

Out of 11,450 appeals pending at the close of the year, 3,071 had been pending for more than three months, and 919 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being, as at the close of 1894, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 3,217 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Civil litigation of Government.

The two appeals referred to in the report for last year as pending before the Privy Council have remained undecided. Two appeals were filed during the year under report in analogous cases, in which the plaintiffs sued to recover possession of certain plots of land assigned by Government for the wet docks at Kiddorpore. The suits were dismissed by the High Court on appeal.

The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1895-96 with those of the two preceding years:—

	Original Suits.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Decided in favour of Government	209	119	106	47	45	20	27	18	21	283	173	147
Decided against Government	61	30	31	7	12	15	11	2	20(a)	81	60	71(a)
Compromised or remanded or returned decree	19	18	17	18	8	3	0	4	5	76	35	66
Percentage in favour of Government	76·8	75·3	74·6	87·03	79·9	57·1	71·05	90	84	77·7	74·2	72·7

(a) 17 were analogous cases.

These figures show that there was a slight increase in Government litigation as compared with the previous year. The results, however, were less favourable to Government.

In the High Court, 4 cases were decided against Government as compared with 2 in the preceding year. One judgment of the Court decided 17 analogous cases which were brought for setting aside the proceedings of the Settlement Officer appointed to prepare a record-of-rights relating to a Government khas mahal in pargana Singergaon. The Settlement Officer, acting under section 104 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, of his own motion settled what appeared to him to be fair and equitable rents. No appeal was preferred to the Special Judge under the Bengal Tenancy Act, but these suits were instituted in the Munsif's Court. The Munsif held that the Settlement Officer's decision had the force of a decree, and that the question tried by him was *res judicata*. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge reversed this decision, and

remanded the suits for re-trial on their merits, and this order was upheld by the High Court. The effect of this decision, if it is treated as establishing a general principle, is to do away with the finality which has hitherto been held to attach to orders fixing rents in proceedings under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The following statement shows the results of Court of Wards' litigation during the past three years in all Courts:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	1,322	1,561	1,839
Decided against Court of Wards ...	133	215	149
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	55	49	188
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	90·8	87·8	92·5

The following table shows the extent to which decretal amounts due to Government have been realized in 1895-96 and the two previous years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realization	47,190	34,726	67,188
2. „ realized during the year ...	8,943	6,034	25,753
3. Percentage of recovery	18·9	17·3	38·3

It is satisfactory to observe a marked increase in the percentage of recovery in the past year, but there is still much room for further improvement. It has been suggested that the Collectorate Nazir should be allowed a commission of 20 per cent. on the amounts realized by him, and that when all the necessary steps prescribed by the rules have been taken, and the amount is still found to be irrecoverable, the decree may be sold by auction in the Collector's office, after due publication. After consulting the Board of Revenue, the Lieutenant-Governor has not deemed it fit to accept these proposals; but in future when sums due have been recovered by special efforts on the part of the Nazir, he will, in accordance with the existing rules, be remunerated with a sum not exceeding 20 per cent. of the whole amount recovered, and, in order to ensure that proper endeavours are made, the work of realization will in each district be placed in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector, and will be constantly watched by the Collector.

The realizations in cases of Wards' decrees during the three years are shown in the table subjoined:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realization	10,80,794	8,83,083	9,59,451
2. „ realized during the year ...	2,00,671	1,51,189	2,54,422
3. Percentage of recovery	18·56	17·11	26·5

These figures are satisfactory in so far as they disclose that an effort has been made to improve on the very poor returns of the previous year. The percentage of recovery, though still very poor, has reached a higher figure than has been attained for many years past.

Civil Justice in the district of the Sonthal Parganas.

The subjoined statement compares the civil work of the Sonthal Parganas during the year 1895 with that of the two preceding years:—

	Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of year.
Civil suits	1893 ...	12,589	12,431	1,698
	1894 ...	13,348	13,448	1,597
	1895 ...	13,599	13,671	1,620
Miscellaneous judicial cases ...	1893 ...	531	502	74
	1894 ...	1,050	1,028	96
	1895 ...	983	968	111
Execution cases	1893 ...	6,706	7,313	961
	1894 ...	7,600	7,040	1,521
	1895 ...	8,089	8,187	1,423
Total ...	1893 ...	19,820	20,246	2,679
	1894 ...	21,998	21,516	3,214
	1895 ...	22,671	22,826	3,154

These figures show a steady increase in the civil work of the district, an increase which has been constant since 1890, while the staff of officers has remained almost the same. The total number of cases of all kinds disposed of was 22,826 against 14,957 in 1890, the average number of cases disposed of by each officer having risen from 819 to 1,250. The average number of original civil suits disposed of by each officer has risen from 477 to 749 during the same period. The civil work of the Subdivisional Officers and their subordinates is thus steadily increasing from year to year.

Money suits.—The number of institutions rose from 7,740 in 1894 to 8,372. The increase occurred chiefly in the Dumka subdivision, where it is attributed to expansion of the business of the Marwari traders.

Rent suits.—These suits again show a falling off, the figures being 2,820 against 3,133 of the previous year, and the decrease being most marked in the Godda subdivision, where it is ascribed to the resignation of the Manager of the Barkope Estate, who resorted to this means of realising rent. A considerable increase, on the other hand, occurred in the Deoghar subdivision, said to be due to bad harvests and mutations of title of settlement-holders.

Disposal of cases.—Of 13,671 original suits disposed of, against 13,448 in 1894, 13,603 were dealt with by the officers in the capacity of Munsifs, and 68 in the capacity of Subordinate Judges; 7,761 were withdrawn, compromised, settled by arbitration, or decreed on confession; 2,356 were decided *ex parte*, and 3,554, or 26 per cent., were contested. The total number of witnesses examined was 9,151, or ·66 per case, and 2·6 per contested case disposed of.

Arbitration.—The number of suits decided by arbitration was 598, compared with 387 in 1894 and 506 in 1893. A remarkable increase under this head occurred in the Dumka subdivision, where 238 cases were decided, as against 73 in the previous year. Arbitration works more satisfactorily when the arbitrators sit in the precincts of the Court, where they better realise their responsibility, and are less liable to party influence. The increased resort to this method of settling cases is satisfactory.

Value of suits and receipts of Courts.—The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 8,81,428, as compared with Rs. 7,23,687 in 1894. This large increase is almost entirely accounted for by the institution of one suit for Rs. 1,50,000 in the Rajmahal subdivision. The number of suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value fell from 95 in 1894 to 63 in 1895. The total receipts increased from Rs. 91,777 to Rs. 1,01,803, by reason of the higher total value of suits.

Registration.

General statement.

THE following table shows the total number of documents registered as well as the receipts and expenditure on account of registration, and the number of offices open during the last six years :—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS—				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.	Average receipts.	Average expenditure
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.						
	Compulsory.	Optional.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	660,413	143,755	148,148	897,316	12,40,481	6,29,359	6,11,122	322	3,852	1,954
1891-92	650,026	173,701	165,736	988,463	13,31,786	6,84,204	6,49,582	313	4,005	2,054
1892-93	781,250	207,305	102,007	1,103,321	14,35,541	7,26,771	7,08,770	316	4,149	2,100
Total ...	1,091,689	529,851	409,351	2,989,100	40,09,758	20,40,334	19,69,424	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	771,581	237,377	170,835	1,180,783	13,88,184	7,80,142	6,02,042	305	3,503	2,153
1894-95	793,837	235,115	170,723	1,202,075	13,52,323	8,02,031	5,50,207	383	3,530	2,094
1895-96	702,304	215,579	100,025	1,115,508	13,43,588	8,03,745	5,39,843	397	3,384	2,024
Total ...	2,327,672	681,071	509,103	3,510,030	40,84,100	23,91,918	16,92,182	... ..	.....	.....
Increase ...	335,074	151,220	41,042	528,836	74,342	3,51,584	... ..	51	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,77,243	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen that, while the total number of registrations under each head during the three years 1893-94 to 1895-96 exceeds the corresponding total for the preceding period of three years, there has been a falling off under each head during the last year as compared with the years 1893-94 and 1894-95. The fall in the total number of registrations in 1895-96, as compared with 1894-95, is common to all Divisions except Chota Nagpur and Chittagong, and is ascribed, generally, to the better harvests of the year and the consequent diminution in the number of transactions for raising money. The total receipts of the Department for the three years amounted to Rs. 40,84,100, as compared with Rs. 40,09,758 in the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93. If each year is taken separately, however, a steady decrease is observed in the receipts, from Rs. 14,35,541 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,43,588 in 1895-96. The orders of Government reducing the minimum *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas, which came into effect from July 1893, have no doubt contributed considerably to the falling off in the last three years as compared with 1892-93, part of the decrease in 1895-96 being also due to the smaller number of registrations. The total expenditure, on the other hand, has been steadily rising during the past ten years, from Rs. 5,64,274 in 1886-87 to Rs. 8,03,745 in 1895-96, owing principally to the increase in the number of offices, and the consequent increase in the total amount of remuneration drawn by the Sub-Registrars. The average expenditure per office has, however, decreased from Rs. 2,153 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,094 in 1894-95 and Rs. 2,024 in 1895-96.

Sales of estates, tenures, and raiyati holdings.

The total number of transactions involving the transfer of estates or tenures fell from 1,03,259 in 1893-94 to 1,01,489 in 1894-95 and 98,454 in 1895-96. The number of transactions relating to entire revenue-paying estates was 1,985, to shares in such estates 12,677, to revenue-free properties 7,660, to intermediate tenures 51,823, and to properties of other kinds 24,309.

The number of raiyati-holdings transferred by deed of sale during each of the last four years, and of purchasers of the different classes, are compared in the following table :—

Year.	RAIYATI-HOLDINGS AT FIXED RATES.							RAIYATI-HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.						
	Number of transactions.	Purchasers.						Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					
		Mahajans, traders or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.		Mahajans, traders or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.
			Landlords holdings transferred.	Other landlords.						Landlords holdings transferred.	Other landlords.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1892-93 ..	83,719	7,881	1,232	4,777	23,709	6,456	47,106	125,250	16,135	3,241	7,880	87,460	12,729	1,27,351
1893-94 ..	97,171	8,139	1,407	5,051	25,155	10,904	51,256	133,534	17,223	2,518	9,329	1,00,023	14,712	1,43,499
1894-95 ..	1,07,799	5,004	1,072	6,388	25,919	16,920	52,850	143,805	17,304	2,772	9,093	1,09,800	15,073	1,53,530
1895-96 ...	69,403	7,040	692	5,678	24,311	10,742	49,470	142,771	15,845	2,171	6,519	1,06,752	17,413	1,51,098

The number of transactions of both classes fell off in 1895-96, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, but during the past ten years the increase in both classes has been very marked, the numbers having nearly doubled in the case of raiyati-holdings at fixed rates, and nearly trebled in the case of raiyati-holdings with a right of occupancy. The raiyats formed 70 per cent. of the purchasers of the latter class of holdings and the majority also of the purchasers of holdings at fixed rates. The average price of raiyati-holdings, both at fixed rates and with occupancy rights, was higher in 1895-96 than in the previous year. This is attributed partly to a greater demand for land due to increase of population, and partly to the increased acquaintance of the raiyats with the rights secured to them under the Tenancy Act. The recognition by the Act of the transferability of occupancy holdings where it exists by custom and the greater security given to settled and occupancy rights generally by the passing of the Act have, no doubt, greatly contributed to enhance the value of such holdings.

Impounding of documents and prosecutions.

The number of documents impounded by the registering officers during the past year was 2,033, of which 1,545 were declared by the Collectors to be insufficiently stamped, and 250 to be properly stamped. Excluding 64 prosecutions on account of documents insufficiently stamped, the total number of prosecutions instituted under the Indian Registration Act was 123, the same number as in the preceding year. The number of persons tried in those cases was 174, of whom 65 were acquitted, 99 convicted, and the remainder were under trial at the close of the year.

System of identification by thumb impressions.

The introduction of the system of thumb impressions has been instrumental in providing evidence for conviction in cases of false personation. All District Registrars are unanimous in reporting that the system is a great safeguard in ensuring correct registration, and in preventing false personation; while several zamindars are said to have become convinced of its utility, and to have expressed a desire to introduce it in their zamindari transactions. Although many registering officers are reported to have not yet learnt to take correct impressions, they are gradually improving, and it is hoped that, in the course of a year or so, they will have acquired the necessary knowledge.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces has during the past triennial period been extended to 6 more districts, and 60 new offices have been opened. The total number of marriages registered has more than doubled, and the number of other ceremonies has also largely increased as compared with the total for the previous three years, 1890-91 to 1892-93.

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

One hundred and one new companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,95,01,625 were registered during 1895-96, against 125 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,52,43,004 registered in the preceding year. Of these, 2 were banking companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,20,000, 28 insurance companies with a capital of Rs. 2,62,625, 17 trading companies with a capital of Rs. 43,58,000, 9 mills and presses with a capital of Rs. 86,50,000, 15 planting companies with a capital of Rs. 48,79,000, 8 mining companies with a capital of Rs. 11,04,000, and 2 miscellaneous companies with a capital of Rs. 1,28,000. Twenty companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year, all of which were insurance companies.

in the Police Court was 19,785 against 16,941 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,844, which was contributed by all departments, especially the License Department, which showed an increase of 2,227 in the number of cases instituted by it over the number of the previous year. Of the total number of cases instituted, 10,064 were successful, 796 were unsuccessful, 5,328 were withdrawn or struck off, and 3,597 remained pending at the close of the year. The cost of litigation undertaken by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 22,413 against Rs. 33,203 in the previous year.

Education.

A sum of Rs. 3,250 was spent by the Commissioners in aid of primary education during the year, the money being distributed among 63 schools in several wards of the town.

Town and busti improvement.

The total amount expended on town and busti improvements during the year was Rs. 74,084 against Rs. 76,138, Rs. 92,102, and Rs. 1,41,730 in the three preceding years. The Capital Fund from which this expenditure is met opened the year with a balance in hand of Rs. 12,139. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,589, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 41,663. Of the total amount expended Rs. 53,041 represent expenditure on town improvements, which consisted chiefly in the widening of Council House Street and Dalhousie Square, south, and opening several new roads, and Rs. 21,043, expenditure on busti improvements, such as the construction of roads and sewers, construction of bathing platforms, tank filling, &c. Rupees 15,441 was spent in the improvement of the bustis in Hastings. Towards the close of the year a destructive fire broke out at Kidderpore, which reduced some 11 blocks of bustis to ashes. In reconstructing these, the opportunity has been taken by the Commissioners to remodel the bustis and introduce sanitary improvements, and they have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 from the municipal fund for filling hollows and cutting drains.

Engineer's Department.

The supply of filtered water was increased by 585,683 gallons a day, and that of unfiltered by 885,201 gallons. About three and a half miles of pipe were added to the distribution system for filtered water, making the entire length of water main 310½ miles. The number of premises connected was 26,312. The average daily supply of filtered water was 20,284,181 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of the population of 50·09 gallons for the Town proper and 20·11 gallons for the added area. The length of the unfiltered water mains was increased by one and a half miles, and the total length of these mains is now a little over 75 miles. The daily supply of unfiltered water was 5,692,151 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of 13·43 gallons.

Health Department.

The number of births recorded during the year 1895 was 10,945, which is the lowest on record since 1880. The ratio per mille of population was 16·0 against 16·8 in 1894 and 18·4, the average of the previous five years. The number of deaths on the other hand rose from 22,441 in 1894 to 27,031 in 1895, and was the highest on record since 1889. The ratio of deaths was 39·6 against 32·9 in 1894 and 29·82, the average of the quinquennium 1889 to 1893. The increase in the mortality is said to be due to fevers and small-pox. Of the total number of deaths recorded, 11,345 were from fevers against 8,963 in 1894, and 2,220 from small-pox against 405. The Health Officer ascribes the high rate of mortality from fevers in the town proper to the defective condition of the sewerage system, and in the suburban area to the naturally waterlogged condition of the soil, which is rendered worse by the existence of numerous tanks and dhobas, the waste of water consequent on the introduction of the water-supply, and the want of drainage, all of which causes indicate the direction in which remedial measures are required. Of the 2,099 deaths from cholera, 1,302 occurred in the town proper and 797 in the suburbs. The mortality was highest in March and April, in which months the numbers of deaths were 326 and 394 respectively.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the use of water found to contain *coma bacilli* and to check the spread of the disease in infected localities. Monsieur Haffkine's method of inoculation as a prophylactic against cholera was carried on during the year, and 2,038 operations were performed. In a

note appended to the health report for the year, Dr. Simpson examined the evidence as to the efficacy of this process, and expressed his opinion that "by precise observations it has been proved that the anti-choleraic inoculations reduce the mortality in the first four days by an average of 3·24 times, and that the people inoculated after this period acquire a protection which for a year at least renders them 22·62 times safer than the uninoculated." There was a severe epidemic of small-pox in Calcutta during the year under report. The disease which had taken its rise at the latter end of 1894 continued to rage till it reached its climax in March and April 1895, the numbers of deaths in these months being 770 and 564 respectively. Of the 2,220 deaths recorded, 420 were reported as inoculated, 501 as vaccinated, 3 as previously having had small-pox, and 1,217 as unprotected. During the epidemic additional medical aid was employed by the Corporation and all necessary measures were adopted to arrest the progress of the disease. Vaccination was vigorously pushed on in infected localities, and houses in which cases of small-pox had occurred were promptly disinfected, the bedding and clothes of patients being destroyed. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 54,982 against 17,335 in 1894, 88·88 per cent. of the primary vaccination cases proving successful. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was higher than that of any year since 1889, but no explanation is given of the supposed causes.

Drainage.

The important question of the drainage of Calcutta and the Suburbs only within the last few months passed out of the stage of preliminary discussion between the Corporation and the engineering experts whom they consulted from time to time. For this reason, although the subject has been discussed in the newspapers and incidentally referred to in the administration reports of the Commissioners for the last five years, no continuous history of the various phases of the discussion, and no final expression of the views of the Corporation as a whole, has yet been laid before Government. The Report on the Calcutta Drainage Works, by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, makes it clear that the drainage question, in its present form, dates from October 1890, when Mr. Baldwin Latham, a Sanitary Engineer of high reputation in England, was invited to inspect and report on the drainage of Calcutta. He arrived in Calcutta on the 11th February 1891, and left on the 3rd March, after submitting a report in which he made certain proposals, the cost of carrying out which was estimated by Mr. Kimber at Rs. 1,70,69,000. From that time till the present, Mr. Latham's suggestions, as further developed by himself in 1891 and 1895, and supplemented by Mr. Hughes's report on the Suburbs in September 1894, have been under examination, and the Corporation now have before them what may be taken to be the final conclusions of their professional advisers. In their joint report on the drainage question, Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, after full consideration, and with a knowledge of the facts necessarily much more minute than Mr. Latham could have acquired during his brief visit to Calcutta, rejected, as based upon incomplete or erroneous data, the main feature of his scheme, and concluded that it was impossible to construct an open low-level reservoir for the discharge, by gravitation, of the combined sewage and rainfall of Calcutta. The project drawn up by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber has, since the close of the year, received the sanction of Government, and its execution has been commenced. During the five years over which the discussion of the general drainage question extended, the Commissioners undertook several works urgently required in connexion with the drainage of the area added to Calcutta in 1889, which admitted of being carried out independently of the main scheme, and were, it is understood, designed so as to form part of it. Of these works, which cost altogether nearly four lakhs, the most important were the temporary project for draining the Suburbs, the drainage of the Entally block, the sluices at Chetla, Garden Reach and Chowlputty, and several large sewers.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of municipalities, population, and rate-payers.

The total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 146. Titaghar was constituted a separate municipality with effect from the 1st April 1895, and the municipality of Jamui, in the district of Bhagalpur, was abolished.

The total population under municipal administration in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,434 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the readjustment of the limits of certain municipalities, and to the exclusion of Chanduria from the operation of the Act. The number of rate-payers was 456,050 or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16·8 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varies from 20·2 in the Presidency Division to 13·58 in the Bhagalpur Division. The falling off in the number of rate-payers was most marked in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions.

Results of elections

General elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas. There were also 57 bye-elections, of which only 15 were contested. The percentage of attendance of voters varied from 78·9 at Uttarpara to 10·6 at Tamluk, both in the Burdwan Division. Four of the bye-elections held during the year failed, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Act.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table illustrates the composition of the Municipal bodies in each Division :—

Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and landholders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	3	138	224	365	24	341	49	78	80	...	57	12	44	9	37
Presidency ...	7	223	345	575	21	554	70	179	76	...	72	45	15	31	64
Rajshahi ...	3	85	98	186	19	167	44	33	14	10	13	13	5	6	19
Dacca ...	3	111	112	226	8	218	35	61	71	...	18	2	9	3	20
Chittagong ...	6	27	20	53	5	48	15	11	20	...	8	3	11	3	20
Patna ...	14	135	127	276	15	261	61	117	99	2	44	4	10	1	9
Bhagalpur ...	3	61	61	125	23	153	28	34	31	1	26	2	4	2	23
Orissa ...	7	54	54	115	6	109	24	12	29	...	1	2	4	3	44
Chota Nagpur ...	15	61	42	118	20	98	33	12	37	...	16	3	1	2	6
Total ...	61	912	1,183	2,156	191	1,965	367	536	477	13	344	91	88	62	269
Percentage on total ...	2·77	42·1	55·3		8·9	91·1	17·2	24·7	22·4	·6	11·4	4·4	4·1	3·1	11·7
Percentage for 1894-95 ...	·1	15·1	24·7	...	9·0	90·9	17·3	21·6	22·3	·6	13·7	4·6	4·3	3·2	11·4

As in the previous year, the lawyer element preponderated in the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. The landed interest was most largely represented in the Presidency and Patna, and the trading element was strongest in Burdwan, Chota Nagpur, the Presidency and Patna, and weakest in Orissa.

Attendance at meetings.

There were in all 2,665 meetings held during the year, against 2,663 in 1894-95. Of these, 260, or 9·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 225, or 8·4 per cent., in the previous year. In 75 towns, as against 96 in 1894-95, more than one-half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting.

Ward Committees.

There were Ward Committees in 17 towns against 20 of the previous year, and opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of these Committees, as tending to weaken the executive power of the Chairman. It has been argued that Ward Committees are unnecessary complications of municipal administration; that when the local Commissioners interest themselves in the affairs of their ward no Committees are required; and that, when they do not do so, they are useless.

The Howrah Municipality established a standing Sub-Committee for each ward of the town, and these are reported to have worked with remarkable success.

Assessment and taxation.

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Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.
Hooghly and Chinsura	6¼	Dacca	8*
Howrah	7½*	Narainganj	6¾
Baranagar	6¼	Patna	7½*
Krishnagar	6	Jamalpur	7
Santipur	6½	Bhagalpur	7
Ranaghat	6½	Purnea	6
Darjeeling	6*	Sahibganj	5

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The total population under municipal administration in Bengal, excluding Calcutta, amounted to 2,704,900, as against 2,725,484 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the readjustment of the limits of certain municipalities, and to the exclusion of Chanduria from the operation of the Act. The number of rate-payers was 456,050 or 3,700 less than in 1894-95, being 16·8 per cent. of the municipal population. The percentage varies from 20·2 in the Presidency Division to 13·58 in the Bhagalpur Division. The falling off in the number of rate-payers was most marked in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions.

Results of elections.

General elections were held in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola in the district of the 24-Parganas. There were also 57 bye-elections, of which only 15 were contested. The percentage of attendance of voters varied from 78·9 at Uttarpara to 10·6 at Tamluk, both in the Burdwan Division. Four of the bye-elections held during the year failed, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Commissioners under section 16 of the Act.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table illustrates the composition of the Municipal bodies in each Division :—

Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and landholders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and moneylenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ..	3	136	221	361	21	341	48	78	99	...	67	23	44	0	57
Presidency ..	1	273	331	607	21	586	79	178	75	...	72	46	15	31	68
Rajshahi ..	2	97	64	163	38	147	44	33	44	10	23	12	8	6	19
Dacca ..	3	111	112	226	8	218	83	61	71	...	18	8	8	8	20
Chittagong ..	6	87	10	23	5	85	15	11	20	...	8	3	11	3	9
Patna ..	18	167	193	378	44	327	61	117	98	...	9	...	1	2	9
Bhagalpur ..	2	61	61	120	23	131	28	34	21	2	41	4	10	2	23
Orissa ..	...	41	34	75	5	70	24	12	23	...	1	2	4	6	44
Chota Nagpur ..	13	61	38	112	30	82	39	12	37	...	15	4	1	5	6
Total ..	48	992	1,170	2,125	191	1,963	307	626	477	13	244	94	88	67	255
Percentage on total ..	2·03	42·0	55·3	...	8·9	91·1	17·3	34·7	22·4	·6	11·4	4·4	4·1	3·1	11·7
Percentage for 1894-95 ..	1·1	40·1	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	17·3	34·0	22·3	·6	11·7	4·6	4·8	3·3	11·4

As in the previous year, the lawyer element preponderated in the Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Chittagong and Dacca Divisions. The landed interest was most largely represented in the Presidency and Patna, and the trading element was strongest in Burdwan, Chota Nagpur, the Presidency and Patna, and weakest in Orissa.

Attendance at meetings.

There were in all 2,665 meetings held during the year, against 2,663 in 1894-95. Of these, 260, or 9·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 225, or 8·4 per cent., in the previous year. In 75 towns, as against 96 in 1894-95, more than one-half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting.

Ward Committees.

There were Ward Committees in 17 towns against 20 of the previous year, and opinion generally is still unfavourable to the formation of these Committees, as tending to weaken the executive power of the Chairman. It has been argued that Ward Committees are unnecessary complications of municipal administration; that when the local Commissioners interest themselves in the affairs of their ward no Committees are required; and that, when they do not do so, they are useless.

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rai-ing their income, and appointed a salaried assessor to make the assessment. The assessor completed the work, and there was an increase of Rs. 800, after allowing for reductions on objection. The revised assessment does not, however, take effect until the current year.

Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes.

Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the three years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.						Remissions.				Outstanding balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94	4,37,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,15,115	18,10,259	21,25,372	72·0	81·6	77·0	59,012	59,372	1,18,384	4·2	4,86,213
1894-95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,71,419	19,76,277	22,50,540	69·6	83·8	78·5	60,683	58,144	1,18,827	3·4	4,59,826
1895-96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,47,870	19,59,231	21,67,101	69·4	82·0	78·1	59,814	59,450	1,19,264	4·5	5,10,398

With an increase in the total demand there has been a decrease in the percentage of collections of both the arrear and current demands. The collection of arrears has fallen off by 2·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and by 3·4 per cent. as compared with the results of the year 1893-94. The outstanding balance has risen by Rs. 50,910. The record is altogether unsatisfactory, except that there has been a small decrease in the percentage of remissions.

In 37 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected, and among them the results of the 15 municipalities named in the margin reflect great credit on the municipal authorities, the collections in each case having exceeded 98 per cent. This result was obtained without recourse being had to large remissions, and in nine cases there was no arrear at the close of the year. The good results attained by the municipalities in the Mymensingh and Backergunge districts in the Dacca Division and in the Saran and Muzaffarpur districts in the Patna Division deserve special notice, as the collection has in all cases exceeded 90 per cent. In the matter of remissions, the average percentage for the whole Province has fallen off from 5·4 in 1894-95 to 4·5.

Vikrampur	...	98·58
Sunamganj	...	98·63
Tamluk	...	98·8
Narayanganj	...	98·07
Bhatpur	...	98·7
Jhalakati	...	99·4
Cox's Bazar	...	99·8
Jagdispur	...	99·3
Saran	...	99·
Hajipur	...	99·03
Sitamarhi	...	98·6
Madhubani	...	98·1
Jamalpur	...	99·07
Deoghar	...	99·8
Kendrapara	...	99·

Several municipalities show heavy outstanding balances. In Howrah the balance rose from Rs. 87,673 to Rs. 1,16,640. The system of collecting taxes by contract under the system in force in Calcutta was introduced in Howrah on the 1st October 1895, but for various reasons did not work well during the year. The outstanding balance of Rs. 30,571 in Patna is attributed to delay in disposing of appeals, petitions, and objections, and to the presence of the auditor during the fourth quarter, which interfered with the collecting staff. On the occasion of an inspection of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, the Commissioner of the Patna Division found the collections to be most satisfactory. This was reported to be due to the practice at present followed in the realisation of the taxes, viz., of receiving money both at the houses of the assessees, if voluntarily paid there, or at the Municipal office.

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

The latrine-tax was levied for the first time in Kalna, Balasore, Arrah, and in parts of Naihati, and license fees for offensive and dangerous trades under section 261 of the Act in Kalna, Vishnupur, Sonamukhi, Chagdaha, Meherpur, Narayanganj, Jhalokati, and Faridpur. A water-rate of 3 per cent. on the annual value of holdings situated within a radius of one thousand feet from the nearest hydrant was imposed in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality. Collections were made in the South Suburban Municipality under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act. In Meherpur fees were levied under section 263 of the Act from milkmen, cartmen, and keepers of hackney carriages.

The conservancy cess and cart-tax were imposed within the Bihar Municipality, and the tax on the registration of carts was introduced in Rosorah. The horse and carriage-tax was levied in the Chaibassa and Daltonganj Municipalities, but, owing to a strong protest by the rate-payers of the latter place against this new impost, the Municipal Commissioners resolved to discontinue it altogether from the beginning of 1897-98, and in order to make up for the loss of revenue, the personal tax was raised from annas 10 to annas 12 per cent.

Income and expenditure.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income, and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	30,466	45,270	12,01,306	16,60,098	13,00,772	16,05,001	12,55,494	16,12,504	45,278	88,367
Presidency ...	1,73,450	1,19,741	6,32,731	6,14,179	8,05,821	7,33,920	6,36,084	6,33,044	1,19,730	1,00,876
Rajshahi ...	39,190	88,635	4,05,889	3,50,223	4,45,028	4,17,767	3,56,193	4,02,926	88,836	14,841
Dacca ...	25,916	26,488	3,49,252	3,49,575	3,74,168	3,76,063	3,46,980	3,50,373	27,170	25,055
Chittagong ...	60,800	19,022	88,000	90,103	1,23,800	1,09,125	1,15,785	82,690	19,021	26,429
Patna ...	1,15,333	1,43,710	9,01,446	6,30,991	10,26,270	7,80,710	8,76,560	6,37,063	1,43,710	1,43,947
Bhagalpur ...	40,066	26,215	2,32,373	2,35,421	2,72,391	2,62,636	2,40,019	2,31,757	26,388	30,879
Orissa ...	7,156	4,063	1,11,017	1,11,751	1,18,233	1,15,814	1,14,100	1,10,005	4,063	4,009
Chota Nagpur ...	17,259	12,800	60,421	67,016	83,873	80,738	71,073	69,064	12,800	11,114
Total ...	5,09,635	4,86,821	40,15,315	41,16,463	45,51,390	46,02,079	40,07,711	41,31,562	4,86,069	4,71,117

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The difference between the closing balance of 1894-95 and the opening balance of 1895-96 is slight, and is due to revised figures having been shown in the present accounts.

The closing balances in some municipalities appear to have been again unnecessarily large. Except in the few cases in which money has been allowed to accumulate for the purpose of carrying out schemes of permanent improvement, the existence of a large balance indicates inefficient control over works and expenditure. Twenty-three municipalities fell into an error of the opposite kind and were left at the close of the year without sufficient funds to pay their staff and meet current expenses during the first month of the current year.

Income.

The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1895-96 and in each of the four preceding years:—

Year.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	5,43,855	4,50,010	1,75,379	2,40,153	53,208	3,33,643	1,15,231	63,011	49,797	20,00,102
1892-93	5,58,307	4,50,419	2,03,554	2,39,493	51,109	3,31,908	1,59,217	70,316	38,805	21,75,330
1893-94	5,71,703	4,43,054	2,01,761	2,42,997	50,203	3,92,124	1,62,000	62,010	39,416	21,79,901
1894-95	5,84,253	4,74,507	2,12,318	2,52,646	50,418	4,37,027	1,71,372	62,472	40,625	23,19,495
1895-96	6,00,851	4,84,142	2,28,720	2,09,493	58,448	4,53,276	1,71,532	60,313	41,816	23,67,600
Increased since 1891-92.	56,996	27,196	53,347	39,315	5,149	60,754	20,251	14,402	1,010	3,91,498
Percentage of increase.	10·4	5·9	30·4	17·1	9·6	18·1	18·06	21·8	2·4	19·9

The total income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 74,115, or 3·2 per cent. over that of 1894-95. The increase occurred in all divisions except Bhagalpur and Orissa, and was largest in Patna, Burdwan, and Rajshahi, where it came to Rs. 25,649, Rs. 16,598, and Rs. 15,913 respectively. The increase in the Patna Division was shared by all districts except Saran and Darbhanga. During the period of five years covered by the table, municipal taxation in Bengal has risen by 13·9 per cent. The proportion of increase

varies from 30·4 in the Rajshahi Division to 2·4 in Chota Nagpur; while in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where municipal administration is most highly developed, and there is the greatest need for improvements in conservancy, drainage and water-supply, the income from taxation has risen by only 5·9 and 10·4 respectively.

Rate on the annual value of holdings.

The rate on holdings yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,34,269, which is Rs. 17,357, or 2·1 per cent., more than in the previous year. There was an increase in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, and Chittagong Divisions, and a decrease in the other Divisions except Chota Nagpur, where the tax is not levied. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase in all the municipalities except in Burdwan itself, where the decrease is attributed to the delay in disposing of objections against the revised assessment. In the Presidency Division the increase was in the 24-Parganas only, and was largest in Baranagar, viz., Rs. 17,502, where it was due to the substitution of this rate for the tax on persons hitherto in force there. There was a large decrease of Rs. 7,141 in the South Suburban Municipality, which is attributed to bad assessment and general maladministration. In the Patna Division the increase was due to revision of assessments and better collections in the districts of Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur, whilst in Patna town there was a falling off, which has not been explained. In the Bhagalpur Division there was an increase of Rs. 2,863 in Monghyr town, due to the enhancement of the rate of house-tax from 6¼ to the maximum limit of 7½ per cent.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

The increase in income from the tax on animals and vehicles was shared by all Divisions except Burdwan and Orissa, in both of which the decrease is ascribed to the interpretation put by the High Court on the word "habitually" in section 142 of the Act. In the small municipalities round Calcutta, carts are said to be taxed by the first municipality that can catch them, and to this cause is attributed the large income raised under this head by Barasat, which is nearly equal to its receipts from the personal tax, and increased by Rs. 684 during the past year. Baranagar, on the other hand, shows a decline of Rs. 2,118, owing to the amendment of the Municipal Act restricting the levy of fees to one municipality.

Tax on professions and trades.

The revenue from the tax on trades increased by Rs. 5,817, owing to extensions and revisions of the tax. The increase was distributed over all the divisions except Dacca and Bhagalpur. In the Dacca Division the decrease was for the most part in Nasirabad, where the tax on jute godowns was not realised pending a proposed revision. In Dacca town also there was a falling off, owing to the Commissioners having given the owners of the hide godowns notice to remove outside the town.

Tolls and Ferries.

Nowhere in the Province are tolls levied on roads, and in the Chota Nagpur Division there is only one municipal ferry over the river Koil in Daltonganj, the acquisition of which has recently been sanctioned by Government. All the other Divisions, except Chittagong, show an increase, the largest being in the Patna Division, where it amounted to Rs. 7,880, nearly all of which was due to more favourable settlements of the municipal ferries at Patna.

Water-rate.

A water-rate was levied for the first time in the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, where the total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,855. The provisions of Part VII of the Municipal Act were extended to the Howrah Municipality towards the close of the year under review, but the water-rate could not under the law be levied before the first quarter of the current year. The only other municipalities, where the tax is in force, are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Nasirabad, Arrah, and Bhagalpur. In Arrah the receipts show an increase of Rs. 9,334, while in Bhagalpur there was a falling off of Rs. 1,741, or over 20 per cent., for which no intelligible reason is given.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.

The increase of income from conservancy rates, viz., Rs. 16,863, was shared by all the Divisions except Patna, where there was a falling off of Rs. 2,207, said to be due to the non-disposal of objections and to the collections being hindered by the local auditor's inspection of the accounts towards the close of the year.

Of the 111 municipalities in which the tax on persons is in force, 61 show an increase and 50 a falling off of income.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

For the whole Province the receipts from this source declined by Rs. 13,682, which is more than accounted for by the substitution of the house tax for the personal tax in the Municipality of Baranagar. Of the other sources of revenue, the rate levied in the Maniktola, Cossipore-Chitpur, South Suburban and Howrah Municipalities for the maintenance of the Fire Brigade yielded an income of Rs. 21,882 against Rs. 29,649 in the previous year. Revenue from pounds shows a falling off from Rs. 59,085 to Rs. 58,032, while the amount of fines rose from Rs. 39,092 to Rs. 39,908.

The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Rs. 1,17,323 to Rs. 1,20,645. They are classified as follows:—

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.

Purpose for which made.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	2,494	35,911	34,129	72,534
Education	1,947	200	495	2,642
Public Works	10,534	.....	9,576	20,110
Other purposes	.....	1,633	23,726	25,359
Total ...	14,975	37,744	67,926	1,20,645

In the 24-Parganas the Jute and Paper Mills at Titaghar contributed Rs. 2,676 towards the construction of pucka surface drains, and advanced Rs. 600 to enable the municipality to be started. The zamindars of Gouripur in Mymensingh gave Rs. 1,300 for the construction of pucka drains in the Netrokona Bazar, and Rs. 9,700 was contributed by private persons towards the cost of a drainage project in the Muzaffarpur Municipality. The District Boards in the Patna Division made the following grants towards the maintenance of municipal dispensaries:—Patna Rs. 4,800; Gaya Rs. 1,500; Shahabad Rs. 3,470; Saran Rs. 2,700; Champaran Rs. 1,900; Muzaffarpur Rs. 2,590, and Darbhanga Rs. 1,500.

The total expenditure in the municipalities of the province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 41,31,562 against Rs. 40,67,711 in 1894-95, being an increase of Rs. 63,851. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,71,117, against Rs. 4,86,669 of the preceding year. For the whole province the percentages that the expenditure under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads) are as follows for the two years:—

Expenditure.

Year.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894-95 ...	8·8	4·2	21·8	7·2	23·4	8·7	·49	15·5	3·6
1895-96 ...	8·7	4·4	25·9	3·9	23·3	7·9	·51	13·1	·53

Office and collection establishment.

The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 3,730, and that on collecting establishment of Rs. 372. In six small municipalities, as compared with three in 1894-95, the cost of office and collecting establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year. The system of paying the collecting staff by commission was introduced for the first time in the municipalities of Baranagar, Bhagalpur, Patna, and in some of the municipalities in the Dacca Division. It seems to have worked well.

Prevention of fire.

The expenditure on the prevention of fire fell from Rs. 29,552 to Rs. 20,969, the decrease being mainly in Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 10,292), due to the fact that the charges of 1894-95 included arrear payments. It is reported that some parts of the Dacca and Nasirabad towns, and a greater part of the towns of Barisal and Jamalpur, were destroyed by fire during the year. In Barisal the opportunity was taken to introduce building regulations.

Lighting.

North Barrackpore.
Barh.
Jamalpur.

The expenditure increased from Rs. 1,60,596 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,72,610. The increase was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong, and was due chiefly to the increase of lights. In 18 towns against 23 in 1894-95 there was no expenditure under this head, including North Barrackpore with a population of 20,980, Jamalpur (18,089) and Barh (12,363). In South Barrackpore the streets were not lighted, but Rs. 76 was spent on supplying oil to the patrolling police.

Water-supply.

Under this head Rs. 9,96,441 was spent against Rs. 7,97,303 in the previous year, of which Rs. 8,96,583 was applied to original works, and Rs. 99,858 to maintenance. The increase in capital expenditure was due to the completion of the water-works in Howrah, which were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 8th February 1896. Since then filtered water has been regularly supplied to the people of the town through 197 hydrants. There has been a decrease of expenditure under this head in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Dacca and Chittagong. In the Presidency Division it occurred principally in Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 5,228) and Maniktola (Rs. 7,630). In the former town, the main portion of the scheme for the supply of filtered water had been carried out and paid for in the previous year, while in Maniktola the fact that nothing was done to extend the provision of filtered water is ascribed to want of energy on the part of the official Chairman. The decrease in the Rajshahi Division was shared by almost all the municipalities, and was due to a smaller number of works having been taken in hand during the year. The negotiations between the Municipal Commissioners of Raniganj and the East Indian Railway Company, regarding the supply of the town with water from the Damudar river, have fallen through, since the Railway Company have selected Ondal as the place to draw their water from. No progress has been made in the scheme for supplying the town of Midnapore with water from a storage reservoir, and an alternative project of pumping water from wells in the bed of the Kalganj river is now under the consideration of the Commissioners. A comprehensive scheme drawn up by Mr. Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, for supplying filtered water to the small municipalities on the left bank of the Hooghly north of Calcutta, had to be abandoned, as the cost was found to be prohibitive. The South Dum-Dum Municipality are negotiating with the authorities of the Dum-Dum Cantonment to secure a supply of water from the cantonment supply. Attempts are also being made by both the South Suburban and the North Dum-Dum Municipality to obtain a similar supply from the Calcutta mains. The Titaghar Paper Mills Company have constructed a pucka well and put up hydrants for the supply of filtered water to the public. Similar hydrants have been provided by the jute factory at the same place. At Berhampore, the Maharani Sarnomoyi, C.I., has given the town more than two lakhs of rupees for the supply of filtered water. The supply of water in most of the municipalities in the Presidency Division is reported to be inadequate, especially in North Barrackpore, Barasat, Naihati, Gobardanga, Basirhat, Taki, and Jessore. In Darjeeling two large settling tanks were completed at Senchal, three new hydrants were erected, the dimensions of the existing pipes

were altered, two pucka tanks were constructed, new lines of pipes were laid in some places, and a piece of land was purchased for a second reservoir. A contract was also entered into for the introduction of the Pasteur filter. In Kurseong the laying of a new line of pipes was completed, thus making the supply of water sufficient throughout the year. The number of house connections has also been increased, and the tanks have been guarded against pollution. In the municipalities situated in the Dacca Division, the water-supply in most cases is obtained either from tanks or from rivers. In almost all of them the tanks have been, or are about to be, re-excavated or wells are being sunk to increase the supply. At Faridpur the experiment of constructing a large filter for the supply of filtered water from a tank is now being tried, and if it succeeds will no doubt be adopted in other places which cannot afford regular filter beds and pumps. A pure water-supply is also badly needed in Darbhanga, and a scheme based on that which has been accepted for Gaya is about to be drawn up.

Drainage.

The expenditure or drainage works fell from Rs. 2,73,651 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,49,559. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 75,569, and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 73,990. The decrease was most marked in the Patna Division, where the expenditure declined from Rs. 1,78,946 to Rs. 38,169. In the Patna town alone there was a falling off of Rs. 1,03,585, owing to the Patna drainage scheme having been completed in 1894-95. Muzaffarpur also shows a decrease of Rs. 43,110 on capital charges, and an increase of Rs. 7,533 on maintenance. Capital expenditure rose in the Burdwan Division owing to the Serampur Municipality spending Rs. 9,467 against Rs. 857 in the previous year, and also in the Rajshahi Division by reason of the Jalpaiguri Municipality devoting Rs 12,775 to the completion of a drainage scheme. Besides Serampur and Jalpaiguri, the Municipalities noted in the margin incurred considerable expenditure on original works. In Howrah the question of drainage is one of considerable difficulty, and the scheme prepared by the Resident Engineer is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board.

	Rs.
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	4,304
Titaghar ...	2,072
Bhagalpur ...	4,414

Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.

The expenditure on conservancy and latrines amounted to Rs. 8,94,066 as compared with Rs. 8,84,861 in 1894-95. There was an increase of expenditure in all the Divisions except Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur, but the variation in each case was unimportant, save for the decrease of Rs. 7,644 in the first-named Division, and an increase of Rs. 10,523 in that of Patna.

	Rs.
Rajshahi ...	6,352
Dacca ...	2,557
Patna ...	10,523
Orissa ...	2,132
Chota Nagpur ...	31

The trenching ground at Burdwan, which was converted into a garden, brought an income of Rs. 400 to the Municipal Commissioners as rent, and Rs. 150 were realised by them from the owners of private lands for night-soil deposited thereon. In Howrah the greater portion of the night-soil is removed by a train of 12 trucks making three trips a day to the Belgachia trenching ground. Some portion of the night-soil is also carried in buckets and carts to the 13 trenching grounds in the possession of the Municipal Commissioners. Nothing has yet been done as regards the disposal of the contents of cess-pools and drains. There are at present 80 carts employed for the removal of the sullage, and they make only three trips a day, and can thus remove only a sixth of the whole quantity of sullage. The Municipal Commissioners have realised the gravity of the situation. In the Presidency Division, Part IX of the Municipal Act is in force wholly in 12 municipalities, partly in 4, and not at all in 21. It has been extended to one municipality since the close of the year, and another has applied for its extension.

In Dacca itself the conservancy system is still most defective, but the other municipalities in the Division show a great improvement. In Barisal the Commissioners have given effect to the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner by raising a part of the trenching ground above the highest flood level by artificial means. In Chittagong the conservancy is said to be grossly neglected and the condition of the public latrines extremely unsatisfactory. Comilla is the only municipality in the Chittagong Division where Part IX of the Act is in force.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Rupees 3,02,792 were spent from municipal funds on hospitals and dispensaries, against Rs. 3,31,052 spent in 1894-95. The decrease was nominal and occurred mainly in the Chittagong Municipality, where the Municipality had contributed the sum of Rs. 30,711 in 1894-95 towards the construction of a building for the new General Hospital.

A lady doctor was employed at the Burdwan Dispensary, and the District Board contributed Rs. 25 per mensem towards her pay. The Uttarpara Municipality granted Rs. 210 towards the pay of the female hospital assistant attached to the dispensary. The Rampur Boalia Municipality paid an allowance of Rs. 20 a month to the female doctor practising within its jurisdiction, and Darjeeling spent Rs. 240 on the education of two hill girls at the Sealdah school. In Jalpaiguri a passed midwife was employed on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters. The Barisal Municipality entertained a lady doctor, towards whose salary the Countess of Dufferin's Fund contributed Rs. 80 per mensem, and a midwife was employed by the Noakhali Municipality. Lady doctors were also employed at the cost of the Municipality in the lying-in hospital attached to the Bankipore Dispensary and at the Bihar Dispensary, and in Arrah and Dumraon partly at the cost of the District Board.

Vaccination.

Two hundred and two vaccinators were entertained at a cost of Rs. 19,088. They performed 105,294 operations, of which 87,743 were primary, and 17,551 revaccinations; of the primary operations, 86·3 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·6 of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 521 persons, and the average cost of each operation was 3 annas 5 pies. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works decreased from Rs. 5,86,247 in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,03,741 in the year under review. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

Year.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	5,86,247
1895-96 ...	64,652	49,960	3,86,529	2,600	5,03,741
Decrease ...	1,084	10,498	65,568	5,356	82,506

The reduction in expenditure on roads was most marked in the Burdwan Division (Rs. 20,822) and the Presidency (Rs. 27,632). The tendency to neglect this branch of municipal business requires to be carefully watched.

Public Instruction.

The total expenditure under this head is Rs. 1,37,627, against Rs. 1,36,524 in 1894-95. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 57,337 in 1894-95 to Rs. 69,153, showing an increase of Rs. 11,816, or 20·6 per cent, on the previous year's expenditure. The increase was shared by every Division of Bengal, and was highest in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Patna Divisions; but the prescribed standard of expenditure, viz., 3·2 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities, was attained or exceeded only by the Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The Divisions where higher education has made most progress show the lowest proportionate expenditure on primary education.

Loans.

The Howrah Municipality drew Rs. 9,00,000, being the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 15,00,000 sanctioned for the construction of water-works in that town. The only new loan sanctioned during the year was Rs. 2,000 to the Debhata Municipality in Khulna for the improvement of water-supply. The Narayanganj Municipality asked for a loan of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a municipal

market, and this has since been sanctioned by Government. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 24,49,638.

Accounts, audit, and embezzlements.

Embezzlements of municipal funds occurred in Baidyabati, Bansberia, Midnapore, Santipur, Kushtia, Darbhanga, Roserah, and Daltonganj. The accounts of the Burdwan Municipality have been thoroughly overhauled by the special auditor appointed under section 82 of the Act, and the defects and irregularities pointed out by him are receiving the careful attention of the Municipal Commissioners.

Working of the Porters and Dandiwallah's Act in Darjeeling.

In the Darjeeling Municipality the number of porters and dandiwallahs registered under the Dandiwallah's Act was 726 against 1,203 in the previous year. The prosecutions numbered 29, and the fines amounted to Rs. 117 against Rs. 91-8 imposed in 1894-95. On the whole, the law is reported to have been worked carefully.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Constitution of District Boards.

As in the previous year, the 38 District Boards in Bengal contained in all 794 members. Of these, 247 were officials and 547 non-officials. The European or Eurasian members numbered 198, and the natives of the country 596. The District Boards held altogether 586 meetings, giving an average of 15·4 meetings for each Board, as compared with 571, or an average of 15 in the previous year. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, and of those that proved abortive for want of a quorum, showed an improvement, the figure for the year being 71 against 89 in 1894-95.

Constitution of Local Boards.

The 103 Local Boards had 1,231 members, of whom 147 were officials and 1,084 non-officials, against 156 and 1,075, respectively, in 1894-95. Of the total number, 40 sat as *ex-officio* members, 758 were nominated by Government, and 433 were elected. Europeans or Eurasians held 114 and natives of India 1,117 seats.

The following statement shows a further decline in the attendance of non-official members:—

Year.	Average attendance.			Average percentage of attendance.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95 ...	·9	4·4	5·3	44·3
1895-96 ...	·0	4·0	4·0	41·1

Election.

General elections of members of Local Boards were held during the year in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, and Patna, and in all the districts of the Presidency Division. No great interest was aroused in these elections. In the Burdwan Division the percentage of voters attending ranged from 39 to 7 per cent., and in 14 thanas out of 49 the elections failed wholly or partially owing to candidates not being nominated in time, or to 10 per cent. of the electors not appearing to vote. In the Presidency Division the elections failed in 19 thanas for various reasons. In the Pabna district the attendance varied from 10 to 31·6 per cent. of qualified voters. In Dacca, out of 18,943 qualified voters, only 2,909 gave votes, and in Faridpur the elections were very poorly attended, and failed altogether in two thanas.

Occupation of members of District Boards.

In the following table the members of the several District and Local Boards are classified according to their professions and occupations:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other occupations.		Total number of members.
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards .	244	32·7	239	30·1	173	21·7	62	7·8	9	1·1	10	2·6	49	6·0	794
Local ,, ..	149	12·1	553	43·2	525	20·3	58	4·7	3	·3	31	1·7	143	11·6	1,231

Powers of Local Boards.

There was little change in the powers exercised by Local Boards. In Midnapore they were charged with the improvement of water-supply, and in Hooghly with the control of sanitation, in consequence of the formation of Union Committees in those districts. The supervision of the village roads was made over to the Thakurgaon Local Board in Dinajpur during the year, and the district roads, which had been in charge of the Local Boards in Pabna, were resumed by the District Board. In Faridpur, Local Boards were for the first time entrusted with the control of primary education.

Union Committees.

The Union Committee system was further extended during the year. In the Burdwan Division altogether 21 Unions were started—6 in each of the two districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, 5 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. In the Presidency Division there were 22 Unions—3 in the 24-Parganas, 4 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 6 in Khulna. In the Chittagong Division 5 Union Committees were formed in the Tippera district during the year. Of the Unions formed, the area varied from 3 to 23 square miles, the average being 10; and the population from four thousand to twenty-three thousand, with an average of 11,200. The Committees were for the most part entrusted with the control of pounds, village roads, sanitation, and water-supply. In regard to primary schools, their authority was restricted to inspection, and no power of control was conferred upon them. The income of the Union Committees consisted of (*a*) net pound receipts, (*b*) a consolidated grant from the District Board for village roads, sanitation and water-supply, and (*c*) funds raised under section 118 of the Act. The amount available from these sources for expenditure on public purposes varied from Rs. 215 to Rs. 2,400 a year, the average being Rs. 558.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the principal items in the income and expenditure of District Boards during the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Income.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Rates	35,60,402	36,27,156
Interest	37,616	35,102
Police (including pounds)	4,36,693	4,15,947
Education	54,953	53,836
Medical	26,930	24,489
Scientific and other Minor Departments	5,425	6,692
Stationery and Printing	.....	1,027
Miscellaneous	1,99,526	1,81,023
Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	14,475	15,224
Civil Works (including ferries) ...	10,43,703	10,39,183
Contributions	5,02,999	5,13,192
Debt	7,90,264	8,08,115
Total ...	66,74,986	67,70,986

Expenditure.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds	.....	2
Administration	2,94,974	2,97,949
Police (pounds)	27,215	16,909
Education	11,28,359	12,26,642
Medical	1,51,912	1,92,810
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	9,075	11,277
Superannuation allowances and pension	2,978	4,171
Stationery and Printing	50,632	50,495
Miscellaneous	53,319	71,354
Famine Relief	26,621	664
Minor Works and Navigation ...	8,782	3,618
Civil Works	41,72,578	44,71,881
Contributions	.....	2,739
Debt	7,24,120	7,36,250
Interest on Debt	26,702	10,702
Total ...	66,77,267	70,97,463

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 17,32,181 against Rs. 17,34,464 in the previous year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,70,987 against Rs. 66,74,986, and the charges to Rs. 70,97,463 against Rs. 66,77,267. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 14,05,689, of which Rs. 3,36,971 consisted of deposits, against Rs. 3,52,645 in the previous year. The District Funds of Burdwan and Midnapore had deficit balances of Rs. 8,097 and Rs. 1,339, respectively, owing to the income from road cess falling considerably short of the estimate. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera and Malda, and to more than one-third in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Noakhali, Bhagalpur and Cuttack.

INCOME.

Provincial rates.

The proceeds of the road cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical revaluation, form the receipts under the head of Provincial Rates. The increase was attributed generally to better collections.

Interest.

The decrease in receipts from interest occurred more or less in every district, but chiefly in Midnapore, Saran, and Hooghly. In Midnapore the cess collection during the year was bad, and this was said to have reacted on the realisation of interest.

Pounds.

The statement below shows the number of pounds and their income during the past three years:—

Year.	No.	Income.
		Rs.
1895-96 ...	3,583	4,15,947
1894-95 ...	3,514	4,36,693
1893-94 ...	3,456	4,50,009

The figures show that, while the number of pounds increased, there was a falling off in the income derived from them. For the latter fact a variety of reasons were assigned, such as combinations among the farmers of pounds; the difficulty of inducing substantial men to come forward as lessees; the injudicious opening of new pounds; the mismanagement of the Local Boards, and the unpopularity among farmers of the elaborate forms and frequent inspections recently prescribed.

Regular inspections of pounds were made during the year by Government and District Board officials, viz., District Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and also by the Sub-Overseers and Pound Inspectors employed by District Boards. The new pound forms were in use in all districts except Bankura and Midnapore, where they have been introduced since the close of the year. They were said to be too intricate for the lessees, who were usually illiterate men. The system of triennial settlement was reported to have worked satisfactorily in Rangpur, but to have failed in

Rajshahi, Pabna, and other districts, because profits varied greatly and lessees would not risk more than a year's income.

Education

The income from Education declined from Rs. 54,033 to Rs. 53,836. The decrease occurred in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, and was due to casual variations of no special importance.

Medical.

The income under the head of Medical also fell off. The decrease occurred chiefly in Hooghly and in Monghyr. In Hooghly the receipts of 1894-95 were swollen by a sum of Rs. 4,578 received from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath Bose for the construction and maintenance of the Mandlai Dispensary. In Monghyr some new dispensaries were started in 1894-95, and a large amount of advance subscriptions and donations was received; but after the dispensaries had been opened enthusiasm abated, and the subscriptions fell off. In Balasore also there was a decrease of over Rs. 800, which was said to have been due to subscriptions not having been realised in full, and to the small amount of the sale-proceeds of intestate property of in-door patients. The increase in Patna was attributed to the receipt of a sum of Rs 2,000 as a gift from the Zamindar of Rajgir for the construction of a new building for the dispensary there.

Scientific and other Minor Departments

The receipts under the head of Scientific rose from Rs. 5,425 to Rs. 6,692. Nearly half of the receipts were contributed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, and consisted of a sum of Rs. 3,294 paid by Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., for sanitary and conservancy arrangements in the Ganga Saugor fair.

Miscellaneous receipts.

The decrease of Rs. 18,503 in Miscellaneous receipts was mainly due to recoveries on account of the cost of collecting arrear cesses not having been credited during the year.

Minor Works and Navigation.

Canal revenue in Chittagong rose from Rs. 14,255 to Rs. 15,004, while in the 24-Parganas Rs. 220 was received for a fishery in the drainage channel along the Diamond Harbour Road from Serakoli to Sonamukhi.

Civil Works, including Ferries.

The receipts from tolls on ferries increased in the majority of districts where the unexpected inspection of ferries by Government and District Board officers was productive of good results. No serious complaints were made during the year against farmers on the ground of overcharge or negligence. In one case, however, in the 24-Parganas, a farmer was found levying tolls at higher rates than those authorised, and steps were taken to prevent the recurrence of this practice. In Balasore some prosecutions were instituted against persons opening private ferries within two miles of public ferries. In several districts the condition of the ferry boats, landing stages and approaches was said to have been improved. In Tippera and Noakhali Inspectors of pounds and ferries were appointed, and in the latter district this led to many farmers being punished.

The receipts under the head of grants made by Government, local bodies or private individuals for special works rose from Rs. 6,37,133 to Rs. 6,63,209 owing mainly to the increased grants made by Government.

Contributions.

The contributions made by Government to equalize the assets and charges of the several District Boards rose from Rs. 5,02,349 to Rs. 5,10,907. The increase was partly due to the additional grants made by Government to meet the salaries and travelling allowances of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools whose services were transferred to the District Boards during the year, and partly to the additional allotments which were made by Government for primary education.

Loans.

During the year the District Boards of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jalpaiguri obtained loans from Government of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 15,000, and Rs. 10,000, respectively, for the improvement of certain district roads. The District Board of Muzaffarpur also received a loan of Rs. 80,000 for the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak river at Akhra Ghat on the road from Muzaffarpur to Sitamarhi.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The cost of general administration increased from Rs. 2,94,974 to Rs. 2,97,949. The increase was attributed to the grant of annual increments to employés, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of account, control and audit, expenses incurred in temporary establishments and heavier expenditure on account of travelling allowance and office contingencies.

Pension and Provident Fund Rules.

Provident Funds were established everywhere for the benefit of those employés whose whole service was under the Boards. Pension and gratuity rules for officers transferred from pensionable service under Government or the late Road Cess Committee were also passed in all districts except Faridpur, where no such rules were necessary.

Pounds.

The decrease of expenditure under the head of pounds was largest in Champaran, where the expenditure was Rs. 1,758 against Rs. 8,159 in 1894-95, owing to most of the pounds being farmed out in June, and the rest from the beginning of the year.

Education.

The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 11,28,359 to Rs. 12,26,642, being an increase of Rs. 98,283, to which all the heads in the table contribute, except training and special schools.

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 23·1 per cent. of their ordinary income against 21·5 in 1894-95 and 20·6 in 1893-94. In all the districts of the Patna Division, and in the Birbhum, Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts, the expenditure was below the provincial mean. The highest figures are shown against Faridpur (40·6), Balasore (40·3), Bankura (39·6), Hooghly (37·1), Cuttack (36·8), Dacca (36·2), Pabna (36·0), Puri (32·2), Malda (31·2), Nadia (30·9) and Burdwan (30·1). Taking next the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore had a ratio of 31·7, Faridpur 30·4, Cuttack 28·6, Bankura 27·7, Dacca 25·7 and Hooghly 25·1. In Jalpaiguri, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income.

Out of the total expenditure on education, 47·4 per cent. was devoted to primary schools, 21·5 to inspection and 21·1 to middle schools. During the past year there was an increase under all heads except those classed as "Miscellaneous." The increase in inspection charges was divided among the districts to which the services of certain Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred. It was largest in the 24-Parganas, owing to the number of the Sub-Inspectors transferred to that Board being two in excess of that transferred to the other Boards. The expenditure on middle schools under direct management rose from Rs. 47,601 to Rs. 76,298 during the year, an increase which was shared by all districts except Bankura, Howrah, Mymensingh and Faridpur.

Technical and other schools.

Technical schools were maintained in the Burdwan, Howrah, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Pabna, Backergunge, Mymensingh and Purnea districts. Those at Burdwan, Pabna and Rangpur were affiliated during the year to the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School, which was under the management of the District Board of Midnapore, was said to have been doing better than before. Classes were opened for teaching theoretical subjects, scholars of a better stamp joined the school, and it was proposed to procure better artisan instructors and to introduce an improved style of workmanship. The Sonarpur Technical School, under the management of the District Board of the 24-Parganas, proved a failure, and was abolished at the close of the year. Scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College were granted by the District Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Noakhali, Cuttack and Puri. An Apprentice Department was opened during the year in the Comilla Artizan School, which was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board of Noakhali founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 to be held at the Calcutta School of Art, but no candidate came forward. Scholarships tenable at the Bihar Industrial School, which was amalgamated during the year with the Government Survey School, were granted by all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, with the exception of

Purnea. The District Board of Cuttack paid Rs. 107 during the year to the boys receiving education in the Jobra Workshop, and the District Board of Balasore Rs. 120 to the student sent by that body to the Calcutta School of Art.

Female medical education.

The District Boards of 24-Parganas, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, and Puri granted scholarships to female medical students. Scholarships were also offered by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Jessore, Noakhali, and Tippera, but no candidates came forward. The Gaya District Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 492 during the year in the training of *dhais* in the female ward of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. The Monghyr District Board paid a scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem to Mrs. Swinden, who was prosecuting her studies in the Calcutta Medical College. The District Board of Faridpur continued its grant of Rs. 20 a month to the female nurse sent to the Campbell Medical School.

Medical.

The expenditure under this head showed an increase of Rs. 40,898, chiefly under dispensaries, sanitation, and vaccination, to which all districts contributed, except Midnapore, Hooghly, Pabna, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, and Bhagalpur. The District Board of Burdwan resolved to open a dispensary at Purbasthali, one of the most unhealthy places in the district, where the death-rate in 1895 was 33·99 per thousand of the population, at a cost of Rs. 780 a year. The Board also decided to contribute Rs. 100 a year to the municipal dispensary at Raniganj. The management of the Nayabasan dispensary, which had hitherto been in the hands of the Midnapore District Board, was taken over by the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj. The Polba Charitable Dispensary, which used to be maintained by the Hooghly District Board, was abolished during the year. Owing to an outbreak of malarial fever within the jurisdiction of the Singti outpost, a charitable dispensary was temporarily established there by the Howrah District Board. In addition to the five dispensaries established by the District Board of Rajshahi last year, that body resolved to establish two other dispensaries, one at Kalam in thana Singra, and the other at Durgapur. Four new dispensaries were built by the District Board of Bogra. A dispensary, opened by Babu Nandalal Sen of Baldhana, in the Manikganj subdivision, came during the year under the management of the Dacca District Board. The attendance at the Boalia dispensary was said to have increased during the year owing to the action of the Board in placing Mrs. Bonotoshini Chandra in charge of the female and child-patients. The District Board of Mymensingh established two new dispensaries at Dhalla and Dighpait in addition to the five opened last year. The District Board of Monghyr opened four new dispensaries during the year. They also took over the management of the Jamui dispensary and employed an extra native doctor in the local hospital. The Backergunge Board opened six, and the Noakhali Board two, new dispensaries during the year. The District Board of Puri took over the management of the Pipli dispensary, which had hitherto been maintained by the Puri Lodging-house Fund. The District Board of Tippera continued its contribution of Rs. 50 a month to the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital for a lady doctor, and appointed four Civil Hospital Assistants to travel about with medicines and treat the sick in definite areas. The Chittagong Board provided funds for sending women to the Eden Hospital in Calcutta to be trained as midwives, but no candidates came forward. The lady doctor employed by them was said to work hard and to be very popular. In Champaran grants-in-aid to two dispensaries were sanctioned, and in Muzaffarpur a police outpost was purchased and fitted up as an out-door dispensary. The Shahabad District Board contributed towards the salaries of the midwives supported by the Dumraon and Sasaram Municipalities. The Board also appointed a lady doctor at Arrah on a salary of Rs. 55 per mensem, whose services were said to be in demand among native women. The Saran District Board paid Rs. 538 during the year to a midwife entertained at Chapra for the treatment of female patients. The District Board of Burdwan contributed half of the pay of the lady doctor employed at the municipal dispensary at Burdwan. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,256 were realized for the establishment of a branch Lady Dufferin

Hospital at Suri, and the District Board of Birbhum guaranteed a monthly contribution of Rs. 20. The Bankura and the Hooghly District Boards contributed Rs. 300 and Rs. 1,200, respectively, towards the maintenance of a branch of the Lady Dufferin Hospital. The District Boards of Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Jessore continued to contribute to the pay of midwives at the head-quarter stations. The District Board of Mymensingh employed midwives at Tangail and Kishorganj and a lady doctor at Mymensingh. The Faridpur Board contributed Rs. 220 towards the pay of the nurse attached to the dispensary at Rajbari. The Chittagong District Board sent a boy to study at the Bengal Veterinary Institution on a monthly stipend of Rs. 8. He is reported to have passed the first-year examination, and a second candidate has since been selected. The Purnea District Board sanctioned an annual contribution of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of the Zanana Hospital at Purnea.

Sanitation.

The total expenditure of the year on Sanitation amounted to Rs. 99,640 against Rs. 86,585 in 1894-95, as shown in the margin. On the improvement of water-supply the largest expenditure was incurred in the Dacca Division, viz., Rs. 16,910, and the smallest in the Orissa Division (Rs. 1,164). The minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 prescribed in last year's Resolution was attained only in Mymensingh and Monghyr, where the expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,278 and Rs. 7,857 respectively. In the Patna Division Rs. 16,004 was spent on constructing and improving wells. The total amount spent on other sanitary objects was Rs. 16,071 against Rs. 12,202 in 1894-95. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Noakhali district, where a sum of Rs. 4,563 was spent in putting drain-pipes on roads, and cutting, clearing and deepening drains and boat passages. The District Board of Saran spent Rs. 3,568 on the sanitation of the Sonepur and four other fairs, and in the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 3,219 was laid out on the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of the Ganga Saugor mêla.

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	69,768	65,894
„ of village sites ...	2,598	8,247
Conservancy of towns and villages	457	598
Sanitation at fairs	7,560	8,880
Other sanitary expenditure ...	12,202	16,071
Total ...	86,585	99,640

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The District Board of Pabna maintained two bulls at Pabna and at Sirajganj at a cost of Rs. 196 for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in the district. The stallion belonging to the Shahabad District Board, stationed at Buxar, served 20 mares against 28 and 38 mares in the previous two years. Towards the close of the year the Champaran District Board purchased an Arab pony stallion through the Civil Veterinary Department at a cost of Rs. 1,010; but the animal proved unsuitable, and the Board negotiated for its return.

Famine Relief.

The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 664, representing advances granted in Faridpur two years ago to distressed women for husking paddy, which were written off as irrecoverable during the past year.

Civil Works.

The following table shows the expenditure on public works as compared with that of 1894-95 :—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	38,008	13,23,763	22,00,255	6,27,780	25,144	40,725	7,903	41,72,578
1895-96	45,082	14,09,269	23,11,022	6,26,847	21,893	51,075	6,118	44,71,881
Difference	+7,074	+1,85,505	+1,01,767	—933	—3,250	+11,350	—2,105	+2,99,303

The increase of Rs. 2,99,303 affected all the heads except Establishment and Contingencies, Tools and Plant and Drainage Works, the largest increase being under Original Works. The Muzaffarpur Board spent the largest sum

on Original Works owing to the construction of a pontoon bridge over the Bur-Gandak at a cost of Rs. 80,000 borrowed from Government.

The expenditure on village roads in each Division during the past two years is shown in the margin. As in last year, the expenditure was highest in the Patna Division, where a total length of 5,725 miles was maintained at an average cost of 13·08 per mile. Of the Bihar districts Saran stands first with 1,694 miles costing Rs. 16,826, and Champaran last with 322 miles and an expenditure of Rs. 1,821. In four out of the seven districts of the Patna Division, viz., Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, the maintenance of the village roads cost more than Rs. 10 a mile, and in the last-mentioned district the cost was as much as 25·48. Even this figure was exceeded in the Rampur Hât subdivision of Birbhum, where the average cost of maintaining a mile of village road reached the high figure of Rs. 91. The amount spent on village roads by the District Board of Puri was very small, viz. Rs. 1,570, or 6 per cent. of the expenditure on roads; while in Balasore it was 20 per cent. and Cuttack 25 per cent. In Jalpaiguri only Rs. 271 was spent.

Village Roads.

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Burdwan Division ...	31,847	40,261
Presidency ,, ...	40,448	43,957
Rajshahi ,, ...	22,273	28,691
Dacca ,, ...	63,133	63,403
Chittagong ,, ...	49,196	50,149
Patna ,, ...	67,395	74,926
Bhagalpur ,, ...	39,618	42,405
Orissa ,, ...	22,339	17,927
Total ...	3,36,449	3,61,718

Water Communications.

The District Board of Dacca spent a sum of Rs. 937 on the improvement of the river Buriganga, on which the town of Dacca stands. Acting under the advice of the Chief Engineer, Bengal, the Board erected spurs on the banks of the river with a view to divert the main current in the river from the right to the left bank, and to cut away the big *char* opposite the town. Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur contributed Rs. 15,000 for the purpose, and the Dacca Municipality Rs. 500. The Faridpur District Board spent Rs. 3,045 in opening out Dignagar khal, which facilitates boat communication between the Sadar station and Madaripur. The District Board of Backergunge improved the roadside cut between Mahilara and Palardi on the Barisal-Palardi road at a cost of Rs. 3,874. The navigable channels in Noakhali were cleared of obstructions to the passage of boats during the rains, and the drain from Ramganj to Alipur Bil was deepened and extended so as to assist the passage of boats during the rains. Steam communications were supported or promoted by the District Boards of Dacca, Backergunge, Pabna and Noakhali.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in the maintenance of trees on the sides of the district roads, and in replacing by new ones the trees that had withered, is shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Monghyr ...	3,464	Burdwan ...	1,587	Dinajpur ...	892	Faridpur ...	370
Shahabad ...	2,474	Tippera ...	1,549	Rangpur ...	799	Howrah ...	302
Pabna ...	2,214	Dacca ...	1,347	Jalpaiguri ...	749	Murshidabad	194
Bogra ...	2,193	Noakhali ...	1,324	Birbhum ...	691	Rajshahi ...	191
Bhagalpur ...	2,103	Jessore ...	1,301	Nadia ...	675	Midnapore ...	189
Mymensingh	1,994	Chittagong	1,279	Patna ...	563	Malda ...	98
Hooghly ...	1,889	Saran ...	955	Champaran	533	Bankura ...	80
Gaya ...	1,810	24-Parganas	898	Purnea ...	412		

The District Board of Dacca also laid out Rs. 322 on the maintenance of the Government land at Narainganj. The Faridpur Board subsidised the Telegraph Department for the telegraphic communication between Faridpur and Madaripur and intermediate places. The District Board of Backergunge maintained jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali at a cost of Rs. 172. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 841 in taking gauge-readings of the river Kusi and on other works in connection with the Kusi survey, and Rs. 740 in repairing the Belwa embankment. The Inspector of Works, Bihar Division, reported favourably on the agricultural operations in the Shahabad district.

Railway Feeder Roads.

In Hooghly, the feeder road from the Haripal railway station to the village of Bhanderhatti was completed during the year. The extension of the Galsi feeder road was completed by the Burdwan Board during the year. The feeder road to the Bengal Duars Railway from Lataguri to Tandu *basti*, for which Government gave a grant of Rs. 11,200 to the District Board of Jalpaiguri, was started during the year. The bridging and improving of the road from Dupchanchia to the Nawabganj railway station in Bogra was completed, and the road from Pabna to Sara was still further improved. The road between Barasat and Barrackpore, which connects the Bengal Central Railway with the East Indian Railway, was metalled at a cost of Rs. 30,000 The construction of the road from Taragonia to Bharamara, for which a grant of Rs. 20,000 has been promised by Government, will, it is stated, be taken in hand next cold weather. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Revenues for the completion of the feeder road from Tangi to Kaliganj on condition that the District Board of Mymensingh spend Rs. 5,000 in excess of the sum already spent by that Board on the road. Several small feeder roads were complete, while surveys for new roads of this description were undertaken in many places.

Railways and Tramways.

Survey operations were commenced during the year by the East Indian Railway in connection with the project of a railway from Burdwan to Katwa. The District Board of Burdwan guaranteed an annual subsidy, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, in order to make up the deficit in the event of the dividends falling below 4 per cent. The proposal for a light tramway from Suri to Sainthia or Ahmedpur was dropped, as the project for the construction of the Baidyanath, Bhagalpur and Ahmedpur Railway was taken up by the East Indian Railway Company. The Midnapore Board granted certain concessions to Mr. E. F. Koighly for the construction of a tramway from Chandrakona to Barisa *viâ* Ghatal. A tramway from Howrah to Amta is under construction. The proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under the consideration of the District Board of the 24-Parganas. Messrs. Martin and Company, who have obtained the contract for the construction of the steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar, have already finished all the field work, and are now engaged in preparing detailed drawings and estimates for submission to Government. A commencement has been made since the close of the year of the earthwork on the feeder line of rail from Raxaul to Segowli, the concession of which has been granted to Sir William Hudson, K.C.I.E. The question of constructing a tramway to connect Bakhtiarpur on the East Indian Railway with Bihar has been taken up by the Patna District Board.

Drainage.

A project for the drainage of the villages in the unhealthy thana of Purbasthali in Burdwan is under the consideration of the District Board of Burdwan. The drainage canal from Dinajpur to Gouripur was maintained and cleared from obstructions during the year. In Rangpur, two permanent float bridges were constructed over the Rangpur drainage canal at a cost of Rs. 1,358. The Kurigram and Nilphamari drains were also maintained by that Board. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad spent in all Rs. 1,636 in the improvement of drains. The Backergunge District Board resolved to make continuous side-cuttings along all the new roads to be constructed for facilitating the free flow of water. The District Board of Mymensingh took up the question of draining the Salimkhali khal which passes through the Bajitpur Municipality. In Noakhali, roadside drains were cleared and channels and khals deepened at a cost of Rs. 4,563. Drain-pipes were put on several roads for the passage of surface water, and an old culvert on the Ichakhali road renewed and its waterway greatly enlarged.

Amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

A Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was introduced into Council towards the close of the year. Its immediate object is to enable District Boards to devote some portion of their funds to the improvement of the breed of horses and cattle and the prevention and cure of horse and cattle diseases. The opportunity has been taken to remove certain omissions in the sections of the Act which deal with the original elections of

members of District and Local Boards, the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and the filling of casual vacancies in such Boards and offices; and a clause has been inserted in section 138, empowering Government to prescribe by what authority disputes relating to elections shall be decided. District Boards are also authorised to spend money on the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promotion of free vaccination. The scope of the Bill has since been enlarged by including in it provisions enabling Union Committees to levy a local rate for water-supply and other village purposes and giving to District Boards the power of imposing tolls subject to certain restrictions. Opinions have been invited on these and other points, and are now under consideration.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Shipping. THE following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

		Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
Steamers ...	1893-94 ...	813	823	2,776
	1894-95 ...	863	869	2,843
	1895-96 ...	909	904	2,958
Sailing ships ...	1893-94 ...	178	190	1,751
	1894-95 ...	166	173	1,751
	1895-96 ...	118	129	1,691

It is evident from these figures that steamers are steadily supplanting sailing vessels in the Calcutta trade.

The following statement shows the number of steamers and sailing vessels drawing 21 feet and upwards, piloted inward and outward, during the last two years:—

	21-22		22-23		23-24		24-25		25-26		26-27		TOTAL.	
	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Steamers ... 1895-96 ...	46	67	41	87	48	115	26	111	...	31	...	9	159	460
1894-95 ...	49	93	55	100	41	141	12	66	...	18	...	...	157	437
Sailing vessels 1895-96 ...	20	34	23	23	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	46	62
1894-95 ...	33	30	34	40	3	10	...	1	1	...	...	...	71	90

The large increase in the number of the deeper draught steamers using the Port during the year is noticeable.

There were 29 groundings and 3 collisions, against 16 groundings and 12 collisions in 1894-95. Of the former, 13 were accidental, 5 attributed to the fault of pilots, 4 caused by changes in the channels, and 2 unimportant. In the remaining five cases the pilots were not held to blame. The enquiries into the collisions showed that one case was accidental, and that the other two cases were not caused through any fault of the pilots.

Damage was caused in two cases of grounding and in all three cases of collision.

The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1·55, against 1·35 in the previous year. In 1893-94 it was 1·59.

Forty-five preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year. Two of these were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry, of which one was further referred to a Marine Court, held under Act XII of 1859, by which the pilot was acquitted. In the other case, the pilot was warned to be more careful in future. In addition to the above, two other Departmental Courts were held during the year. One was to investigate a charge of drunkenness against a licensed Senior Master Pilot, while in pilotage charge of a ship on the 10th March 1895. The finding of the Court that the pilot was not drunk was accepted. In the other case a Senior Master Pilot was found guilty of insubordination, and, in addition to a severe reprimand, was reduced to the grade of Junior Masters for six months, and then replaced at the bottom of his grade.

Two Special Courts of Enquiry were held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, V of 1883, as amended by Act VI of 1891. One was to ascertain the cause of the grounding of the German schooner *Antje* while proceeding down the river in tow of the steam-tug *Olive*. The accident was held to have been due to want of prompt and proper attention on the part of the Commander of the tug to the Pilot's orders. The Commander was warned that his license

would be cancelled on the recurrence of a similar offence. The other Court was held to investigate the charge of misconduct brought by certain members of the crew of the ship *Cairnie Hill* against her Master. The Court was of opinion that there was no case against the Master.

Two Special Marine Courts were also held under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1890. One was to enquire into the cause of the collision between the S. S. *Nizam*, in pilotage charge of a Branch Pilot, and the steam-launch *Atlas*, in charge of a native 2nd Class Master, under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884. The certificate of the latter was suspended for one year. The other was held at Murshidabad to enquire into the cause of the collisions between the East Indian Railway Company's steamer *Parkutty* and the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Sarada*, and also between the former and the Company's steamer *Abala* on the river Bhagirathi, on the 30th and 31st August 1895, respectively. In the first case the Court held the collision to be accidental, and in the second the Serang of the *Abala* was held to blame, and was warned to be more careful in future.

The recommendation made by the Court, that signalling by whistle should be made compulsory on all inland waters, is under consideration.

A Marine Court was also held under Act XII of 1859 for the trial of a Senior Master Pilot, in connection with the grounding of the S. S. *Hamstead* while the vessel was under his pilotage charge. The Pilot was acquitted by the Court.

Examinations.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates and Engineers after examination at Calcutta is shown in the table given below:—

Nature of certificates.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provisional certificates granted.	Renewal of certificates.	Remarks.
			Passed.	Failed.	Number eligible.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial ...	Masters	6	6	...	...	...	...	
	1st Mates	23	18	5	...	...	...	
	2nd „	37	18	19	...	...	...	
	1st class Engineers ...	8	3	5	...	...	...	
	2nd „ „ ...	18	12	6	...	...	...	
Local ...	Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mate	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884.	2	1	1	...	...	...	
	1st class Masters ...	10	9	1	...	...	...	
	2nd „ „ ...	28	20	8	...	...	...	
	Serangs	38	35	3	...	...	...	
	Engineers	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	1st class Engine-drivers ...	53	20	27	...	...	...	
	2nd „ „ ...	30	4	6	1	...	...	
		254	163	81	1	...	...	

Pilot service.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 51 Pilots and 14 Leadsmen, against 54 Pilots and 15 Leadsmen at the close of the previous year. Two Pilots died, 1 retired, and 2 resigned. One Leadsman Apprentice was dismissed. Two Leadsmen Apprentices were admitted into the service during the year, one of whom was appointed in England, the other locally.

That the more frequent employment of each Pilot, noticed last year as resulting from the reduction of the service, continued during the year, is evident from the figures below, which show a decrease in the average number of Pilots at work and a marked increase in the average number of vessels piloted:—

	Average number at work throughout the year.		Average number of vessels piloted each month.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Branch Pilots ...	11·09	12·41	6·33	5·88
Senior Master Pilots ...	9·32	9·	5·07	4·33
Junior „ „ ...	8·48	8·24	4·12	3·78
Mate Pilots ...	6·46	7·58	3·41	3·20

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	8,63,095	8,34,548
1894-95	8,54.343	7,72,183
1895-96	8,85,994	7,81,223

This does not include payments made in England towards furlough and pension.

Marine Surveyor.

The duties of the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were carried on by Mr. G. Robertson, assisted by Mr. J. B. Uric, to the end of the year.

The gross receipts from fees for the survey of vessels amounted to Rs. 30,395-14, against Rs. 24,096 in the previous year, and the expenditure, including the travelling allowances of the Surveyors to the out-stations, to Rs. 27,652, as against Rs. 27,262, the charges for the year 1894-95.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office was 21,644 and 20,515 respectively, as compared with 21,555 and 19,724 in the *previous year* :—

	1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British ...	1,184	1,052	1,545	1,346
Europeans, Continental ...	428	431	648	632
Americans and West Indians ...	189	124	206	183
Australians ...	10	10	19	15
Asiatics other than Indians ...	236	307	245	294
Indians proper ...	19,183	18,181	18,466	16,787
Eurasians and Goanese ...	414	410	366	467
Total ...	21,644	20,515	21,555	19,724

These figures show that the decrease in the number of British seamen shipped and discharged, which was noticed in the last two years, still continues, and also that this decrease continues to be accompanied by a much larger increase in the number of Indian seamen. The lascar appears to be gradually supplanting the European sailor in the Indian Trade.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates, and not included in the figures given above are—

Shipped	92
Discharged	54

Condition of European seamen.

No appreciable change in the condition of European seamen has been observed, but there is sufficient indication that the foreign element is spreading itself to a greater extent among the crews of British vessels manned by Europeans.

Condition of native seamen.

Beyond the fact that the services of Indians forming crews of steamers are being more appreciated, their condition seems to have undergone no alteration. The Goanese continue to improve. No Eurasians joined native crews as lascars or stokers during the year excluding those already employed in that capacity.

The number of deserters fell from 62 in the previous year to 46, the decrease being ascribed to the reduction in the number of European seamen arriving at the port as crews of British ships.

Financial.

The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 39,462, as compared with 39,823 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 361. The largest falling off was under "shipping fees," and this was due to the more extensive employment of lascars. Under discharging fees there was a small increase due to the fact that some native crews which were engaged in Bombay were discharged through the Shipping Office on the termination of their engagement and sent back to

that port by rail. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,124, against Rs. 23,711 in 1894-95, the cause of this small increase being satisfactorily explained.

Trust Funds.

The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office for the past two years:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket money	430	322
Deposit money of British seamen	40,661	38,797
Ditto of Native seamen	6,614	1,867
Estates of deceased native seamen	4,720	3,675
Total ...	52,425	44,661

As explained last year, the amount of "deposit money" is dependent on the number of seamen discharged or left behind in jail or hospital. During the year there was an increase in the number left behind, the majority of whom were foreigners, who deposited a portion of their wages in the Shipping Office in order to secure the rights of British seamen, especially in the matter of relief and passage home at the expense of the British Government. The number of deposits made was 375.

The large increase of Rs. 4,747 in the deposits of native seamen was principally due to the remittances from Singapore of the crews of two steamers, who were sent on as passengers to Calcutta.

Hitherto the head of account "Estates of British seamen" has been included in the funds held by the Shipping Master in trust, but this account has now been separated and shown as a separate item under the heading "Account current with the Board of Trade." The receipts credited to this fund were Rs. 9,928, against Rs. 5,765 during the previous year.

Seamen's remittances.

The amount remitted on account of seamen's money-orders was Rs. 11,079. The increase is ascribed to the more favourable rate of exchange, which made it an easier task to persuade seamen to remit their wages home.

Distressed seamen.

The number of distressed seamen sent home was 102, against 26 in the preceding year. Of this number, 66 arrived in Calcutta from other ports in search of work, but as there was no reasonable prospect of their obtaining employment, they were deported. This large influx of unemployed seamen was a source of considerable anxiety to the authorities, and the Government of India, as well as the Colonial Governments, have been addressed on the subject with a view to prevent its recurrence.

Imposition on seamen.

Two cases of imposition on seamen, and one of ill-treatment, were reported. In the first case the serang and lascars of a steamer complained that they had not been supplied with food according to the scale of provisions sanctioned by Government. The charge having been proved, compensation was awarded. In the second case the Master of a ship was prosecuted for presenting an incorrect account of one of his crew who had applied for his discharge. The Master was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but the High Court set aside the order for discharge, on the ground that an offence had been committed against the statute, though the Master was not actuated by dishonest motives. The charge of ill-treatment was found to be without foundation.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

Inspections.

The total number of vessels inspected was 1,592, against 1,589 in 1894 and 1,465 in 1893. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,089, of which 832 were inspected. There were 1,061 departures, of which 760 were inspected. The vessels which arrived from foreign ports are inspected on arrival, but steamers employed in the coasting trade are inspected four times a year on arrival.

Ventilation of crew space.

Many of the vessels trading with Indian ports have had their forecastle accommodation improved in the matter of ventilation. The Health Officer reports that, though Masters of vessels are in favour of improved ventilation, there is still a tendency

on the part of some of the owners to adhere to the plan of ventilation found suitable to cold climates.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the Port during the year was 18,015, against 17,900 in 1894. The daily average number in Port was 1,431, against 1,481 in 1894. The total number of admissions into hospital was 1,565 and the death-rate per mille 24·45, against 16·20 in the previous year and 16·70, the quinquennial mean. Including the deaths out of hospital the death-rate per mille during the year was 31·44, against 26·33, 24·50 and 15·47 in the three preceding years.

Of the admissions into hospital, 9 cases were due to cholera. There were 9 cases of small-pox with 1 death and 3 of sunstroke with 2 deaths. There were 104 admissions from bowel-complaints with 4 deaths. In connection with this disease it would have been satisfactory had the Health Officer reported whether he had observed any improvement in the quality of the bread and ærated water supplied by the bumboatmen. There were 5 cases of drowning, against 12 in the previous year.

Venereal diseases.

The following table shows the number of admissions to hospital from venereal diseases during 1895 and the previous 10 years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1885	170	100·4
1886	417	179·2
1887	228	120·4
1888	183	121·1
1889	186	114·3
1890	248	147·7
1891	185	129·7
1892	479	224·5
1893	386	185·4
1894	343	231·6
1895	342	238·9

While the number of admissions is virtually the same, the ratio per 1,000, owing to the smaller average population, is higher.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

There were in all 123 deaths in and out of hospital, against 137 in 1894 and 72 in 1893. The death-rate per mille, 4·79, is slightly lower than that of 1894, viz., 5·34 of the total deaths; 23 occurred in hospital and 100 out of hospital. There were 68 deaths from cholera, of which 10 occurred in hospital, and 5 deaths from small-pox.

Pilgrim traffic.

No vessels with pilgrims for Mecca sailed from the Port of Calcutta during the year, but one vessel, the S.S. *Sultan*, arrived at Calcutta with 1,141 pilgrims. During the voyage from Jeddah there were 30 deaths. No complaints of ill-treatment at Camaran were made to the Health Officer, but the Master of the vessel reported that during the voyage the pilgrims complained to him of bad treatment at Camaran, such as being constantly moved about from place to place for no reason, having to pay for water and getting very little, great difficulty in getting firewood, &c. It is believed that the pilgrims are afraid of being detained on the ship to make any statement of their experiences.

Water-supply.

Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints were received regarding the supply.

Food.

The crews of three vessels complained of the bad quality of food supplied, but on examination the complaints were found to be groundless. The Captain and crew of the *County of Kinros* complained of a peculiarity in the flavour of the lime-juice supplied, and on examination by the Chemical Examiner to Government, the lime-juice was found to be deficient in citric acid. A fresh supply was taken on board.

Inspection of lime-juice or anti-scorbutics.

The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year under report was 3,894 gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Quantity of lime-juice examined and passed.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remaining in hand at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1894-95 ...	4,676	4,358	318
1895-96 ...	3,894	2,768	1,126
Decrease ...	782	1,590	

The Inspector attributes the decrease in the quantity taken by the shipping partly to the fact that some emigrant vessels contented themselves with taking a small quantity of lime-juice in consequence of a portion of their previous year's supply still remaining in hand, and partly to the disregard of Masters of vessels to the importance of being supplied with a proper quantity.

Out of the total quantity of 3,894 gallons passed in the year under report, the greater portion, viz. 2,232, was as usual taken as stores for the use of emigrants, and 536 gallons were taken on British vessels for the use of crews, leaving a balance of 1,126 gallons in hand at the close of the year. It appears that there was no demand for lime-juice during the year from foreign vessels.

The subjoined table shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Year.	West Indies, &c.	Mauritius and Natal.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
1894-95	18	6	24
1895-96	13	8	21

There was one case of scurvy during the year though it was not brought to the notice of the Shipping Office. As heretofore, non-alcoholic lime-juice is generally approved of and freely used by native seamen.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Financial.

During the year under report, the Commissioners raised two debenture loans bearing interest at 4 per cent., one of 1½ lakhs to provide funds for enlarging the shed accommodation at the Petroleum Depôt, and the other of 16 lakhs for making improvements at the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge, for providing additional rolling stock and remodelling the jetties, and for carrying out certain other works. These loans raised the total originally borrowed, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100, but exclusive of that incurred on account of the construction of the Kidderpore Docks (Rs. 2,87,70,566), to Rs. 1,55,40,100,

the total sum outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1896 amounting to Rs. 1,14,31,882. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been increased from Rs. 13,04,000 at the beginning to Rs. 14,43,700 at the close of the year.

Against the debt consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government, together with the book debt on account of the port block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and five debenture loans, amounting in all to Rs. 4,16,46,148, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 5,06,12,058, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 24,68,325, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Ahiritollah, for which an annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to the Government.

Revenue.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 6,95,026; and the income for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 49,31,805. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 47,91,061, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,36,370. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 4,76,330.

Jetties.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 17,23,432, showing an increase of Rs. 4,17,997 as compared with that of last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,15,680, being Rs. 1,77,075 in excess of that of last year. There was a net balance of Rs. 7,07,752, the largest on record since the formation of the Trust.

Petroleum Wharf.

The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge shows an increase of Rs. 1,90,665, the total receipts for the year having amounted to Rs. 3,89,192. The quantity of kerosine-oil imported was 39,237,164 gallons, against, an import of 25,120,773 gallons during the previous year.

The importation of oil from Russia, which was 40 per cent. of the total importations during the year 1894-95, rose during the year under review to 60½ per cent. of the total importations.

By the erection of new sheds at Budge-Budge, the accommodation has been increased to a capacity of 29,00,000 cases. The largest number of cases in the sheds at one time has been 24,08,448.

Tea.

The total number of packages of tea, which passed through the Tea Warehouse, amounted to 717,510 chests, against 664,587 in 1894-95. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,00,161, or Rs. 1,039 less than those of the previous year.

During the year 226 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 561,401 were berthed at the Jetties, against 216 with a tonnage of 510,991 during 1894-95. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10·5.

Harbour Master's Department.

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,45,349, against Rs. 5,30,303 in 1894-95. The increase was mainly due to increased receipts on account of mooring hire. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,60,911.

Casualties to vessels.

During the year there were 10 casualties to vessels, against 25 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of ·97, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

In accordance with the orders of the Government, the Deputy Conservator held a preliminary enquiry in the case of every casualty that occurred during the year. The results of the enquiries were reported to the Government, but in no case was a formal investigation under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, considered necessary. One of the accidents, however, was considered to be a serious one, and the Assistant Harbour Master, who was in charge of the vessel, has been dismissed from the service of the Commissioners.

Surveyors.

The work of examining boats while plying, was regularly attended to throughout the year by the Surveyors. During the year 176 cargo and 88 passenger boats were called in for re-survey. Of these 120 cargo and 67 passenger boats had become unfit for service through wear and tear, and 56 of the former and 21 of the latter had become so by meeting with accidents.

Port approaches.

The total receipts under the head "Port Approaches" amounted to Rs. 4,17,543, towards which the port-dues, re-imposed from the 1st of December 1892, contributed Rs. 4,08,734. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,65,692.

Survey of the Sandheads.

An attempt was made during the year to survey the Sandheads, and the work was partially completed, but the fine weather is of such short duration that it is hardly possible in one season to make a satisfactory and complete examination of such an extended area, in addition to the necessary surveys of the river. The Deputy Conservator, however, hopes to finish the task next season.

River channels.

The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Dredge Bar, the bar at the northern entrance of the Balari channel, the Rangafulla channel, and the James and Mary shoal. The other channels remained fairly steady during the year.

Improvement of the bars of the river.

The question of doing something to improve the bars of the river was the subject of considerable discussion during the year, and a deputation from the Liner's Conference urged the Commissioners to undertake the work of dredging them. The Commissioners, however, wisely declined to embark on an undertaking which would have not only been enormously costly, but in all probability utterly futile. They decided instead, with the concurrence of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to procure the best expert advice obtainable on the question of the feasibility of improving the Hooghly and the services of Mr. Vernon-Harcourt were secured. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt spent a month in Calcutta making investigations, and left for England in February last, taking with him all the materials for his report, which, however, has not yet been received.

Special toll.

The receipts from special tolls, levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, amounted to Rs. 8,56,610, against Rs. 8,13,398 in the previous year.

Kidderpore Docks.

The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks amounted to Rs. 3,75,104, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Receipts from graving dock	1,05,954
Ditto imports	68,625
Ditto exports	1,60,870
Rent and miscellaneous	37,476
Receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	2,179
Total ...	3,75,104

Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 17,28,837, details of which are given below :—

	Rs.
Traffic establishment	70,989
Working expenses	3,10,062
Repairs	43,883
Municipal taxes	1,44,080
Interest on capital	11,50,823
Total ...	17,28,837

The deficit thus amounted to Rs. 13,53,733. As in last year, the charges on account of "Traffic Establishment" and "Working Expenses" alone exceeded the income, the excess amounting this year to Rs. 14,947. As the result, however, of an exhaustive enquiry into the best means of utilising the facilities of the Port, the Commissioners have submitted a scheme under which the Docks will be more largely used than formerly, and the state of their finances may therefore be expected to improve.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Financial.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,158, showing an increase of Rs. 19,106 over those of the previous year. This was due to the large increase of Rs. 20,896 in the receipts from Railway traffic.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,36,582, being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 17,029. A reduction in expenditure is shown under all the heads except that of "the ferry steamer *Buckland*," the increase in this case being due to the charges on account of repairs during the year.

The wearing surface of the roadway, as well as the superstructure of the bridge and the pontoons, were kept in thorough repair; the iron-work was cleaned, oiled and painted, and the pontoons, fenders and sheathings kept in good order. All other work found necessary to maintain the bridge in order was carried out.

As in the previous years, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund ...	1,750

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking fund on loan	3,580

Lighting.

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 12,719. As this amount is more than double the originally estimated cost of the electric lighting, the Commissioners were asked for an explanation of the high charges. They state in reply that the expenditure on repairs, coal, and stores has proved to be very much greater than was anticipated, and that it has not been found possible to reduce these items. They confidently hope, however, that the removal of the engines from the Armenian Ghat to the Commissioners' workshops on the other side of the river will result in some reduction of expenditure.

Traffic.

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 148 occasions during the year, and of these openings, 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 44 on Sundays on special application.

Collisions.

The number of collisions during the year was smaller than in the previous year. No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge. Out of the 78 collisions, 69 were with cargo and other boats. There were 81 collisions in 1894-95 and 78 in 1893-94.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1895 with a credit balance of Rs. 70,134, and the receipts of the year were Rs. 89,081. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,02,258, leaving a balance of Rs. 56,957 at the credit of the fund.

Shipping.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the Port during the year as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	17	30,272	32	50,961	21	38,655
	Cleared ...	15	26,694	20	20,697	19	33,787
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	17	2,572	7	1,205	3	509
	Cleared ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels trading with home ports.	Entered ...	626	202,030	595	210,834	600	211,882
	Cleared ...	617	208,886	563	219,942	620	217,873

Foreign trade.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 1,10,44,712, of which Rs. 32,48,453 is under imports. There is an increase in the value of this trade of Rs. 3,12,766, as compared with that of the previous year.

Coasting trade.

The total value of the coasting trade is stated to be Rs. 1,66,38,770, against Rs. 1,63,35,492 of the previous year, the increase being chiefly in jute and cotton.

Port appliances.

The appliances of the Port and the light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good order during the year. New moorings have been ordered with the aid of a loan applied for from Government, and it is hoped that the long pending question of the provision of a jetty will shortly be settled.

Earnings and expenditure of the *Gekko*.

The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the Port, amounted to Rs. 12,279, whilst the expenditure on maintaining that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 18,622. The net loss was therefore Rs. 6,343, but as a set off against this loss should be placed the estimated value of services performed for the port amounting to Rs. 5,000, for which no charge was made.

Health of the shipping.

The health of the shipping was good. Thirty-eight seamen were admitted into hospital, among whom there were no deaths, and 35 are said to have been completely cured before discharge.

Pilotage Fund.

The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

1		1894-95.	1895-96.
		2	3
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance of the year	... ...	7,341 11 3½	14,890 4 10½
Receipts during the year	... ...	16,599 0 0	16,357 12 0
	Total ...	23,940 11 3½	31,248 0 10½
Expenditure during the year	... ...	9,050 6 5	11,916 13 2
Balance at close of the year	... ...	14,890 4 10½	19,331 3 8½
	Total ...	23,940 11 3½	31,248 0 10½

Pilot Service.

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory. There was one accident to a vessel under pilotage charge, but the Pilot was not to blame for it.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

At Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 28 and 50, against 46 and 33 in the previous year.

Trust Funds.

The receipts on account of trust funds amounted to Rs. 2,677, against Rs. 4,075 in 1894-95.

ORISSA PORTS.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of 1894-95 :—

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
False Point ...	1894-95	46	74,220	47	75,694
	1895-96	54	97,459	54	97,459
Balasore ...	1894-95	312	80,743	325	82,834
	1895-96	373	113,012	387	112,989
Puri ...	1894-95	21	26,224	21	26,224
	1895-96	32	42,831	31	40,674

Financial.

The total receipts of the ports during the year were Rs. 20,162, as compared with Rs. 13,789 during the previous year. There was an increase in the receipts from port dues at all the ports. At False Point the increase is attributed to the larger export of rice, consequent on its cheapness in the district during the year, while at Balasore the increase is said to have been caused by the levying of the port dues once in 30 days instead of once in 60 days as was formerly the practice.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,017, against Rs. 25,911 during the previous year.

As in previous years, the expenditure has exceeded the receipts, but while the receipts have increased, the expenditure has been reduced. The largest item of increased expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, was at False Point, where, under the head of "Dockyard Services and Supplies," a sum of Rs. 3,738 was expended as compared with Rs. 900 in the previous year. At Balasore under this head there was a large decrease, the expenditure being Rs. 3,957, against Rs. 7,081 in 1894-95. This decrease is attributed to the curtailment of the supply of stores to the Port Fund Department, but it is probably due also in some measure to the amalgamation of the appointments of Port Officer and Customs Officer at Balasore which was effected in November.

Communications.

A regular steam service was maintained between Calcutta and Chandballi during the year. Up to the 11th February 1896, five steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and to Messrs. Macneill and Company were employed on the run, and after that date another steamer was put on by the former Company.

Communication between Cuttack, Chandballi and Balasore was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, as in the previous year.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

At False Point 4 seamen were shipped and 75 discharged. Of the number discharged, one was a European and the remainder natives, and all were discharged by mutual consent. These men were replaced by other seamen from Calcutta. The Shipping Master paid 11 visits of inspection to vessels in port. No complaints were made by any of the crews of the ships visited.

At Balasore 15 seamen were discharged. Of these, 6 were prosecuted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for continued wilful disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Acts are reported to have taken place at Puri.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' ACT.

During the year 258,964 native passengers travelled on 1,309 short voyages and 1,604 passengers on 87 long voyages. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the number of the short and long voyages as well as in the number of the passengers carried on these voyages. A case of infringement of the law was reported by the Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The Master of a vessel was prosecuted under section 35 of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, X of 1887, for conveying a larger number of cases of kerosine oil than he was allowed under the B certificate granted by the Port Officer of Calcutta. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500. The working of the Act appears otherwise to have been satisfactory during the year, and no complaints have been made against it.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

During the year 1895-96 there were no changes of importance in the administration of the Meteorological Department, and the system of work introduced in former years was steadily maintained.

Observatories.

The number of observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office during the year was 71, against 72 in the preceding year.

Of the voluntary observatories, that at Kalimpong, which was re-opened last year after having been in abeyance during 1892 and 1893, had again to be closed this year. Shortt's Island continued to supply daily observations of great value, being chiefly utilized in the discussion of the history of storms which visited that part of the Bay. The observations from Gantak and Yatung were accurate, while those from Lungleh were doubtful.

Rainfall stations.

The number of stations which send in daily returns of rainfall only was 327, against 325 in the previous year. The two new stations are Khargpur in Monghyr and Dhumcole in Murshidabad. The work of the rainfall stations was on the whole satisfactory, as judged by the accuracy of the returns submitted. During the year 101 rain-gauges were inspected, some two, three, or even four times.

Storm-signal service.

The working of the system of the Bay of Bengal storm-signal service remained unaltered during the year. The Deputy Conservator of the Calcutta Port, the Collector of Cuttack, and the Executive Engineer, Balasore Division, were added to the list of officers receiving warnings of storms. Storm-signals were hoisted eight times during the year, viz., on the 18th and 28th June, 18th and 30th July, 18th September, 1st October, 6th November, and 11th December.

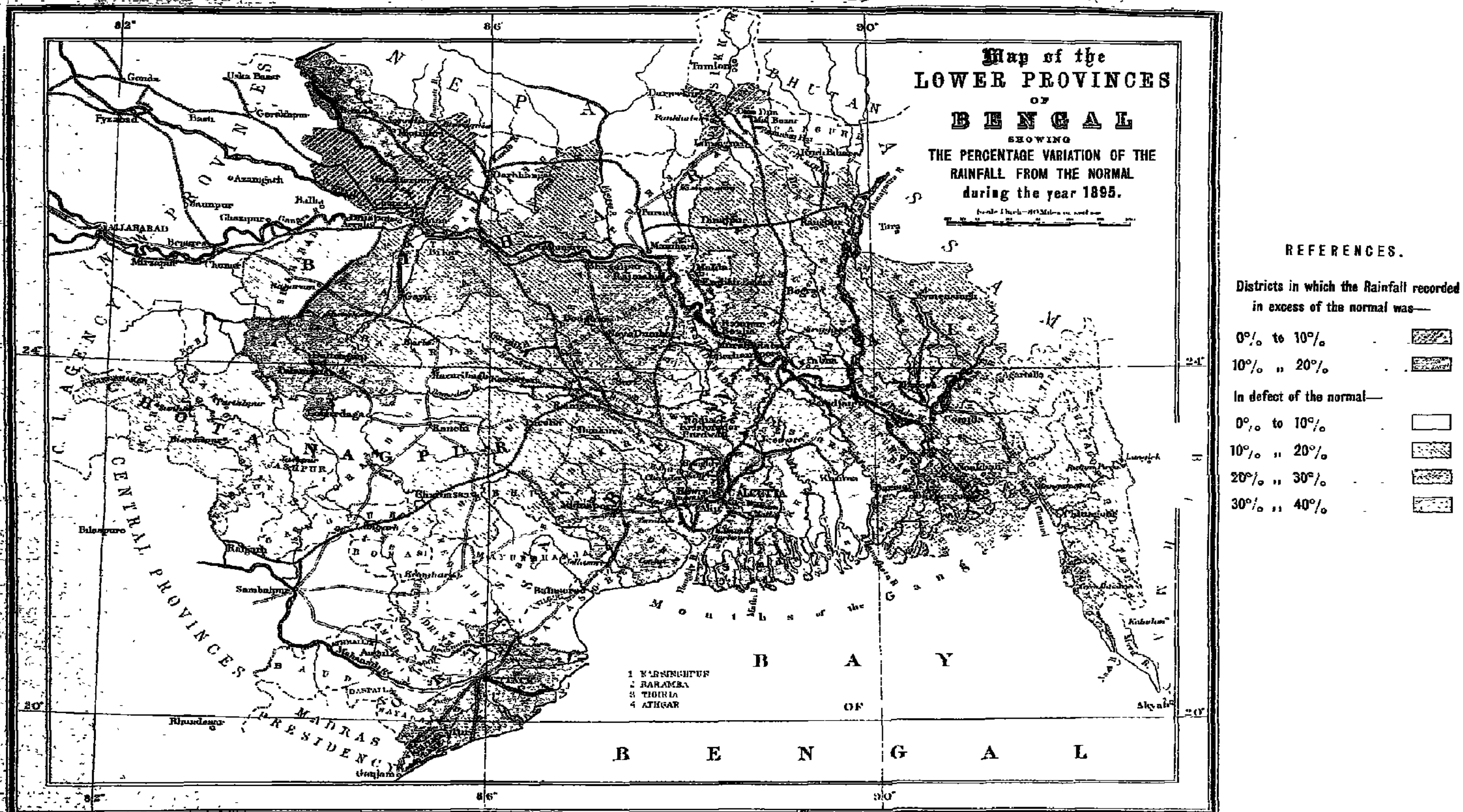
Meteorological summary for 1895.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

As is usual during January, a number of small disturbances crossed Bengal from the north-west, causing an increase of temperature and humidity in front of them, and cold weather after their passage. They were almost entirely confined to the early part of the month, and being five in number, they came in rapid succession. This rapid recurrence prevented any great development, and their influence, except on temperature and humidity, was slight, even cloud proportion being considerably lower than usual. Rainfall was very light in some districts, notably in the east of the province, and all districts received less than the normal amount. Bihar and Chota Nagpur received about four-tenths of an inch, and the average difference from the normal in the large divisions ranged from a fifth of an inch in Bihar to half an inch in East Bengal. All the rain recorded fell between the 1st and 18th, after which fine settled weather prevailed till the end of the month.

Owing to the faint character of the disturbances, none of the meteorological elements underwent any great change, and the means for the month were very nearly normal, with the exception of the rainfall, which was considerably in defect.

The fine settled weather which became established during the latter half of January lasted with but little interruption during February. Two slight


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF THE
RAINFALL FROM THE NORMAL
during the year 1895.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded
in excess of the normal was—
0°/o to 10°/o
10°/o " 20°/o
In defect of the normal—
0°/o to 10°/o
10°/o " 20°/o
20°/o " 30°/o
30°/o " 40°/o
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS RESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
1 NARSINGHPUR
2 BARAMBA
3 TIGIRIA
4 ATHGAR
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta

disturbances, similar in character to those of January, crossed the province in the usual easterly direction at the beginning, and about the middle of the month. Moderate rain fell in Bihar and Orissa, but in Bengal proper the total fall was very scanty, averaging about a twentieth of an inch. As usual, winds were westerly in the western districts, and south or south-east in the eastern half of the province and Assam. A rather marked difference was shown in the records for humidity and cloud proportion, the former of which indicates the amount of moisture in the air at the earth's surface, and the latter at high elevations. Humidity was on the whole above the normal, showing that the air at the surface was quite as moist as usual; on the other hand, cloud proportion was decidedly deficient, and this, taken with the absence of rainfall over a great part of the province, leads to the conclusion that the air in the higher reaches contained but a small amount of vapour.

A consequence of the clear skies, which generally prevailed, was slight excess in day temperature, more especially in the northern districts. The differences at night were smaller and more irregular, except towards the end of the month, when defect up to more than 5° prevailed.

Hot-weather period—March to May.

As pressure was relatively high at the beginning of March in the north of the province and low in Burma, northerly winds and comparatively cool weather continued for some days. Pressure soon fell, bringing a reversal of the conditions prevailing between the 1st and 3rd; southerly winds began, and temperature rose first in the northern districts and afterwards in Lower Bengal and Orissa.

These changes were due to a slight disturbance, which crossed Bengal from the west. Several other depressions affected the weather during the month, but they were all of little importance, so far as rainfall was concerned. The usual variations of pressure and temperature occurred, and numerous thunderstorms, but a marked peculiarity of these thunderstorms was the almost entire absence of rainfall. The second disturbance was felt during the second week, and was followed by low pressure which remained for some days, and was most marked about the 16th. Further large changes were caused by similar depressions between the 17th and 18th and the 20th and 22nd.

The last passed across the central districts on the 26th and 27th, giving high temperature and humidity and light general rain.

The weather was, therefore, more often disturbed than is usual during March, but though rain was not infrequent, the amounts were so small that the total for the whole month was much below the normal in all districts; defect was 1·76 inches in East Bengal, 1 inch in South-West Bengal, and more than half an inch in North Bengal and Orissa.

In April, also, thunderstorms occurred with more than usual frequency, and were attended by scanty rainfall. Owing to the larger number of storms, however, the total rainfall for the month did not differ to any great extent from the normal.

During the greater part of the month, the pressure distribution was very uniform, in consequence of steady high readings in Bengal, as compared with the Bay. While this arrangement continued, winds were light and temperature was kept low by the local storms which occurred almost from day to day. The mean night temperature for the whole month was practically normal, but the day mean was low everywhere, especially in the western districts.

From the beginning of the month till near the close, weather conditions were similar to those described above. About the end of the third week a disturbance began in the south of the Bay, and moved to the north-east, developing as it advanced. The squally weather was first felt on the Burma coast on the 23rd, and the sea became rough as far west as the Orissa coast. The centre of the depression moved rapidly during the last day it was over the Bay and crossed the coast near Akyab on the night of the 25th. The disturbance soon afterwards broke up amongst the hills between Bengal and Burma.

The effect on the weather in Bengal was felt for some time after the storm ceased. From being high, pressure fell when the depression was advancing, and recovered very slowly afterwards. The gradient remained steep over the Bay and the province, and strong winds were experienced at all stations.

While the most noticeable feature of the weather was the high pressure which continued during a considerable part of the month, temperature was low everywhere. After the fall caused by the depression during the last week, westerly winds set in over the western districts, and temperature rose very quickly, the highest record being 112°.

May began with showery weather, owing to the inrush of moist air from the Bay. While the steep gradient, noticed above as remaining after the depression disappeared, continued, comparatively cool weather obtained for some time, but westerly winds set in when pressure fell, and a rapid increase of temperature ensued. The highest maximum temperature recorded during May in South-West Bengal was 116·1°, in Orissa 116°, in Chota Nagpur 115·7°, in Bihar 113·5°, and in North Bengal 105°. When temperature was most abnormal, the differences from normal pressure were on these occasions the reverse of the differences from normal temperature. As noticed for April, when pressure was low, temperature was high, and *vice versâ*, so in May the highest temperatures occurred, while pressure was low and westerly winds blew without hindrance.

Weather remained settled, except for the somewhat numerous thunderstorms and at times strong winds, throughout the month, both over the Province and the Bay. The strong winds occurred in the early part and again towards the end, when a shallow depression moved over the eastern districts from the Bay.

About the 12th an advance of monsoon winds began at the Ceylon stations and continued till about the 20th. Soon afterwards they became felt in Burma, and unsettled conditions, which ultimately gave rise to the strong winds in the north of the Bay and Bengal, developed slowly. No very definite depression formed. Steep gradients, however, gradually developed in the south of the Bay, while the distribution remained uniform in the north. The influence of the depression was scarcely felt on the Orissa coast, as wind directions remained south-west, and it was only at Akyab, Chittagong and Noakhali that winds became northerly. A rise of pressure began in the south-west of the Bay about the 20th, and spread quickly northwards, the effect of which was to transfer the steep gradient northwards, and to cause a shallow depression over Bengal, where readings were a fifth of an inch below the normal. Westerly winds prevailed in the west and centre of the province, and it was owing to these westerly winds that temperature rose so rapidly at many stations in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The rapid rise of pressure in Burma continued on the 21st and extended to Arakan. By this advancing wave of rising pressure, the area of lowest pressure was forced westwards, and the hot winds were confined to Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The rainy weather which followed the slight disturbance from the east of the Bay slowly extended northwards, and heavy rain became general in East Bengal and Assam and in parts of North and South-West Bengal.

On the 22nd there was again a more rapid rise of pressure in the east than in the west, and the gradient from east to west became steep. This distribution caused southerly and easterly winds in all districts except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where the westerly winds continued. Thunderstorms became more general, and comparatively cool weather followed in all but the south-western districts.

Monsoon period—June to October.

During the first half of June there were few changes of importance, pressure remaining high with fine weather. In the first week a series of thunderstorms passed across the province from east to west, the usual direction at that time of the year. During the second week a complete reversal occurred. A slow downward change in pressure, somewhat more rapid in Assam and North Bengal, was followed by westerly winds and thunderstorms, which began in the west and spread towards the north-east.

Fine weather became general after the westerly winds were established, and continued till the 14th, when a second series of thunderstorms crossed the province from the south-west.

The steady fall of pressure which had continued with little interruption during the second week almost entirely removed the large excess in pressure, and at the same time a depression began to form in the east of the Bay.

Strong westerly winds blew across the south of the Bay towards the low pressure area, which moved slowly towards the north-west and became well defined not far from the Orissa coast about the 17th. It remained in the north-west angle of the Bay till the 19th, when the centre crossed the coast between False Point and Puri, moving in a westerly direction. Owing to the rapid rise of pressure in Burma and the east of the Bay, the gradient continued to become steeper, and strong winds developed over the north of the Bay and in Bengal.

After the depression crossed the coast, the squally weather soon moderated, but the easterly winds remained a prominent feature of the weather in Bengal till the end of the month, and caused a rather abnormal distribution of rainfall. These easterly winds and the monsoon conditions in the south-western districts were maintained by a second but very shallow depression, which appeared over Bengal on the 21st. The monsoon current was deflected more to the west than usual over the north of the Bay, with the result that very heavy rain fell in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. For the same reason rainfall became light in East Bengal, and almost entirely stopped in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar.

On the 23rd a rapid but local fall of pressure transferred the low pressure area southwards to Orissa and the adjacent part of the Bay, and then it moved slowly towards the north-west.

The above shallow depression had scarcely passed away, when another formed in the east of the Bay. It began on the 26th and developed without much change of position during the two following days. The centre of the depression then moved towards the north-west, and crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 28th. On the 29th it was near Chaibassa, and on the 30th it had entered the North-West Provinces, and pressure was rising rapidly in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal.

Very heavy rain fell in Orissa while the disturbance was in the north-west of the Bay, and the subsequent changes of pressure over Bengal, which led to a steep gradient from north-east to south-west over the province, gave rise to strong winds and very little rain except in the south-western districts During these days the difference of pressure between Dhubri and Chaibassa was ·35 inch. In the second disturbance, as in the one in the middle of the month, there was an unusual quick recovery of pressure, and the squally weather soon ceased.

In July there was a reversal of the monsoon conditions which obtained during the latter half of June. Then the monsoon current received such a strong westerly deflection, that very little rain fell except in the south-west of the province. In July only two shallow depressions formed in the north-west angle of the Bay. Moving in the usual north-westerly direction across Orissa, they caused neither stormy weather in the Bay nor much rain while moving over the land. The monsoon current was, therefore, free to follow its usual course over East and North Bengal. Heavy rain fell in Bengal and the adjacent part of Assam, while only scattered showers were reported from the south-west of the province. The unusually heavy rainfall in North Bengal was more marked, because of a shallow depression over that part of the province. The westerly winds in Bihar checked the easterly flow of the monsoon current, which, accumulating over a comparatively small tract of country, deposited a large part of its moisture in the area where pressure was low.

While this heavy rainfall occurred in North Bengal, from about the 3rd to the 10th, comparatively fine weather prevailed in Lower Bengal and Orissa. Showers were fairly general except in the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly districts, where very little rain fell. The almost complete absence of rainfall in the south-west appears to have been due to the ridge of high pressure which maintained its position over Orissa and part of South-West Bengal from day to day. The small excess which had so much influence on the monsoon current at that time was only ·05 inch, but the connection was shown more clearly by the rainfall which set in as soon as the high pressure disappeared.

The first shallow depression began to appear about the 16th. The gradient became steeper in the south of the Bay, while squally weather was reported from the coast of the Circars, and probably extended over the Bay as far as the Burma coast. In North Bengal and Bihar the heavy rain had ceased. The depression became more distinct on the 18th, and soon after crossed the Orissa coast to the south of False Point. On the 20th the low pressure area

was shown over Chota Nagpur, and on 21st it was very faint in the west of Bihar.

Instead of entirely filling up the low pressure area continued to exist for several days, moving in an irregular way along a trough of low pressure lying close and parallel to the hills. Its eastward movement ceased on the 23rd when it was over North Bengal, and on the 24th it was again in Bihar, when pressure recovered and conditions became normal. During these days, heavy rain again fell in the north of the province, and rainy weather became general over the whole province. After the rapid rise of pressure began in the north on the 24th, the distribution became daily more uniform, and by the 27th there were signs of the second depression of the month.

Strong south-westerly winds again developed in the south of the Bay, and the indications of a disturbance became more decided at Diamond Island, where wind velocity was increasing and the sea became rough. Slight changes occurred on the 29th followed by larger changes on the 30th, and a well-defined depression covered the north-west angle of the Bay. Squally weather was experienced to within a short distance of the Sandheads, and when the depression moved to the north-west into Chota Nagpur between the 30th and 31st, the strong winds and rough sea were felt at Saugor Island and along the Orissa coast. Like the previous depressions of the monsoon season of 1895, this one soon filled up after crossing the coast, and though it caused wet weather over the whole province, the rainfall was generally light. Up to the end of July a fairly steady monsoon current was blowing over the Bay, and in Bengal it was giving rain, heavy but more local than it should have been. In August the current became much weaker. The weather over the Bay was unusually settled, and though a number of depressions formed in, or crossed the north of the Bay, they were without exception shallow and of little importance as far as rainfall is concerned. They were more frequent in the first than in the second half of the month, and moved across Orissa causing a fair amount of rainfall in the districts affected. The monsoon weather, which extended gradually over the province after these depressions passed away, was of short duration, with the exception of one about the middle of the month. It, instead of moving westward across Orissa, turned towards the north, moved slowly across Chota Nagpur, steadily becoming more shallow, and as it approached the Himalayas spread out into a trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Very heavy rainfall followed that arrangement in North Bengal and Bihar, and it was chiefly owing to the heavy falls on the 14th and subsequent days that the mean rainfall for August was normal in Bihar and not much below the normal in North Bengal.

The weakness of the monsoon current was not shown so much by an absence of rainfall as by the irregularity of the distribution. A large proportion was due to thunderstorms, and as these occurred sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, the average rainfall was more regular than might have been expected from the daily falls. For example, in North Bengal the difference from the normal varied from defect of 23 per cent. at Bogra to excess of 27 at Jalpaiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 per cent. at Gaya to excess of 43 at Darbhanga.

The first shallow depression began about the 5th in the north-west of the Bay. The centre crossed the coast near Balasore on the 7th. Heavy rain fell in Orissa on the 6th, but it was very local, and little change resulted elsewhere except in North Bengal, where rain had ceased.

The second began on the 11th, and crossed the Orissa coast on the 12th between False Point and Gopalpur, when defect in pressure was only ·14 inch. After crossing the coast the depression changed its course, and moving to the north had an important influence on the weather in Bihar and North Bengal as stated above.

The last depression began in the south-east of the Bay about the 19th. It drifted slowly westwards and crossed the Circars on the 23rd. The moderate rise of pressure which followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards. This slow northerly motion continued day by day, till at the end of the month it was in Bihar. The slight changes which were in progress during these days caused thunderstorms and the more heavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West

Bengal were the 27th and 29th, in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 30th and 31st.

The weakness of the monsoon which appeared in August was established in September. The skies were comparatively clear from cloud, and temperature, especially by day, was high. When cyclonic storms occurred, the heavy rainfall caused by them was less general than usual, and lasted, as before, for but a short time.

There were two cyclonic storms during September, and one which began at the end of the month and affected the weather in Bengal early in October. The first was at the beginning of the month, and crossing the Bay in a westerly direction, passed over the Circars. The changes which followed led to a strong inrush of moist air into the north-east of the Bay and over East Bengal, and caused heavy rain in Assam and North Bengal.

As indicating the irregular distribution of the rainfall at that period when general rain might have been excepted over the whole province, I quote figures given in the report for the week ending on the 14th September. The mean rainfall for that week in North Bengal was 6·9, and in East Bengal 4·83 inches, each about double the normal fall. For the same period the fall in Chota Nagpur was half an inch, or less than a quarter of the normal, and in Orissa 1·45 inches, about half the normal.

The second occasion of disturbed weather occurred between the 18th and 20th, when a cyclonic storm crossing the north-west angle of the Bay passed through South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and part of Orissa, and caused but little rainfall in the east of the province. The rainfall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur was double the normal for the week ending on the 21st, and in North Bengal about half the normal.

During September a very large proportion of the rainfall is caused by these cyclonic storms, and the scanty rainfall of the past year in that month was due to the fact that monsoon weather after the two storms was not general over the province. At such times the rainfall should be in large excess, because, during the breaks of fine weather, when practically no rain falls, there is an accumulating deficiency to be made up when storms occur.

An important feature of the storms which occurred throughout the monsoon season of 1895 was the quick recovery which prevented the monsoon weather, which follows storms, being of the usual duration. In the case of the first storm of September, a very rapid rise of pressure obtained in the north-west of the Bay and the distribution of pressure over the area including the province and the Bay underwent a complete change almost in a few hours. From being low in the Circars on the 6th, pressure on the 7th became low along the foot of the Himalayas, an arrangement which remained for several days and led to the heavy rainfall in North Bengal and Assam. The peculiarity was even more marked after the second storm. On the 20th, the centre of the disturbance was in the North-West Provinces, so that pressure within the province of Bengal was lowest in Bihar. Gradients were very steep from east to west, and strong winds prevailed in the northern districts. On the 21st the distribution had become unusually uniform, not only in Bengal, but over the Bay, and winds, instead of being strong and easterly, were light and westerly.

As that depression moved across Chota Nagpur, there was a somewhat unusual deepening at the centre, and though of but little influence while over the Bay, it caused the strongest winds in Bihar, which had so far occurred during the monsoon season.

During the last few days of the month a low pressure area formed in the south of the Bay, and appeared up till the 29th to be moving toward the Madras coast. It began to show signs of intensifying on the 29th, and while deepening at the centre moved more to the north; it ultimately passed near Saugor Island, and turning to the east passed over Barisal and Comilla in the early days of October.

Weather during October, as in the two previous months, was characterised by a comparative absence of rainfall, after the effects of the storm at the beginning of the month were over. The deficiency was more marked in the north than in the south of the province, Bihar having received on an average only 16 and North-Bengal 30 per cent. of the normal. In the other divisions

the average fall was 80 or 90 per cent. except in East Bengal, where owing to the heavy rain of the first three days there was a small excess of 7 per cent.

The depression which entered the province from the Bay on the 1st of october developed very considerably while passing over the Sunderbans. The fall of pressure at Narayanganj was half an inch, and at Barisal it was very little under one inch. The rapid fall of pressure extended southwards over the north-east angle of the Bay as far south as Akyab. Winds greatly increased in strength over the land as compared with what they had been over the sea—a result which may have been partly due to the sharp curve which the centre followed after passing Saugor Island. As the depression moved rapidly to the east, it soon reached the hilly ground beyond East Bengal and disappeared.

After the heavy rainfall which followed the passage of the disturbance, weather became fine and settled with clear skies, comparatively low temperature and very little rain till near the end of the month, when the second disturbance gave moderate rain in all districts.

A cyclonic storm began in the south-west of the Bay and moved very quickly to the north-west crossing the Madras coast. The depression was never near Bengal, but a moist current advanced northwards along the west coast, and rainfall after the lapse of a few days became fairly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal.

The continuance of the cloudy rainy weather in the north of the Bay, Orissa and Lower Bengal, for quite a number of days after all trace of the disturbance from the south-west of the Bay had disappeared, was probably due to a shallow depression which passed across the north of the Bay from the Burma coast and into Bengal, arriving there about the same time as the moist current which had advanced up the west coast.

North-East monsoon period—November and December.

Fine settled weather prevailed during November, without, however, the north-east monsoon conditions being strongly manifested. The sky was generally cloudless, and practically no rain fell except in Orissa, where there was an average of ·72 inch, little more than half the usual fall in November. The winds were light and shifty, often southerly, and temperature was in consequence high, especially during the day. In the western districts the mean excess in day temperature for the whole month was 3° to 4°, and in the east of the province 1°. Excess at night was smaller, averaging about 1° in the western districts, while in the east there was a small defect.

A slight disturbance occurred in the Bay about the 8th or 9th, and cloud, with a few local showers, spread over the province. From this time up to the 20th, ordinary weather prevailed, except that temperature was high. A comparatively cool wave was felt on the 21st, and then, till the end of the month, north-east monsoon conditions of normal character prevailed.

Weather in December was peculiar in several respects. Storms rarely occur in the Bay after November, and they have never been known to take so northerly a track as to pass over Bengal, since the present system of meteorological work has been introduced. In 1895, two storms occurred in the Bay—the first between the 9th and 13th, and the second towards the close of the month. The first was a small storm which began in the south-east of the Bay. It at first moved towards the Ganjam coast, and, as not unfrequently happens at the end of the season ultimately moved along a curved path, which took it to the east of Saugor Island and into East Bengal, where it gave much heavier rain than usually falls in December. It broke up on the 13th in the Sylhet and Cachar hills. A peculiarity of this storm was the rapid rate of advance after it re-curved. At 2 P.M. on the 11th the storm centre was at no great distance from Gopalpur, at 8 o'clock of the same day it was near Saugor Island, and at 2 A.M. of the 12th near Chittagong. The centre must, therefore have moved over about 350 miles in 12 hours, or at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A comparison with the rate of movement of other storm centres shows how rapid this was, a not unusual rate of advance being between six and ten miles an hour.

The second storm occurred in the south of the Bay very late in the season. It began on the 25th, and moving westward passed over Ceylon and the

extreme south of the Peninsula into the Arabian sea. While this storm was developing, cloudy weather with light scattered showers occurred in Bengal.

Cold-weather storms which begin in December were less frequent than usual. These come from the north-west, and have generally more influence on the weather in the north-west of the province. In 1895 all the western districts received much less rain than usual. With the exception therefore of the 12th and 13th, weather was very settled over the whole province, and temperature was below the normal in all districts, except North Bengal, where it was practically normal.

The previous statement has given a general summary of the weather conditions in Bengal, month by month, throughout the year, and it remains to add as in previous years a brief statement dealing with the usual meteorological elements of pressure, temperature, humidity and cloud proportion, also with storms, wind, and rainfall.

The following table gives the variation of actual pressure recorded in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province from the normal, month by month, throughout the year:—

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1895 (variation given in decimals of an inch).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+·002	+·021	—·012	+·033	—·027	+·027	+·020	—·010	+·011	+·007	+·024	—·003	+·007
North Bengal	+·004	+·025	—·009	+·012	—·010	+·012	+·012	—·010	+·009	—·004	+·031	—·013	+·009
East Bengal	—·003	+·012	—·020	+·018	—·021	+·027	+·013	—·015	+·008	—·005	+·036	—·023	+·002
Bihar	—·004	+·023	—·011	+·047	—·025	+·042	+·014	—·011	+·022	+·005	+·025	—·011	+·007
Orissa	—·011	+·017	—·009	+·029	—·023	+·016	+·025	—·026	+·021	+·009	+·031	—·012	+·006
Chota Nagpur	+·007	+·030	—·001	+·023	—·023	+·014	+·010	—·013	+·020	+·011	+·024	—·005	+·009

The variations from normal pressure in the above table show the usual oscillations of long period, the smaller oscillations with a period of a few days being eliminated by the smoothing process of finding monthly means. Pressure was above and below the normal in very nearly alternate months, the only exception to this arrangement being June and July, when mean pressure was rather largely above the normal. As excess amounts are larger than those of defect, the mean pressure for the whole year is above the normal by nearly ·01 inch in all districts, except East Bengal, where it was almost normal.

Temperature.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table, where the variation is first given month by month and also for the whole year:—

Variation of the temperature from the normal in each month of 1895 (variation given in degrees Fahrenheit).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	—0·1	—0·4	+0·4	—2·8	+2·0	—0·8	+0·4	+0·2	+1·6	—1·3	+1·8	—0·6	0
North Bengal	+0·1	+1·2	+0·3	—1·6	—1·2	+1·0	—0·4	+0·2	+0·7	—1·6	+1·8	+0·1	+0·1
East Bengal	+0·1	0	+0·6	—1·2	+0·5	+0·7	+0·5	+0·2	+0·9	—2·2	+0·7	—0·5	0
Bihar	+0·5	+0·7	+0·1	—2·4	+2·7	+0·7	+0·1	+0·2	+0·0	—1·1	+2·6	—0·8	+0·4
Orissa	+0·7	0	—0·5	—2·9	+1·8	—1·2	+0·7	—0·2	+1·4	—0·6	+1·8	—0·9	0
Chota Nagpur	+1·0	+0·2	—0·8	—3·9	+2·0	—0·8	+0·1	+0·6	+1·0	—0·3	+2·9	—0·3	+0·2

During the early part of the year the difference from the normal in temperature was practically the reverse of pressure. When pressure was low temperature was high, and *vice versâ*. This connection was upset during the last four months, partly because the early withdrawal of the monsoon caused

high temperature in September, and partly because cold weather conditions began earlier in October than usual. The average excess in September was more than 1° and the defect in October, though small in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, varied from 1° to 2° in the other divisions. November was an unusually warm month, and December cooler than usual. The mean for the whole year was exactly normal in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and slightly in excess in North Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur.

Humidity and cloud proportion.

The following tables give the variations of the humidity and cloud proportion recorded at 8 A.M. (on each day) from the normal month by month and for the whole year in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province:—

Variation of humidity from the normal in each month of 1895 (variation given in percentage amounts of saturation of the air).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+ 4	— 1	— 3	— 1	+1	+1	0	0	—1	— 1	+ 6	—1	0
North Bengal ...	+10	+12	+13	+ 7	+8	0	+3	+1	+3	+10	+10	+8	+8
East Bengal ...	+ 2	— 3	— 1	— 6	+2	—2	0	—1	+1	— 3	+ 6	+6	0
Bihar	+ 8	+10	+11	+ 8	+2	—3	+3	—1	—5	— 7	+ 1	—7	+3
Orissa	+ 1	— 2	— 2	— 6	—7	+5	—1	+1	—2	+ 1	0	—1	0
Chota Nagpur ...	+11	+11	+ 5	+11	+5	+5	+1	+2	—5	— 6	+ 6	—2	+4

The variations in humidity give but little indication of want of moisture in the air at low levels, though the continued absence of rain must have been due to drier air than usual higher in the atmosphere. As in temperature mean humidity for the year is exactly normal in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and about 5 per cent. above the normal in the north of the province and in Chota Nagpur:—

Variation of cloud proportion from the normal in each month of 1895 (overcast sky=10 and cloudless sky =0, and variation given in accordance with this standard).

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South West Bengal ...	—0·4	—0·6	+0·7	+1·8	+0·3	—1·0	—0·5	—0·3	—1·3	—0·8	—1·4	+0·5	—0·3
North Bengal ...	+0·4	+1·5	+0·7	0	+1·3	—0·7	+0·0	+0·8	+0·9	+0·8	+1·5	—0·0	+0·6
East Bengal ...	—0·3	—0·5	+0·3	+1·2	+1·7	—0·2	+1·2	+0·6	+0·1	—0·1	—0·1	+2·0	+0·4
Bihar	+0·2	0	—0·2	+1·4	+0·1	—1·2	+0·1	+0·6	—1·5	—1·1	—0·8	—1·6	—0·3
Orissa	—0·3	—0·2	+0·1	+2·3	+1·5	+1·8	—0·7	+0·3	—1·3	—0·7	—1·0	+1·1	+0·3
Chota Nagpur ...	+0·8	—1·2	+0·8	+2·1	+2·6	—0·3	—0·5	+0·5	—2·0	—0·8	—1·2	+0·5	+0·1

Cloud proportion was nearly normal in January, but varied considerably in all other months, especially in May, August, and December, when there was considerably more than usual, except in Bihar and North Bengal in December. In the northern districts towards the end of the year there was a marked absence of cloud. The months when there was a comparative absence of cloud were February, June, September, October, and November. For the whole year there was less cloud than usual in Bihar and South-West Bengal, and more than usual in the other districts, most so in North Bengal.

Winds.

Stronger winds than usual have continued throughout the year over a large part of the province. At the following stations velocity has been above the normal from month to month:—Akyab, Purnea, Patna, Gaya, and Saugor Island. At Sibsaugor and Hazaribagh there was a slight falling off in the strength of the wind in November, but in all the other months velocity was on an average one or two miles an hour above the normal. At some of the central stations in East Bengal and in the adjacent part of Assam the wind was weak almost

throughout the year. The principal stations at which velocity was below the normal during the greater part of the year are Silchar, Jessore, Burdwan, Berhampore, and Calcutta.

In the Darjeeling hills there was a considerable excess of strength in the early months, and again towards the end of the year, and a small defect in the monsoon months, except July. In Chittagong there was a small defect, except in May, July, August and October, when there was a small excess. In Orissa winds had nearly normal strength, being weaker in the beginning and end of the year, and somewhat stronger in the monsoon months.

The variation from the normal was considerable in Bihar and Chota Nagpur only.

In the North of the Bay and the adjacent part of the land the northerly winds were more prevalent than usual during February, but in the central districts and in Chota Nagpur the prevailing direction in the same month was south-west instead of north-west. In Bihar, south-westerly winds were more common in the early months, except in the extreme north-west, where north-westerly directions were most common. During the hot weather months directions were fairly normal, except that they were somewhat more westerly than usual in Orissa and at the head of the Bay, more southerly in Chota Nagpur and the central districts, and more easterly in the north of the province.

During the monsoon months the deviation from the normal direction was even more slight than in the hot weather. In July especially, the prevailing direction agreed with the normal. In August, the tendency in the southern districts was for the wind to become more easterly, and in Bihar there were greater and more irregular variations. Owing to the early withdrawal of the monsoon, westerly winds were more common in September, and north-westerly winds in October.

In November and December the normal directions generally prevailed. In Bihar and North Bengal easterly winds were more frequent than is usual in November, and southerly directions were not unfrequent in December.

Storms.

This part of the meteorology of the year has been already dealt with in the general summary and need be taken up only very briefly here, more especially as the south-west monsoon season was an unusually quiet one in the Bay. The only two storms of any importance were of comparatively little severity, while the centre was over the sea, but they increased very considerably in intensity soon after crossing the coast. The first of these was in September and caused the most stormy weather in Bihar; the second at the end of September and beginning of October. The fury of the latter was felt on the Megna after the storm centre had crossed the Sunderbuns from near Saugor Island, and great damage was done to the small craft between Narayanganj and the sea.

In January five small depressions entered Bengal from the north-west, all in the early part of the month. They were, consequently, in rapid succession, but being of small depth, caused little disturbance in the atmosphere. The fine settled weather of the latter half of January continued throughout February with two important interruptions caused by shallow depressions which crossed the province in the usual easterly direction, the first about the beginning and the second in the middle of the month. Several depressions moved over the northern districts in March, and as southerly winds had then set in, the disturbances were rendered more noticeable by numerous thunderstorms. But with these thunderstorms was a very marked peculiarity which continued almost throughout the whole of the hot season, especially in March and May. The rainfall caused by the storms was very scanty and often wanting altogether.

The first disturbance in the Bay began, as in the two years previous, towards the end of April. Instead of moving over the Andaman Sea into Lower Burma, the usual direction early in the season, the storm in 1895 moved more northwards and crossed the coast near Akyab, causing stormy weather in the north-east of the Bay, in Arrakan and East Bengal. After the depression filled up, the baric gradient remained steep over Bengal, and strong winds were experienced for some days.

The only storm in May began in the extreme south of the Bay about the middle of the month and reached Bengal at the end of the third week. There

was no very definite depression, and the chief sign of disturbed weather was the steeper gradient which began in the south and gradually advanced up the Bay. Heavy rain began in Burma and spread northwards to Assam and East and North Bengal.

During the early part of June several series of thunderstorms crossed the province, and a depression formed in the east of the Bay about the middle of the month. The centre of the disturbance was near the Orissa coast on the 17th and remained in the north-west angle of the Bay till the 19th. Crossing the coast between False Point and Puri it moved westward. The squally weather which followed the depression soon moderated owing to the quick recovery of pressure. The second depression in June began on the 26th in the north-west angle of the Bay, and without attaining beyond slight depth crossed the coast between Saugor Island and Balasore on the 28th. The centre passed near Chybassa on the 29th and on the 30th had left the province.

Two shallow depressions formed in July. The first beginning about the 16th was not well defined till the 18th, and it soon after crossed the coast south of False Point. Instead of filling up, the depression drifted northwards and caused heavy rain in the north of the province between the 21st and 24th. The second depression began in the south-east of the Bay and moved into the north-west angle, where it was well defined on the 30th. Squally weather with a rough sea prevailed in the north of the Bay after the area of lowest pressure had crossed the coast, but the recovery of pressure was again quick and the squalls soon moderated.

Weather was unusually settled in August, several shallow depressions formed, most of them in the early part of the month, but only one was of importance, and that was because of the rainfall which occurred in North Bihar and Bengal before it had filled up. None of them caused stormy weather in the Bay, and only moderate rain fell in Orissa during their passage. The depression, to which exception has been drawn, formed in the middle of the month and left the Bay moving in a westerly direction. Before passing out of Orissa the direction of motion changed to north. It moved slowly over Chota Nagpur into Bihar and from there eastwards into North Bengal. Then resuming its westerly motion it filled up in Bihar.

In September the depressions became deeper. The first was at the beginning of the month and similar to those of July in being accompanied by only slightly disturbed weather. The second was between the 18th and 20th and was a storm of greater severity than any that had developed during the season. It was only of moderate intensity while in the north-west angle of the Bay, but after passing the coast line it intensified and caused stormy weather in Bihar after the centre was in the North-West Provinces.

A third disturbance began in the Bay before the end of September. From the extreme south it moved at first towards the Madras coast, but changing gradually towards the north it reached the head of the Bay as a depression of considerable depth. It passed close to Saugor Island moving in a north-easterly direction, and continuing in a curved path it passed over Barisal and Comilla and broke up in the hilly country further east. Like the storm in the middle of September it was not a severe storm while over the Bay, but the depression continued to deepen while moving over the Sunderbuns, and winds attained to unusual strength in East Bengal. The fall of the barometer at Barisal was nearly an inch, and the lowest reading was considerably below 29 inches. At Comilla also there was a large fall, but the disturbance had begun to moderate by that time. The stormy weather was felt in the east of the Bay as far south as Akyab, and there was a change even at Diamond Island, which was twice affected by the depression, first while it was in the south of the Bay, and after an interval of a about a week, when owing to the curved track followed by the centre of the depression, it was in East Bengal.

Another depression passed across the north of the Bay towards the end of October. It was of very slight depth and was notable only because of the rainfall which it maintained for some days in the western districts of Bengal.

There were no storms in November. In December, however, there were two, both of which were remarkable, the first because it moved into the north of the Bay and over East Bengal later than a storm has been known to do before,

and the second in the extreme south of the Bay because it formed unusually late in the year. The first began about the 9th and broke up in the hills to the east of Bengal on the 13th. It was near Gopalpur on the 12th, moving at a rate nowise remarkable. It then turned towards the north or north-east and moved at about 30 miles an hour, so that it crossed the north of the Bay and East Bengal before the morning of the following day was well advanced, and very shortly disappeared. The speed was too great to admit of the storm becoming severe, and the rainfall it caused was more important than the severity of the storm. The second disturbance had little influence on the weather in Bengal as it moved westwards across the south of the Bay. Still there was a considerable increase of cloud, and a few light showers of rain fell at Bengal stations.

Rainfall: pre-monsoon period.

The following tables show the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of 1895. The rainfall of these months includes what is caused by the cold weather storms in January and February, and that due to local thunderstorms in the early months of the hot weather. The rainfall in May in East and North Bengal is much heavier than in the previous months, and being connected with the south-west monsoon rainfall in Burma which begins early in May, the rainfall for that month over the whole province has been taken with that of the monsoon period. It will be seen that the rainfall in 1895 was invariably short of the normal during the first three months, and that there was a considerable excess in April in all districts, especially in East Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. For the whole period defect was 2 inches in South-West Bengal, 1·68 inches in East Bengal, and ·8 inches in North Bengal. In Orissa there was excess of a quarter and in Chota Nagpur of half an inch.

The first of the following three tables gives the average rainfall in inches for each division, the second the variation from the normal in inches, and the third the same variation as a percentage of the normal :—

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	April, 1895.	Season January to April 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal	0·20	0·09	0·42	2·30	3 01
North Bengal ...	0·13	0·03	0·60	3·29	4 05
East „ ...	0·06	0·01	1·10	5·62	6·79
Bihar ...	0·41	0·38	0 14	0·76	1·69
Orissa ...	0·18	0·92	0·32	2·50	3·92
Chota Nagpur ...	0·42	0·35	0·60	1·80	3 17

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal	—0·25	—0·96	—1·04	+0·23	—2·02
North Bengal ..	—0·36	—0·55	—0·62	+0·74	—0·79
East „ ...	—0·50	—1·02	—1·76	+1·60	—1·68
Bihar ...	—0·17	—0·05	—0·27	+0·17	—0·32
Orissa ...	—0·19	+0·01	—0 78	+1·21	+0·25
Chota Nagpur ...	—0·22	—0·32	—0·25	+1·37	+0 58

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Bengal	—56	—91	—71	+ 11	—40
North Bengal ...	—73	—95	—51	+ 29	—16
East „ ...	—89	—99	—62	+ 40	—20
Bihar ...	—29	—12	—66	+ 29	—16
Orissa ...	—51	— 1	—71	+ 94	+ 7
Chota Nagpur ...	—34	—48	—29	+319	+22

Rainfall: monsoon periods.

The general rainfall of the province for the monsoon period from May to October is given in the following three tables which have been prepared in the same way as those for the first four months:—

Actual rainall in inches during 1895.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season, 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-West Bengal ...	4·66	8·32	8·06	8·47	6·08	3·69	39·28
North Bengal ...	8·39	7·53	23·21	12·23	11·97	1·32	64·65
East „ ...	11·33	8·40	13·38	14·46	9·05	5·79	62·50
Bihar ...	1·05	5·59	14·65	11·77	6·80	0·55	41·31
Orissa ...	1·78	18·58	9·86	13·28	9·22	5·48	58·20
Chota Nagpur ...	1·87	8·73	12·92	9·04	6·80	2·60	41·96

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	—0·74	—1·82	—3·94	—4·24	—2·96	—0·64	—14·34
North Bengal ...	—0·87	—10·04	+9·13	—1·80	—1·45	—3·10	— 8·13
East „ ...	+2·81	—9·67	—3·22	—1·50	—3·03	+0·36	—14·25
Bihar ...	—0·84	—2·19	+2·45	+0·27	—2·04	—2·89	— 5·24
Orissa ...	—2·09	+9·79	—2·64	+1·87	—1·03	—0·68	+ 5·22
Chota Nagpur ...	—0·78	+0·75	—0·24	—4·52	—1·91	—0·37	— 7·07

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	—14	—18	—33	—33	—33	—15	—27
North Bengal ...	— 9	—57	+65	—13	—11	—70	—11
East „ ...	+33	—53	—19	—10	—25	+ 7	—19
Bihar ...	—30	—28	+20	+ 2	—23	—84	—11
Orissa ...	—54	+111	—21	+16	—10	—11	+10
Chota Nagpur ...	—29	+ 9	— 2	—33	—22	—13	—14

In each of the months May to August heavy rain fell in one district, while in all the others there was a considerable, and in some a very large deficiency. In May the heavy rain fell in East Bengal, and the falls were most scanty in Orissa. In June the reverse occurred, heavy rain in Orissa, with 10 inches excess, and 10 inches defect in East and North Bengal. In August there was again excess in Orissa, but defect was largest in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. During the remaining two months there was scanty rainfall in all districts, except in East Bengal in October when there was a small excess owing to the heavy fall in the first three days of that month.

For the whole monsoon period Orissa received 5 inches more than the normal and the other divisions less, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal by between 5 and 10 inches, and Lower Bengal by more than 14 inches.

In the following table the average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall recording stations in each district at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable data. The numbers given in columns 4 to 10, inclusive, show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 11 gives the normal rainfall in the monsoon season in inches in each district of the province, and column 12 the corresponding actual falls.

The last column gives the actual rainfall for the monsoon season expressed as a percentage of the normal.

Variation of rainfall in the districts in Bengal for the monsoon season May to October 1895.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

Meteorological Divisions.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal rainfall of the district for the season May to October.	Actual rainfall of the district for the season May to October 1895.	Percentage excess (+) or deficit (−) for the season May to October 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Inches.	Inches.	
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	− 7	−14	−17	−36	−20	−20	49·57	38·37	− 21
		Birbhum	+13	−10	−10	−40	−20	−36	53·05	41·40	− 22
		Bankura	−34	−12	+ 4	−33	−30	− 4	52·52	43·57	− 18
		Midnapore	−37	+12	−11	−30	−35	−29	55·80	39·75	− 29
		Hooghly	−11	−14	−16	−28	−15	− 1	52·59	40·18	− 24
		Howrah	−38	− 7	−53	−28	−40	−31	53·46	34·28	− 36
		24-Parganas	−23	+10	−51	−39	−48	−19	52·91	40·67	− 23
	Presidency	Calcutta	−50	+14	−66	−18	−59	−37	57·07	37·42	− 34
		Nadia	− 1	−37	−34	−38	−42	−28	51·16	34·11	− 33
		Murshidabad	−34	−41	−28	−43	−22	−62	51·77	31·61	− 39
		Jessore	+29	−36	−28	−30	−46	+21	53·40	41·97	− 21
		Khulna	+30	−31	−40	−24	−19	+24	50·31	52·30	+ 12
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	+19	−39	−14	−28	− 4	−09	55·24	44·23	− 20
		Dinajpur	−19	−53	+31	+ 3	−18	−00	59 44	48·00	− 16
		Jalpaiguri	+62	− 73	+01	+27	−56	−70	120·81	119 61	− 1
		Darjeeling	+64	−11	+13	+41	− 1	−47	126·03	138·01	+ 5
		Kuch Bihar	+ 9	−65	+10	−24	−31	−84	152·67	109·74	− 2
		Rangpur	−40	−63	+87	− 6	+25	−73	70·93	60·47	− 10
		Bogra	−12	−40	+ 3	−24	+11	−81	69·70	47·60	− 20
		Pabna	+33	−18	−23	−19	−25	−58	65·84	41·61	− 25
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	+16	−52	−45	−14	−10	− 1	68 06	48·20	− 24
		Mymensingh	−17	−64	+33	+12	−11	−69	73·22	61·25	− 16
		Faridpur	+33	−55	− 6	−30	−45	+16	68·81	40·62	− 20
		Backergunge	+27	−69	−33	−16	−20	+51	78·13	53·39	− 25
	Chittagong	Tippera	+30	−57	−34	−12	−14	+03	75·65	61·83	− 15
		Noakhali	+63	−48	−18	0	−09	−11	103·76	80·84	− 20
		Chittagong	+ 5	−63	− 10	−29	− 7	+42	116·12	90·29	− 19
		South Lushai Hills	+76	−17	−33	− 1	−29	−10	80·26	71·19	− 14
Bihar	Patna	Patna	−35	+12	−17	+15	−26	−32	41·03	35·71	− 13
		Gaya	−78	−10	− 5	−15?	−23	−04	40·68	32·52	− 21?
		Shahabad	−50	−22	+33	− 3	−14	−33	39·79	36·07	− 9
		Saran	− 4	+24	− 8	+38	+11	−01	42·86	44 24	+ 4
		Champaran	+50	+31	+43	+ 4	+48	−07	47·13	57·34	+22
		Muzaffarpur	+10	−19	+33	+ 5	− 7	−73	43·77	47·73	+ 9
		Darbhanga	+ 2	−61	+13	+33	−10	−91	45·17	42·05	− 7
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	+46	−29	+17	−10	−20	−89	43·19	56·00	+ 16
		Bhagalpur	−13	−51	+35	+11	−19	−93	40·53	41·00	+ 12
		Purnea	−14	−60	+09	− 2	−37	−84	60·54	63·28	+ 5
		Malda	−32	−63	+ 5	+ 8	−07	−01	35·10	36·05	+ 35
		Santhal Parganas	−42	−25	− 7	−20	−19	−64	61·65	50·74	− 19
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	−52	+114	−20	+54	− 0	+14	51·75	63·01	+ 22
		Balasore	−68	+81	−20	−10	−34	+29	53·93	48·20	− 11
		Puri	−40	+157	− 1	+ 8	+41	−13	52 01	68·84	+ 30
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	−23	−15	−10	−34	−15	− 3	40·77	43·09	− 18
		Lohardaga	−29	+ 4	+29	−10	−12	−20	51·09	49·09	− 22
		Palamau	−32	− 6	−20	−37	−56	−63	42·20	28·38	− 33
		Manbhum	− 6	− 5	+ 4	−43	−21	+ 4	47·15	39·80	− 16
		Singhbhum	−77	+32	+ 1	−37	−18	+ 0	51·84	42 50	− 18

Rainfall: north-east monsoon period.

The following three tables give in the same form the rainfall for November and December. It will be seen that the rainfall for these months was again below the normal, except in East Bengal, in December. This excess in East Bengal is in consequence of the rainfall caused by the cyclonic storm which moved into the north of the Bay and over East Bengal unusually late in the season. Throughout the period practically no rain fell in South-West Bengal, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur: a tenth of an inch in Bihar, and about three-quarters of an inch in Orissa. The total rainfall in East Bengal was 1·49 inches.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	November 1895.	December 1895.	Season November to December 1895.
1	2	3	4
South-West Bengal	0·01	0·02	0·03
North Bengal	0·05	0·03	0·72
East ,, ...	0·15	1·34	1·49
Bihar	0·01	0·10	0·11
Orissa	0·72	Nil.	0·72
Chota Nagpur	Nil.	0·03	0·03

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	November 1895	December 1895.	Season November to December 1895.
1	2	3	4
South-West Bengal ...	—0·32	—0·23	—0·55
North Bengal	—0·12	—0·12	—0·24
East „	—0·92	+0 99	+0·07
Bihar	—0·13	—0·07	—0·20
Orissa	—0·64	—0·51	—1·15
Chota Nagpur	—0·34	—0·27	—0·61

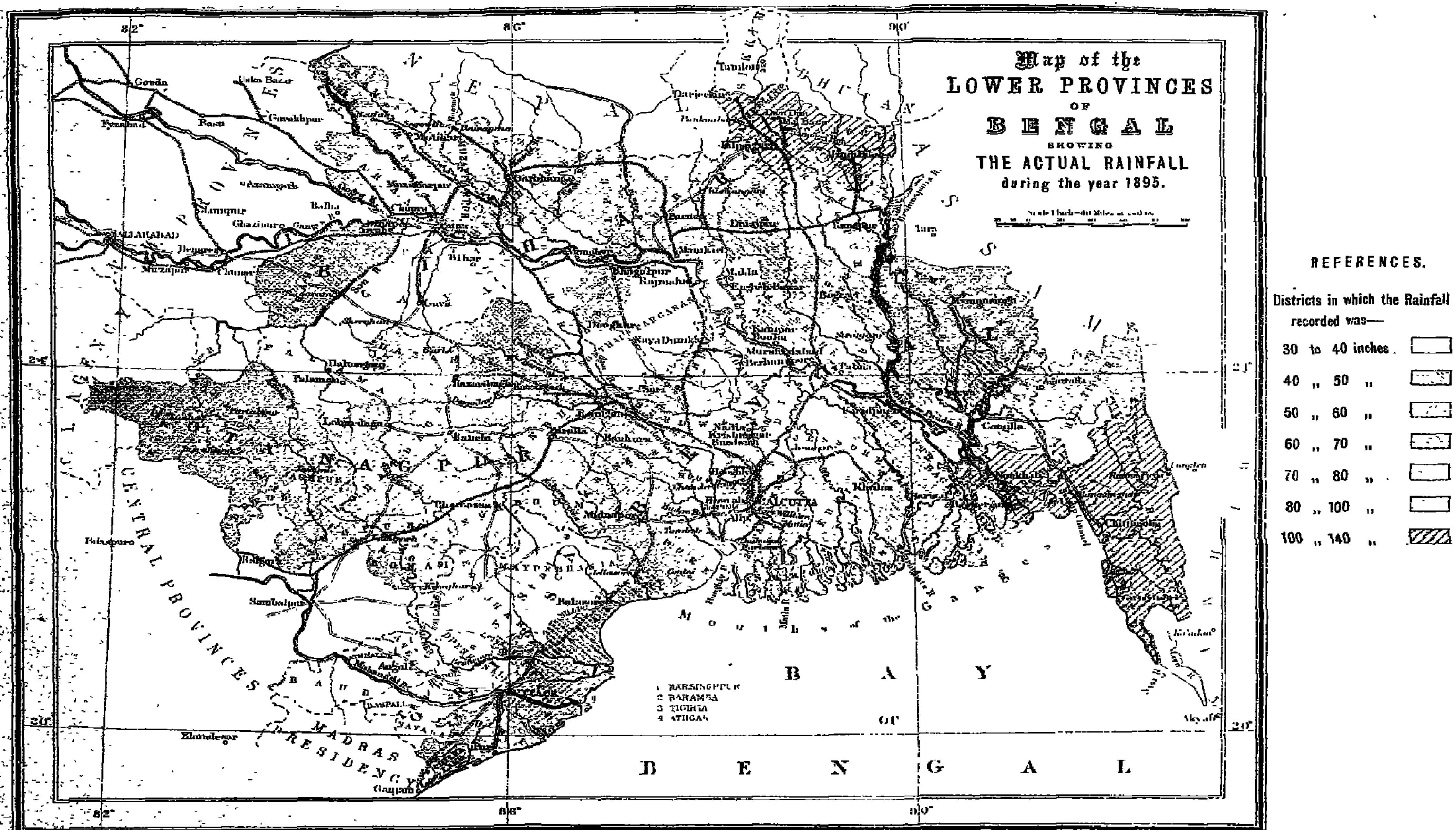
Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Bengal ...	—97	—92	—95
North Bengal	—70	—80	—75
East „	—86	+283	+5
Bihar	—93	—41	—65
Orissa	—47	—100	—61
Chota Nagpur	—100	—90	—95

The actual rainfall for the whole year is shown in the accompanying map, in which the amount of the fall is indicated by the shading.

It will be seen that as usual there are two tracts where rainfall has been over 100 inches, viz., in Chittagong and Noakhali in the south-east; and in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Kuch Bihar in the north-east. The districts where the yearly fall is just below 100 inches are in the south of Orissa, Tippera and Rangpur: those where it is between 70 and 80 inches are Barisal, Mymensingh, Purnea and the Cuttack district of Orissa. Over a belt of country extending across almost the whole province from east to west, and including the central districts, rainfall was lightest and was generally below 50, and in parts below 40 inches. To the north and the south of this belt it was somewhat more heavy, but usually below 60 inches.

The second map shows the variation of the yearly rainfall from the normal as a percentage of the normal amounts. It was 20 per cent. in excess in Orissa and Champaran, and 10 per cent in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darjeeling. In all other districts there was a deficiency, least in the outlying districts and increasing towards the centre of the province. Defect was as much as 40 per cent. in Midnapur, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and Palamau, and it was more than 20 per cent. over a great part of Lower and Central Bengal. The only part of Bihar where there was defect of more than 20 per cent. was the Gaya district, and generally in Chota Nagpur defect was less than 10 per cent.



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Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Weather, Crops and Prices of Food-grains, and Material Condition of the People.

The following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices of food-grains, and of the material condition of the people in these Provinces during the year 1895-96.

Bhadoi and *aus* crops.

The year was on the whole favourable to the cultivation of *bhadoi* crops. Six out of the forty-five districts of these Provinces returned an average crop of 16 annas, twenty-six districts returned crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and thirteen from 9 to less than 12 annas. The general yield of the crops was nearly as good as that of the year 1894, and was estimated by the Director of the Agricultural Department at 14 annas. The jute crop was estimated in the final forecast issued by the Agricultural Department to yield an outturn of 17 annas. The outturn of the indigo crop was less in 1895 than in 1894.

Winter rice crop.

The uneven distribution of rain during the early part of the season, and the subsequent early cessation of the monsoon rains of 1895, proved detrimental to the outturn of winter rice. Out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, only two districts, viz., Dinajpur and Tippera, reported crops above the average of 16 annas; three districts, viz., Rangpur, Pabna and Balasore, reported average or 16-anna crops; twenty districts reported crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas; fifteen districts reported crops from above 8 to less than 16 annas, and five districts returned an 8-anna or less than an 8-anna crop. In the final forecast of the winter rice crop, which was issued by the Agricultural Department on the 10th December, the outturn for the Province was estimated at 13 annas. The actual outturn may probably have been less. In 1894, the outturn was estimated as 17 annas.

Rabi crops.

The latter part of the monsoon season of 1895 was characterized, as stated above, by an early cessation of the rains. A period of protracted drought followed, lasting throughout the cold weather, and the *rabi* crops of the Province suffered materially in consequence. Out of the 44 districts from which returns were received in the Agricultural Department, only one district, viz., Rangpur, estimated the outturn of the *rabi* crops at 16 annas. Eighteen districts reported crops varying from 12 to 15 annas, and twenty-five districts reported crops of less than 12 annas. The Director of the Agricultural Department estimated the general outturn of the *rabi* crops of the Province at 11 to 12 annas.

Prices of common rice at the end of the year.

On the 31st March 1896, prices of common rice were lower than the prices ruling on the corresponding date of the previous year in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Cuttack, Balasore, and in all the districts of the Patna Division, except Muzaffarpur. Prices were equal in the 24-Parganas, Khulna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Puri, and Singhbhum, and higher in the remaining districts of these Provinces. The prevailing prices of common rice at the end of the year under report were lower than the prices at the end of the year 1893-94 in all districts of these Provinces except Bankura, where they were equal, and Monghyr, Lohardaga and Palamau, where they were lower.

On the 31st March 1896, the price of common rice ranged from 12 seers per rupee in Hooghly and Mymensingh to 23 seers 10 chitaks in Puri. In twenty-six districts, it was selling at 14 to 17 seers, in eight districts from over 17 seers to 20 seers, and in three districts, viz., Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, at over 20 seers. Only in eight districts, viz., Hooghly, Darjeeling, Noakhali, Chittagong, and all the districts of the Dacca Division, were less than 14 seers to be obtained for the rupee.

The agricultural conditions of the year in each Division are separately noticed below:—

Burdwan Division.

The table below shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Burdwan Division during the past three years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	62·25	56·04	41·31
Birbhum	60·98	61·73	42·23
Bankura	72·21	58·58	40·61
Midnapore	72·46	64·76	38·49
Hooghly	72·86	54·15	41·61
Howrah	60·43	49·13	37·00

The year 1895-96 was characterized by deficient rainfall. The monsoon set in late and ceased early, and the little rain received was not evenly distributed, and in consequence the winter rice crop was below the average. During the cold weather there was a complete absence of rain, which proved injurious to some crops. The outturn of sugarcane, however, which is one of the important crops of this Division, was satisfactory, and made up to some extent for the loss in the rice crop. The agricultural depression during the year raised the price of rice in all districts except Midnapore and Howrah, but the prices of food-grains ruled generally low. The price of common rice varied from 24 seers for the rupee at Contai to 13 seers in Hooghly. The prices of wheat and gram remained more or less stationary.

Notwithstanding the poor harvests of the year, the material condition of the people continued to be good. The labouring classes benefited from the growing demand for labour created by the opening of factories and the construction of railways. Wages and labour remained stationary except in Midnapore and Howrah, where there was a slight increase.

Presidency Division.

The average rainfall in each district of the Presidency Division in 1895-96, as compared with that of the two preceding years is shown in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas	72·84	52 13	40·69
Nadia	71·70	60·46	39·14
Murshidabad	67·91	56·26	33·46
Jessore	65 04	58 66	46·93
Khulna	79 98	63·24	53·12

The fall in each district in 1895-96 was considerably short of that of the two preceding years, the divisional average in 1895-96 being 42·67 inches against 58·15 inches in 1894-95, and 71·49 inches in 1893-94. The rainfall was also unevenly distributed. Both the autumn and winter rice crops suffered in consequence, the average outturn of *aman* rice in the Division being 9 annas against 15 annas in 1894-95, and that of *aus* 10 against 14 annas. The *rabi* crops were also generally poor. The outturn of jute and indigo was satisfactory. The price of common rice ruled generally low during the first part of the year under report owing to the favourable harvest of the *aman* crop of 1894-95, but it rose towards the end of the year. The prices of wheat and gram did not fluctuate much. Taking the Division as a whole, it does not appear that the material condition of the people was much affected by the short crops of the year. The prices of labour, which are generally fixed by custom, continued much the same as in the two preceding years, notwithstanding the rise in the price of rice.

Rajshahi Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Rajshahi Division during the past three years:—

	1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Inches.
Rajshahi	67·25	55·14	44·72
Dinajpur	81·74	72·43	57·27
Jalpaiguri	152·62	147·03	133·32
Darjeeling	129 37	117·88	118·28
Rangpur	80·92	63 10	65·89
Bogra	76·54	69·35	50·82
Pabna	80·30	61·93	45·34

The fall was below the mean of the two preceding years in all districts, and noticeably so in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra and Pabna. The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was uneven. While in May, July and August, it was above the normal; it was abnormally low in June, and deficient in September and October. The cold weather rain was also in defect. Floods in July and August injured the crops to some extent, particularly in Jalpaiguri. The outturn of the crops was generally below the normal except in Dinajpur, where the winter rice crop was above the normal, owing to the favourable distribution of rain. The mulberry crop yielded very poor results. The price of common rice, which is the principal food-grain of the Division, was higher than in the previous year, especially in Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra and Pabna. The prices of other articles of consumption remained more or less stationary. In the hills and the fertile Terai, the crops very nearly reached the average, and the material condition of the people remained unchanged. In the rice-producing Gangetic tracts, where the rice crop was deficient, there was a falling off in the general condition of the people. Wages and labour were stationary in all districts except Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur. The rise was most marked in Rangpur, where the price of labour generally appears to be gradually increasing.

Chittagong Division.

The following comparative statement gives the average rainfall of the different districts of the Chittagong Division for the three years 1893 to 1896:—

	1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Inches.
Tippera	85·12	78·57	67·34
Noakhali	145·74	117·83	100 65
Chittagong	146·39	112·57	97·28

It will appear from the above that the rain received in 1895-96 was much below that received in the two preceding years, and this deficiency was aggravated by an unequal distribution of the rain. In consequence of the unfavourable season of the year under report, the crops were not so good as those of the preceding years.

A widespread fungoid epidemic attacked the betel-nut plantations of Noakhali, and a storm in the month of October did considerable damage to the rice crop in the same district.

Owing to the short outturn of the crops, and especially of rice, which is the principal article of consumption, the price of rice rose throughout the Division. Except in Chittagong, the prices of other food-grains did not fluctuate much. The poor outturn of the rice crop was compensated for to some extent in Tippera by a good return from jute. Wages of labour fell slightly in Noakhali and Tippera. In Chittagong they continued to rule high.

Dacca Division.

The average rainfall in each district of the Dacca Division during the last three years is shown in the following table:—

	1893-94. Inches.	1894-95. Inches.	1895-96. Inches.
Dacca	74·14	69·47	57·60
Mymensingh	100·57	88·99	68·67
Faridpur	75·33	71·53	54·42
Backergunge	103·91	84·86	67·88

The rainfall in 1895-96 was below that in the two preceding years, and it was not generally well distributed. In Dacca, floods in July and heavy rain in August injured the *aus* crop somewhat, and the *aman* crop was also partially injured by a cyclone in the first week of October. The effects of the cyclone were also felt in Backergunge. Want of rain in October and November injured the *aman* paddy crop in Mymensingh, while untimely and heavy rain in the same month caused injury to the standing crops of Faridpur. Jute, pulses and oilseeds gave good returns in some districts. The price of rice rose, being sold at 13 seers 12 chitaks for the rupee in the last fortnight of March 1896, against 17 seers 11 chitaks in the corresponding fortnight of the previous year. The prices of labour remained stationary in Mymensingh and Backergunge. In Dacca, there was a slight decrease, and in Faridpur a slight increase in wages.

Patna Division.

The statement below shows the average rainfall of the different districts of the Patna Division for the past three years :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	50·04	59·01	37·29
Gaya	38·90	51·04	31·66
Shahabad	49·63	60·69	38·05
Saran	46·01	51·07	42·35
Champaran	82·53	65·13	54·96
Muzaffarpur	57·09	51·19	49·60
Darbhanga	56·20	53·21	42·68

During the early months of the monsoon, the rainfall was good; but the latter part of the monsoon season was characterised by an early cessation of the rains. After September, there was an almost total absence of rain. In all the South Gangetic districts and in Darbhanga, the total rainfall of the year was below the normal, while in Champaran and Muzaffarpur it was above the normal, and in Saran the fall was normal. In Bihar, where much of the success of the winter rice crop and of the *rabi* crops depends on the rain received in the months of September and October, the failure of rain in these months in the Patna Division proved very prejudicial to their successful cultivation. The result was an indifferent winter rice crop and a poor *rabi* harvest. The *bhadoi* harvest was good, owing to the favourable character of the season at the commencement of the monsoons. The poppy crop was below the average everywhere, except in Shahabad and Gaya. The outturn from indigo was fair. On the whole, the year was a bad one for the agriculturists of the Division, except those who had the benefit of canal water in Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the winter rice and *rabi* crops, the prices of the common food-grains of the Division differed very little at the end of the year from the prices prevailing at the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Any tendency that prices may have had to rise was to some extent checked by the good outturn of the *bhadoi* crops, and especially of *makai*, which forms an important food staple of the Division. There was no marked change in the material condition of the people or in the prices of labour.

Bhagalpur Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Bhagalpur Division during the past three years is given below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	47·02	53·97	33·64
Bhagalpur	57·29	49·09	44·86
Purnea	85·28	73·84	64·82
Malda	68·95	60·42	33·72
Sonthal Parganas	65·32	64·92	38·82

The rainfall at the beginning of the monsoon season was fairly distributed, but the monsoon ceased early, and protracted drought prevailed thereafter. Little or no rain fell from the 1st October to the 31st March. The winter rice crop accordingly suffered very much, and the *rabi* crop was similarly affected;

but the *bhadoi* crops, especially maize, which is an important crop in this Division, yielded a good outturn. Owing to the satisfactory *bhadoi* harvest of the year, and the good harvests of preceding years, no distress was caused by the partial failure of the crops alluded to above. From a comparison of the prices during the last fortnight in March 1896, with the prices prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year, it appears that there was not much difference in the rates. The prices of food-grains remained more or less steady throughout the year. Taking the Division as a whole, the condition of the people was prosperous. With the help of the good harvests of previous years, and the good outturn of *bhadoi* paddy during the year under review, the people of the Malda district were able to export large quantities of grain after meeting their wants. Wages of labour remained almost unchanged. There is a tendency, however, towards a rise in the rates in all parts of the Division except Monghyr, where wages appear to have a tendency to fall.

Orissa Division.

The average rainfall in each district of the Orissa Division for the three years 1893 to 1896 is shown in the following table:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	62·07	56·71	66·46
Balasore	73·58	67·56	57·77
Puri	68·60	54·89	65·68

The actual rainfall during the year in Cuttack and Puri was above, and in Balasore less than, the normal. In June, the fall was quite abnormal, and some injury was done to crops by floods; but in common with other parts of these Provinces, the rainfall in this Division was deficient throughout the *rabi* season. The year on the whole was a favourable one for agriculturists. The harvests were in advance of those obtained in the two preceding years, and rice was exported during the last cold season from every part of the Division in larger quantities than has been known for many years past. After the winter rice harvest, rice was cheaper than it has been for the last ten years, selling at the rate of 25 seers 12 chitaks for the rupee. The good harvests of the year improved the condition of the people. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway gave employment to large numbers of landless labourers, and caused a rise in wages in Balasore and Puri. Wages in Cuttack remained unchanged.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The statement below shows the average rainfall of the different districts of the Chota Nagpur Division for the past three years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh	66·41	64·42	41·57
Lohardaga	60·49	64·54	55·18
Palamau	59·84	61·24	39·30
Manbhum	63·21	61·58	35·77
Singhbhum	63·81	55·44	51·63

The rainfall during 1895-96 was below the average of the two preceding years, and was less than the normal for the year. It was also unevenly distributed. Stormy weather prevailed in the months of March and April, which injured the prospects of some crops. The monsoon rains ceased early, and the winter showers were deficient. Owing to this failure of rain, the outturn of winter rice was everywhere below the average of normal years. The *rabi* harvest was poor for the same reason. The average outturn of wheat, pulses, and oilseeds in the Division was only 9 6, 9·2, and 10·7 annas, respectively, against 13 annas each in the previous year. The *bhadoi* harvest was fairly good, and only partially compensated for the failure of the winter rice and *rabi* crops. Prices of food-grains rose everywhere except in Singhbhum, where the outturn of the crops was much better than in the rest of the Division. The short crops of the year under report had no serious effect on the prosperity of the people. This was due to some extent to the

extension of the lac industry and to the excellence of the *lac* crop during the year under review. The rural population of Chota Nagpur are not solely dependent upon agriculture for their well-being, and there is thus a steady tendency towards improvement in their material condition. Prices of labour fluctuated, and there was a tendency towards a rise in wages in those parts of the Division which are being opened out by the construction of Railway lines, and where there was a demand for labour in the newly opened coal mines and for the tea districts.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1895 to March 1896.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1895.									1896.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 10	11 13	11 6	11 13	12 0½	12 0½	12 14	13 0	13 0
Burdwan ...	17 12	17 15	18 13	17 1	16 0	15 4	15 12	15 12	16 12	16 11½	15 12	16 8
24-Parganas ...	15 2	14 5	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	13 8	13 10	13 8	14 8	14 12	14 12
Backergunge ...	16 6	16 2	19 8	20 8	19 4	16 4	16 0	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3
Chittagong ...	15 8	14 15	14 12	14 0	13 8	13 2	14 0	14 8	13 6	12 10	13 0	13 0
Patna ...	18 2	17 11	17 11	17 14	18 8	20 0	19 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	18 8	19 2
Darbhanga ...	16 11	16 8	15 8	15 8	18 2	17 4	17 8	16 6	16 6	18 12½	19 11	18 0
Bhagalpur ...	16 10	17 15	17 10	17 10	17 10½	18 15	18 5	17 10	18 14½	17 10	18 4	17 10
Puri ...	21 10½	23 10	22 5	21 0	22 8	23 0	24 10	23 7½	22 13	23 10	23 13	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	17 4	16 10	16 0	16 4	17 4	16 12	16 8	15 12	14 2	14 4	14 8	14 6

WHEAT.

Calcutta ...	S. c. 12 14	S. c. 13 5	S. c. 13 0½	S. c. 12 6	S. c. 12 4	S. c. 12 1	S. c. 12 2½	S. c. 11 13	S. c. 12 1	S. c. 11 3	S. c. 11 3	S. c. 11 3
Burdwan ...	16 8	16 8	17 0	16 8	13 0	13 2	13 4	14 0	13 12	13 8	12 8	12 8
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10 10	10 10	9 14	9 12	9 12	9 14	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 6	10 13	10 14
Patna ...	17 0	16 11r.	17 4	16 0	18 0	18 2r.	18 4	16 0	15 0	14 0	12 8	13 12
Darbhanga ...	17 4	16 0	10 0	16 0	16 1	13 0	16 6	13 4	14 4	12 4	11 8	11 12
Bhagalpur ...	13 4½	17 10	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 6	16 1	14 10½	13 14	12 10	12 10	13 14
Puri ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 12	11 0	10 12	10 8	9 12	7 12	8 6
Hazaribagh	11 12	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 4	10 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	11 4

BARLEY.

Calcutta ...	S. c. 16 10	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 11½	S. c. 18 6½	S. c. 17 9½	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 8	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 6	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 0
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	25 8	24 8	23 8	23 0	24 0	23 8	23 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	25 8	25 0
Darbhanga ...	26 8	25 0	24 8	22 0	23 8	22 8	21 14	25 10	17 14	16 12½	17 8	20 2½
Bhagalpur ...	25 4	25 4	24 9½	22 11	22 11	22 7½	21 7	20 3	22 11	21 4½	22 11	21 7
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	16 10½	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	14 10	19 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	17 8

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1895 to March 1896—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

Districts.	1895.									1896.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta ...	S. c. 16 14	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 6½	S. c. 16 9½	S. c. 16 6	S. c. 16 6	S. c. 16 6	S. c. 16 13	S. c. 16 13	S. c. 16 6	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 9½
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	26 8	23 8	22 0	24 0	27 4	28 8	28 0	26 0	26 8	26 0	27 0	27 0
Darbhanga ...	24 1	22 0	21 0	20 0	24 8	29 0	30 0½	28 13½	27 10½	27 14	28 7	26 0
Bhagalpur ...	20 10	21 7	20 8	20 13	23 15½	20 10	28 6	26 8	26 14	25 4	25 4	26 7½
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	20 0	19 0	18 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0

GRAM.

Calcutta ...	S. c. 15 9½	S. c. 15 9½	S. c. 15 9½	S. c. 15 6	S. c. 15 6	S. c. 15 3	S. c. 15 6	S. c. 15 0½	S. c. 15 3	S. c. 14 13½	S. c. 14 8	S. c. 14 11
Burdwan ...	18 0	18 0	18 7	18 0	17 6½	17 10	16 0	16 1	16 8	15 12	15 12	17 10
24-Parganas ...	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	13 10	13 0	13 8
Backergunge ...	13 0	12 12	12 8	13 8	14 0	13 10	14 1	13 12	14 0	13 0	13 2	13 2
Chittagong ...	11 6	11 12	13 4	11 14	11 14	12 2	12 6	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 12
Patna ...	22 0	22 8	20 8	20 0	20 12	20 12	21 0	21 0	20 4	19 8	17 0	22 0
Darbhanga ...	18 9	17 0	17 12	16 0	18 8	16 12	18 0½	18 8	17 8	16 6	17 8	18 1
Bhagalpur ...	20 3	21 2	20 8	20 3	20 3	20 3	19 9	19 8½	18 4½	16 6	16 6	18 4½
Puri ...	14 8	14 0	14 3½	14 7	14 7	14 3½	13 12½	14 7	14 7	15 1½	16 6½	15 12
Hazaribagh ...	15 0	15 8	13 12	14 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	15 4	16 0	15 12	13 6	15 0

SALT.

Calcutta ...	S. c 11 13	S. c. 11 13	S. c. 11 11½	S. c. 11 4½	S. c. 11 3	S. c. 11 3	S. c. 11 9½	S. c. 11 9½	S. c 11 9	S. c 11 6	S. c. 11 6	S. c. 11 13
Burdwan ...	11 6	11 7½	11 0	11 2	10 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 7½	11 8	12 0	11 4
24-Parganas ...	11 8	11 5	11 4	11 4	11 7	11 6	11 8½	11 5	11 5	11 3	11 0	11 2
Backergunge ...	10 14	10 9	10 8	10 4	10 8	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 10½	10 10½	10 10
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 14	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Patna ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12
Darbhanga ...	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 2	10 4	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 8	11 8
Bhagalpur ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 2	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 11	10 8½
Puri ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 10	12 0	11 12	11 8	11 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Hazaribagh ...	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0

Statement showing seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1895.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	18—19	5·04	3·97	18·32	20·76	42 34	34·10	8·07	7·96	50·41	42·06	3·95	3·70	54·36	45·76	0·53	...	54·89	45·76
	Katwa	*17—18*	4·70	1·18	19 93	12·03	4·90	30·62	8·30	3·98	50·20	34·50	4·04	3·02	54·24	37·52	0·36	...	54·60	37 52
	Kalna	17—18	5·26	3 85	18·55	14·66	*40·60*	*32·70*	*6·64*	*4·40*	*47·24*	*37·10*	*3·92*	*2·55*	*51·16*	*39·65*	0 62	...	*51·78*	*39·65*
	Baniganj	18—19	3·43	4·59	14·94	13·17	42·26	33·06	7 26	7·99	49·52	41.05	3·41	3·04	52·93	44·09	0·32	...	53·25	44·09
Birbhum	Sun	18—19	3·12	2·33	17·31	20·38	48·66	37·70	10 41	7·65	*54·07*	*45·38*	*3·67*	*3·51*	*57·74*	*47·39*	*0·27*	...	58·01	47·39
	Rampur Hât	14—16	3 54	3·25	17·23	14·59	40·83	30·14	10·99	12·42	51·82	42·56	3·88	1·79	55·70	44·35	0·35	...	56·05	44·35
Bankura	Bankura	*18—19*	*3·95*	*2 15*	*17·17*	*13·59*	*43·99*	*37·74*	*7·98*	*7·57*	51·97	45·31	4·15	2·98	56·13	48·29	0·47	...	56·59	48·29
	Vishnupur	10—11	4·05	2·26	19·34	12·51	45·37	37·92	9·10	3·77	54 47	41·69	2·71	4·53	57·18	46 22	0·61	...	57 79	46·22
Midnapore	Midnapore	18—19	4·46	2·68	18·41	18 38	43·48	36 91	7·17	9 18	50·65	46·09	4·78	4·92	55·43	51·01	0·60	...	56·03	51·01
	Ghatal	12	4·82	2·87	20·44	13·18	*49·64*	*25·76*	*8·77*	*6·61*	*58·41*	*32·37*	*3·57*	*2·49*	*61·98*	*34·86*	*0·36*	...	62·34	34·86
	Tamluk	*17—18*	*5·03*	*2·46*	19·36	16·78	45·14	32·45	8 32	3·56	53·46	36·00	4·46	2·98	57·92	38·98	0 61	...	58·53	38·98
	Contai	18—19	4·15	1·53	18·23	16·24	48·95	34·45	11 27	4·54	58·22	38·99	8·36	4·70	66·58	43·69	1·06	...	67·64	43·69
Hooghly	Hooghly	18—19	4·93	2·14	19·86	15·14	43 85	32·78	7·15	7·79	51·00	*40·57*	4·09	3·70	55·09	44·27	0·59	...	55·68	44·27
	Serampore	*17—18*	4·96	1·41	*19·70*	13·75	*44·83*	30·08	7·96	*8·30*	*52·79*	*38·38*	4·19	4·98	56·98	43·36	0 50	...	57·48	43·36
	Jahanabad	17—18	4·79	2·81	19 31	15·99	47·82	31·00	*9·04*	*4·23*	*56·86*	35 23	4 40	3·92	61·26	39·26	0·4-	...	61·71	39·25
Howrah	Howrah	18—19	5·27	1·63	20·34	14 62	45 06	30·46	8 35	3·96	53·41	34·42	4·34	2·48	57·75	36·90	0·65	...	58·40	36·90
	Ulubaria	...	...	1·43	...	13·38	...	28·05	...	6·18	...	34·23	...	2·34	...	36·57	...	0·22	...	36·79
Presidency Division.																				
24-Parganas	*Alipore (Observatory)*	*17—18*	5 69	1·96	21·48	16·19	48·43	32·56	9·91	4·03	58·34	36·59	4·42	2·79	62·76	39·38	0·68	...	63·44	39·38
	Basirhat	*17—18*	*5·73*	*2·52*	23·27	16·44	48·95	34·43	8·84	5 28	57·79	39·71	4·41	5·13	62·20	45·54	0·61	...	62·81	45·54
	Barasat	17—18	5·48	0·85	21 07	13·93	49·90	*25·26*	*9·04*	*5·85*	*52·94*	*31 11*	4·51	1 96	*57·45*	*33·07*	*0·62*	...	*58·07*	*33·07*
	Diamond Harbour	17—18	6·02	0 94	21·05	17·21	50·03	*34·71*	*11·13*	*5·10*	*61·16*	*39·81*	*5·13*	*3·82*	*66 29*	*43·63*	*0·68*	...	*66·95*	*43·63*
	Barrackpore	17—18	5·26	1·61	21·09	14·83	45·32	31·24	7·47	8 02	52·79	39·26	3·56	4·83	56·35	44·09	0·80	...	57·15	44·09
	Dum-Dum	17—18	5·25	0·54	21·12	18·46	45·71	33·64	8·36	3 99	54·57	36·63	4·37	4·53	58 94	41 16	0·56	...	59·50	41·16

Nadia ...	Krishnagar	...	18—19	5·29	3·48	19·93	14·61	41·30	28·28	7·90	2 90	49·20	31·18	4·19	3 66	53 39	34·84	0 45	...	53 84	34 84
	Meherpur	...	18—19	6·44	4·69	21·98	16 67	44 11	33·95	8·06	4·61	52·17	38·46	3·68	2·43	55 85	40 89	0·33	...	56 18	40·89
	Chuadanga	...	18—19	6·14	3·30	23·12	14·23	45·44	26·64	9·71	4·80	55·15	31·44	4·39	3·42	59·54	34·86	0·63	...	60·17	34·86
	Kushtia	...	18—19	6·37	5·92	24·77	21·16	47 61	34·94	10 33	4·49	57·14	39·43	4·99	2·53	62·93	41 96	0 46	...	63·39	41·96
	Ranaghat	...	18—19	5·96	3·40	20·85	16·50	43·57	30·74	6·95	4·39	50·52	35·63	3·78	3·12	54·30	38·75	0·61	0 05	54·91	38·80
Murshidabad...	Berhampore	...	14—19	4·23	2·06	19·04	10·28	41·00	24·04	10·91	9·86	52·51	33·90	4·48	1·73	56·99	35·63	0 42	0 22	57 41	35 85
	Lalbagh	...	11—14	3·05	3·24	16 72	10·73	39 30	30·18	10 68	10·48	49·98	40·66	4·53	1·62	54·51	42·28	0·51	...	55·02	42·28
	Jangipur	...	14—18	2 95	2·85	16·67	10·21	39·24	24·00	10·78	7·23	50·02	31·23	3·80	1·60	53 82	32 83	0·24	...	53·56	32·83
	Kandi	...	13 15	3·85	9·47	17·94	13·11	41·47	31·71	9·57	6·58	51 04	38·29	3·93	1·79	54·97	0·08	0·59	0·05	55 56	40·13
Jessore ...	Jessore	...	18—19	8 18	4·58	28·27	18·46	52 00	32·42	8·74	4·68	60 74	37·10	4·38	6·16	65·12	43·26	0·58	0·10	65·70	43·36
	Narail	...	17—18	7·00	4·98	25·00	18·91	44·69	28·69	7 31	3 69	52·00	42 32	3·62	6 74	55·63	49·06	0 64	0·06	56 26	49·12
	Bagnan	...	18—19	5·96	3·58	22·21	21·97	45·80	38 71	9·03	3·89	54·84	42·60	4·55	4·58	59·38	47·18	0·66	0·09	60·04	47 27
	Jhenida	...	17—18	7·26	3 53	26·54	20 42	48·96	32·29	9·11	5·45	58·07	37·74	4·83	3·78	62 90	41·52	0 48	...	63·38	41·52
	Magura	...	17—18	7·77	4·73	27·49	23·65	47·63	40·20	8·72	5·85	56 34	46·05	3·81	4·49	60·15	50 54	0·39	...	60·54	50·54
Khulna ...	Khulna	...	17—18	7·13	3·63	26·68	22·59	50·35	37·63	9·73	6·26	60 08	43·89	4·20	7·72	64·28	51·61	0·78	0 03	65·06	51·64
	Satkhira	...	17—18	6·82	6·00	25·60	22·51	50 36	40·65	8·88	7·15	58 24	47·60	4·70	9·92	62·94	57·72	0·73	...	64·67	57·72
	Bagerhat	...	17—18	7·13	2·05	28·32	21·43	55·53	39·89	10·01	9·76	65·54	49 65	5·25	9·80	70·79	59·46	0·92	0·49	71·71	59·94
Rajshahi Division.																					
Rajshahi ...	Boalia	...	18—19	3·42	3·44	18·51	14·11	42·23	32·21	11·27	10·61	53·50	42·82	4·44	1·25	57·94	44·07	0·25	...	58·19	44·07
	Nator	...	18—19	4·60	4·15	21·67	20·63	45·69	36·85	11·64	8·63	57·33	45·48	4·46	1·85	61·79	47 33	0·37	...	62·16	47·33
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur	...	18—19	3·74	3·16	27·46	16·90	53·08	49·31	11·14	18·63	64·22	67·94	5·13	0·61	69·35	68·55	0 20	...	69·59	68·56
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	3·67	...	14·39	...	69·34	...	10·04	...	79·38	...	1·68	...	81·04	...	...	...	81·04
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	17—18	6·71	5·13	47·09	32·16	97·69	112·66	23·93	10·42	121·62	128·08	5·60	1·66	127·22	121·74	0·19	0·39	127·41	125·13
	Alipur Duars	...	...	...	5·66	...	42·20	..	116·01	.	11 46	...	127·47	...	1·60	...	129·07	...	0·03	...	129·10
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	...	17—19	7 72	6·52	40·30	43·43	95 82	103·80	17·66	25·57	118·48	129·37	6·96	0·40	120·44	129·77	0·40	1·02	120·84	103·79
	Siliguri	...	6—8	5·95	4·62	42·52	34·67	97 76	111·59	14·93	14·99	112·69	126·58	4 34	3·95	117·03	130·53	0·41	1·12	117 41	131·65
Rangpur ...	Rangpur	...	18—19	5·41	4·79	35·14	14 32	83·60	43·71	13·61	21·42	77·29	65·13	5·32	1·45	82 61	66·19	0 20	...	82·81	66·19
	Nilphamari	...	11—13	5·62	3·18	43·84	19·15	72·49	66·64	15 52	18·00	88·01	83·64	4·69	1·58	92 70	85·24	0 23	0·07	92·93	85·29
	Gaibanda	...	17—18	5·05	4·07	29·93	20·09	52 40	48·00	11 97	9·63	64·37	57·63	6·12	1·46	69 49	59·09	0·28	0 15	69·77	59·24
	Kurigaon	...	12—13	7·54	4·27	44·81	18·54	69·37	64·59	12 66	17·97	82·08	82·56	4·41	1·10	88·44	83·66	0·32	0·19	86·76	83·85
Bogra ...	Bogra	...	18—19	4·33	3·87	26 97	16·23	52·87	39·02	10·75	10·44	63·62	49·46	3·98	0·47	67·60	49·93	0·40	0·16	68·00	50·09
Pabna ...	Pabna	...	18—19	6·29	5·24	24·14	19·70	47·09	35·71	10·97	5 28	58 06	40·99	4·80	2·13	62 86	43 12	0·29	...	63·16	43·12
	Sirajganj	...	18	5·52	2·85	24·19	17·52	46·39	36·17	9·87	10·29	56·26	46·46	4·38	1·71	60 64	48·17	0·52	...	61 16	48·17
Dacca Division.																					
Dacca ...	Dacca	...	18—19	9·10	8·10	31·42	23·38	57·22	38·60	9 97	8·28	67·19	46·88	3·95	4·35	71·14	51·23	0·69	0·53	71·13	51·76
	Munshiganj	...	15—16	10·79	6·02	36·06	23·55	66·68	40 22	12·24	10·24	78·92	50·46	5·46	6·28	84·38	56·74	1·17	0·88	85·55	57·62
	Manikganj	...	15—16	7·61	8·33	26·30	22·88	49·63	47·79	8·13	9·20	57·76	56 99	3·45	2 54	61·71	59·53	0·59	0·26	62 30	59·79
	Narayanganj	...	6—8	3·39	9·13	31 55	29·35	60·70	47·52	10·35	5·19	71·05	52·71	4·46	4·50	76·50	57·21	1·57	1·08	77 07	58·29
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	...	18—19	7·52	10·41	37·55	29·02	66 76	46·62	14 19	10·10	79 95	70·72	6 09	2·32	85·64	79·04	0·48	0·30	86·12	79·34
	Jamalpur	...	17—18	6·22	6 23	30 00	17·58	55·92	45·36	14·06	9·77	69·98	55·13	5·03	0·85	75 01	55·98	0·51	0·20	75·52	56·18
	Atia	...	17—18	6·57	3·17	26·77	13·94	49·88	34·04	9·80	7 81	59 65	42·75	4·97	0·78	64·65	43·53	0·35	...	65·00	43· 3
	Kishorganj	...	17—18	9·43	9·37	38·69	25·28	64 95	63·30	13·11	17·19	78·06	80·43	5·30	2·50	83 36	82·93	0·73	0 35	84·09	83·28
	Netrakona	...	7—8	7·40	8·32	40·64	23·65	74·47	66·85	14·04	13 48	88·51	80·33	6·06	1·97	94·57	82·30	0·54	0·83	95·11	83·13
Faridpur ...	Faridpur	...	18—19	8·42	6 83	29·81	22·75	54·23	46 30	10·04	6·07	64·27	52·37	4·30	3·95	68·57	56 32	0 54	0·19	69·11	56·51
	Goalundo	...	16—17	7·88	5 30	27·37	25·42	40 61	39·95	8·61	4·65	49·22	44 60	4·83	3 50	54·05	48·10	0·47	0·90	64·52	49·00
	Madaripur	...	17—18	8·03	2·43	30·57	17·97	54·80	38·55	8·50	4·77	63·30	48·82	4·18	7·96	67·48	51 28	0·58	1·00	68 06	52·28
Backergunge ...	Barisal	...	18—19	7·73	7·39	32·26	22·10	60 40	42·88	11·68	5 43	72·08	49·31	4·98	9·95	77·06	59 26	1 57	2·52	78·68	61·78
	Pirojpur	...	17—18	6·23	3·20	29·16	21·24	60·60	45·26	11·33	11·09	71·93	56·35	5 75	9·68	77·68	66·03	1·50	0·90	79·18	66·93
	Patuakhali	...	16	6·77	2·30	37·41	24·06	75 94	49·45	13 36	13·03	89·30	62·48	5·99	6·87	95·29	69·35	2·13	1 94	97·42	71·29
	Bhola	...	11—13	7·47	4·23	36·20	20·76	73 05	46·08	12·12	4·85	85·17	50·93	5·49	7·10	90·66	58·03	2·07	2·15	92·73	60·18

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Statement showing seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1895—concluded.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month)		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1896.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong Division.																				
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	15—16	10·51	8·04	39·99	27 80	74·62	51·70	11·10	8·20	86·02	59·90	4 23	7·94	90·25	67 84	1·38	1·88	91·63	69·72
	Brahmanbaria ...	17—18	11·94	14·62	38·21	38·53	61·85	59·79	11·69	9·18	78·54	68·97	4·76	6·42	78·30	75·39	0·85	1·00	79·15	76·39
	Chandpur ...	11	8·99	6·05	34·38	26·29	70 12	51·84	11 82	10·56	81·94	62·40	6·14	8·21	88·08	70·64	0·95	1·31	89·03	71·95
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	18—19	9·31	5·50	45·20	35·87	94·50	79·78	17·80	5·42	112·30	85·20	6 86	5·06	119·16	90·26	2·41	3·64	121·57	93 90
	Feni ...	11—12	10·85	5·09	50·38	36 91	96·95	81 93	15·71	5·13	112·66	87·06	5·88	6·31	118·54	93·37	4·13	3·80	122·67	97·17
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	18—19	7·22	4·59	41 79	30·85	83·53	65·53	13·52	16·94	97·05	82·47	5·60	7·40	102·65	89·87	2·29	4·40	104·94	94·27
	Cox's Bazar ...	17—18	5·61	3·09	50·28	26·19	117·55	77·34	15·11	9·53	132·66	86·87	7·72	11·47	140·38	98·34	3·06	1·29	143·44	99·63
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	18—19	8·27	8·95	37·31	36·77	74·79	67·79	12·72	9·06	87·51	76·85	7·01	6·29	94·52	83·14	2·51	3·67	97·03	86·81
BIHAR.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna ...	Patna ...	18—19	1·53	1·90	10·61	11·19	32·82	36·18	7·09	7·46	39·91	42·59	3·33	1·07	43·24	43·66	0·32	0·23	43·56	43·89
	Bihar ...	18—19	1·75	1·25	10·43	7·93	35·62	29·32	6·53	6·42	40·16	35·74	3·22	0·13	43·38	35·87	0·38	...	43·76	35·87
	Barh ...	18	1·36	1·40	8·70	7·50	30·30	24·99	7·70	1·38	38·00	26 77	3·18	0 46	41·18	26·23	0·36	...	41·54	26·23
	Dinapore ...	18—19	1·27	1 32	9·48	10·95	32·20	36 55	6 84	5·86	39·04	42·41	3·26	0 59	42·20	43·00	0·33	0 10	42·63	43·10
Gaya ...	Gaya ...	18—19	1·77	1·82	9·57	7·66	33 85	27·71	7·32	4·15	41·17	31·86	2·36	0·15	43·53	32·01	0·52	...	44·05	32·01
	Nawada ...	17—18	1·93	1·13	9·40	3·99	31·82	25·14	6·97	4·40	38·81	29·54	2·67	0·54	41·48	30 08	0 42	...	41·90	30·08
	Aurangabad ...	17—18	1·54	1·62	9·04	7·32	33·66	32 68	7·21	6·40	40·87	39·08	2·76	...	47·62	...	0·60	...	44·22	39·1 8
	Jahanabad ...	15—16	1·61	1·48	8·41	9·02	32·88	29·05	5·66	5·72	38·54	34·77	3 55	...	42·09	...	0·44	...	42·53	34·77
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	18—19	1·72	2·93	9·47	8·61	31·43	34·92	6·87	5·52	38·30	40·44	3·28	0·75	41·58	41·19	0·36	0·28	41·94	41·47
	Sasaram ...	18—19	1 40	1·72	7·74	5·93	30 95	28·67	6·94	6·64	37·89	35·31	3·68	0·16	41·57	35·47	0·50	...	42·07	35·47
	Buxar ...	18—19	1·60	1·66	7·59	6·21	28·88	39·80	7·19	7·92	36·07	47·52	3·35	0·60	39·42	48·12	0·40	0·50	39·82	48·62
	Bhabhua ...	18—19	1·86	1·80	8·28	8·53	32·30	33·17	6·67	5·22	38·97	38·39	3·28	0·23	42·25	38·62	0·85	0·03	43·10	38·65
Saran ...	Chapra ...	18—19	1·66	0·97	9·10	7·76	31·31	28·19	6·90	7·68	38·21	35·87	3·60	0·40	41·81	36·27	0·47	0·39	42·28	36·66
	Siwan ...	18	1·74	2·05	10·39	10·58	32·90	40·73	8·52	7·69	41·42	48·42	4·42	...	45·44	...	0·26	...	45·70	48·42
	Gopalganj ...	10—12	1·71	1·10	10·78	15·28	33·47	42·05	6·94	9·41	40·41	51·46	5·01	0·70	45·42	52·16	0·30	0·08	45·72	52·24

Champaran ..	Motihari	...	14—16	2·15	3·04	12·54	15·11	34·52	52·20	9·16	12·12	43·68	64·32	3·49	0·23	47·17	64·56	0·20	0·37	47·37	64·92
	Bettiah	...	16—17	2 21	1·38	13·38	18·85	38·40	39·55	9·44	16·33	47·84	54·89	3·58	...	51 42	...	0·25	0 23	51·67	55·11
Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur	...	17—19	2·20	0·95	12·45	10·54	34·60	37·47	9·97	7·40	44·57	44·87	3·47	0·18	48·04	45·05	0·22	0·32	48·26	45·37
	Hajipur	...	17	1 68	1·22	10·36	8·29	32·36	31·50	7·23	6·97	39·59	38·47	3·98	1·90	43·57	40·37	0·26	...	43·83	40·37
	Sitamarhi	...	17—18	2·66	2·52	13·35	12·53	33·89	50·94	9·76	10·82	43·45	61·76	2·74	0·69	46·19	62·45	0·13	...	46·32	62 45
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga	...	17—18	1·94	1·68	12·44	5·43	35·72	30·57	9·58	7·98	45·30	38·55	2·99	0·30	48·29	38 85	0·23	...	48·52	38·85
	Madhubani	...	16—18	2·53	1·27	14·08	8·55	35·28	46·88	10·17	12·35	45·45	59 23	2·62	0·59	48·07	59·82	0·11	...	48·18	59·82
	Samastipur	...	17—18	1·61	1·00	11·54	7·47	34·08	26·22	8 01	4·51	42·09	30·73	3·16	0·75	45·25	31·48	0·17	...	45·42	31·48
Bhagalpur Division.																					
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	...	18—19	1·71	2·78	10·77	7 97	35·81	39·10	9·01	5·82	44 82	44·92	3·52	0·36	48·34	45·28	0·23	...	48·57	45·28
	Begusarai	...	18	1·59	2·62	10·22	8·50	31·27	30·76	7·27	5·33	38 54	36·09	3·17	0·24	41·71	36·33	0·38	...	42·09	36·33
	Jamui	...	18—19	2·17	1·21	10 85	7·47	35·01	27·02	7·45	5·78	42·46	32·80	2·61	0·51	45·07	33·31	0·18	...	45·25	33·31
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	...	18—19	2·06	3·26	12·36	8·21	33·67	36·31	7·60	5·56	41·27	41·87	3·20	0·34	44·47	42·21	0·37	...	44·84	42·21
	Supaul	...	16—17	2·14	0·39	15·36	5·17	38·63	35·33	9·77	9·68	48 40	44·91	2·88	0·18	51·28	45·09	0·16	0·09	51·44	45·18
	Madhipura	...	14—18	2 45	1·72	15·17	6 24	38·45	40·45	10·30	9·51	48·75	49·96	4·31	0·16	53·06	50·12	0·15	...	53·21	50·12
	Banka	...	18—19	1 97	2·39	12·43	12·17	34·17	29·60	8·23	4·37	42·40	34·06	3·48	0·23	45·88	34·29	0·27	...	46·15	34·29
Purnea ...	Purnea	...	16—18	2·82	0·95	18·79	10·22	47·12	39·39	14·02	5·48	61·14	44·87	3·97	0·14	65·11	45·00	0·24	0·28	65·35	45·28
	Kishanganj	...	16—17	3·60	1·40	25 25	11·46	57·95	61·26	14·08	9·24	72·03	70·50	3·36	0·52	75·39	71·02	0·20	0·07	75·59	71·09
	Araria	...	16—17	3·13	1·95	21·76	12·92	51·40	65·37	13·76	11·54	65·16	76·91	3·53	1·07	68·69	77·98	0·15	0·26	68·84	78·24
Malda ...	Malda	...	18—19	2·63	1·13	17·90	7·29	39·26	33·31	11·50	4·20	50·76	37·54	4·38	0·48	55·14	38·02	0·34	...	55·48	38·02
Santhal Parganas.	Dumka	...	16—17	2 99	1·64	16·38	10·90	42·12	31·32	10·63	9·43	52·75	40·75	4·08	2·14	56·83	42·89	0·40	0·03	57·23	42·92
	Deoghur	...	18—19	2·58	2·45	14·19	8·09	40·06	27·51	8·73	4 88	48·79	32·39	4·33	0·85	53·12	33·24	0·31	...	53·43	33·24
	Rajmahal	...	17—18	·82	1·79	17·33	8·54	40·14	25·62	12·24	2·57	52·38	28·19	3·31	0·52	55·69	28·71	0·19	...	55·88	28 71
	Godda	...	15—16	1·78	1·57	12·10	9·03	34·96	21·11	9·53	4 18	44·49	28·29	3·07	1·00	47·56	29·29	0·23	...	47·79	29·29
	Jamtara	...	12—15	2 09	2·59	14·14	16 07	40·40	45·30	7·36	3·99	47 76	49·29	3·22	2·78	50·98	52·07	0·44	1·38	51·42	53 37
	Pakaur	...	11—12	1·61	1·91	16·42	11·22	40·55	38·97	12·75	8·32	53 30	47·29	4·51	0·86	57·81	48·15	0·17	...	57·98	48·15
ORISSA.																					
Orissa Division.																					
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	...	18—19	3·70	1·80	19·42	26·96	43·86	56·11	10·07	8·20	53·93	64·31	5·63	3·20	59·66	67·51	1·49	1·35	61·05	68 86
	Jajpur	...	16—18	4·61	4 86	18·98	26·21	42·80	56·85	9 87	7·42	52 67	64·27	5·07	6·40	57·74	70·67	1·39	2·10	59·13	72·77
	Kendrapara	...	17—19	3·08	6·58	15·86	35·03	40·69	57·91	9·37	7 67	50·06	65·58	6·26	7·59	56·32	73·17	1·34	0·40	57·66	73·57
	Banki	...	7—8	2·51	1·63	14·91	23·82	37·41	43·32	8·84	8·71	46·25	52·03	4·41	5·20	50·66	57·23	2·76	0·65	53·42	57·88
Balasore ...	Balasore	...	18—19	5·72	7·51	19·40	29·77	45 75	51·67	11·91	9·92	57·66	61·59	6·41	2·13	61·07	63 72	1·28	0·30	65·35	64 02
	Bhadrak	...	17—18	4 94	5·62	19·01	24·76	41·70	48·68	10 65	4·65	52·35	53·21	4·61	6·28	56 96	59·49	1·36	0·65	58·32	60·14
Puri ...	Puri	...	18—19	2·18	0·76	12·74	23·72	32·37	50·17	10·02	12·90	42·39	63·07	8·81	10·96	51 20	74·03	2·98	0 07	54·18	74·10
	Khurda	...	17—18	*2·42*	*2·74*	*15·43*	*27·82*	*40·68*	*51·75*	*10·37*	*14·01*	*51·05*	*65·76*	6·89	3·91	57·94	69·67	2 17	...	60 11	69·67
CHOTA NAGPUR.																					
Chota Nagpur Division.																					
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	...	17—19	2·39	3·22	11·85	14·42	38·25	35·01	9·58	8·85	46·83	43·86	3·26	4·50	50·09	48·36	0·57	...	50 66	48·36
	Pachamba (Giridih)	...	16—18	2·34	2·55	12·83	14·99	37·72	31·53	8 82	6·10	46·54	37 63	3·16	2 26	49·70	39 89	0 40	...	50·10	39·89
Lohardaga ...	Ranchi	...	18—19	3·47	3·42	15·29	13 65	43 92	41·12	9·17	5·74	52·49	46·86	2·98	2·58	55·47	49 44	0 69	...	56·16	49·44
Palamau ...	Daltonganj	...	17—18	2·20	1·55	9·65	8·16	33·77	25 56	7·82	3·49	41·59	29·05	2·81	0·88	44·40	29·93	0·75	...	45·15	29·93
Manbhum ...	Purulia	...	17—19	3 33	6·22	15·58	18·27	41·71	36·87	8·13	5·68	49·84	42·55	3·09	4·12	52·93	46·67	0·45	...	53·38	46·67
	Govindpur	...	12—18	2·62	2·64	11·96	11·22	36·38	32·61	7·25	6·47	43·63	39·08	3·58	2·80	47·21	41 88	0 34	0·28	47·55	42·16
Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa	...	17—19	3·45	5·30	15·93	17·23	44 02	40·29	8·32	4·34	52·34	44·63	2·95	3·23	55·29	47 86	0·01	...	55·90	47·86

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *aman*. The fall in September matures the *aman*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *aman* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Analysis of districts.

ANALYTICAL reports which were prepared some years back exist for the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Lohardaga, and Cuttack. At the suggestion of the Agricultural Conference, held in Calcutta during the last cold weather, the Lieutenant-Governor desired the Director to cause analyses of one or two additional districts to be prepared by the agency at his disposal as opportunity offered. The Board suggest that Puri and Balasore might be taken in hand, but it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor desirable not to take up districts under survey and settlement until those operations are completed and the settlement statistics are fully available.

Emigration to Burma.

During the year under report, 136 persons emigrated from Bihar to Burma, against 304 in 1894-95. No reasons have been assigned for this large decrease, and the Lieutenant-Governor has desired that the Director will endeavour to ascertain the cause. The arrangements made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of State emigrants from Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, continued in force during the year. The object with which this scheme was started was to induce Bihar zamindars to take up land in Burma and settle on it Bihar cultivators in the hope that a stream of emigration to that Province might be opened out in time. It is important that the working of the scheme should be closely watched, and the causes that impede its operation be ascertained.

Silk experiments.

In October 1895 Sir Charles Elliott decided that Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukharji's services were no longer required for the sericultural experiments on which he had been employed for many years; but it was conceded that the experiments might be continued under a travelling Overseer and three Assistant Overseers, tentatively, up to 31st March 1896. These men appear to have carried on with some success the work of instructing cocoon-rearing cultivators, and the experiments have therefore been still further prolonged.

At 11 stations 6,574 kahans (a kahan = 1,280 cocoons) of seed-cocoons were raised during the year, while the quantity sold to cultivators amounted to 1,351 kahans, or 4,500 ounces, as against 1,035, 1,900, 2,134, and 2,388 ounces sold in the four previous years. Three nurseries were established under Mr. Mukharji's supervision near Berhampur, near Rampur Boalia, and at Garhbeta, respectively, all of which are recognized centres to which cocoon-rearers go in quest of seed. At these nurseries seed is microscopically selected and is sold to the cultivators, and rational methods of feeding and cleaning are followed. The nurseries have achieved considerable success. The total expenditure incurred on silk experiments during the year was Rs. 7,563, against Rs. 8,259 expended in the preceding year.

Fungoid diseases of betel-nut palms and *pán* vines.

During the year information was received of the existence of a widespread plague among betel-nut trees in the districts of Noakhali and Backergunge. Enquiries into the origin and cause of the plague were made by Dr. G. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and also by Dr. G. King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and Mr. N. G. Mukharji, and the subject is still under consideration. Mr. Mukharji also reported upon a fungoid epidemic which has broken out in *pán* gardens, and has seriously affected the price of *pán*.

Manure and crop experiments.

Agricultural experiments were carried on in the farms belonging to the Burdwan and Dumraon estates, and in the Government Farm at Sibpur; also in Government, wards' and private estates. At Burdwan and Dumraon much attention was bestowed on the conservation of cow-dung for manure. Samples taken from both places were analyzed, and it was found that the sample from Burdwan was by far the richer of the two in nitrogen. At Sibpur Dr. Prain made a botanical study of several species of indigenous wheat plants, and obtained information of some value, which is to be published by the Department in a separate report. At Burdwan 96 cultivators undertook the cultivation of special crops, with selected seed, under the supervision of Mr. N. N. Banerji and the Farm Overseer. The cultivation of Naini Tâl potatoes appears to have been specially successful and popular there, as well as in the Dumraon estate. At both places the planting of sugarcane in trenches was tried with results which show, as in previous years, the advantage of this method over the ordinary one of planting in shallow furrows. In two series of plots, the trenching system gave increased profits of Rs. 32 and Rs. 58 per acre, respectively. Crop-cutting experiments were made in the Jail gardens by the District Officers and the Settlement Officers of Orissa. Among improved agricultural implements, the Sibpur and Baldeo ploughs were tried with but indifferent success. A cream-separator, which was sent up to the Government Cinchona Plantation, seems to have found favour in the Darjeeling district; the raiyats who used it are reported to have found a good market for their butter.

Miscellaneous.

The Agricultural Department prepared and published during the year general forecasts of *rabi, bhadoi,* winter rice, wheat, jute and oilseed crops; also reports on the early and late cotton crops, statistics of the production and value of mineral gems, a list of agricultural implements and machines tested or in use, and Tables of Agricultural Statistics for 1894-95. Agricultural Exhibitions were held during the year at Sonepur, Cossipore, Hat Chapra in Nadia, Berhampur in Shahabad, Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur, Kalimpong, Alipur and Falakata in Jalpaiguri, Tintanga in Bhagalpur, and Jajpur in Orissa. The Exhibitions held at the eight first-named places were assisted by Government with grants of money, which were spent chiefly in prizes.

The total expenditure of the Department on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of superior establishment and the expenditure on silk experiments, and the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department) was Rs. 9,287, against Rs. 9,128 in the preceding year.

The time of the Director has in recent years been mainly devoted to the supervision of surveys and settlements. The work of agricultural research and agricultural improvement has on this account not received as much attention as its importance deserves. Now, however, that Settlement Officers have acquired experience, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Director will be able to give more attention to agricultural research and the introduction of agricultural improvements in wards' and Government estates.

Bengal Veterinary Institution and the working of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal.

In November 1891, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla (now Rai Sheo Bux Bogla Bahadur) made the generous gift of Rs. 3,000 towards the establishment of a veterinary school and hospital for cattle in the vicinity of Calcutta. He subsequently presented Government with a site and house at Belgachia near Dum-Dum. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of Bombay, also made a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000 towards the scheme. On the eve of his departure from India, Dr. Kenneth McLeod, whose labours in the cause of veterinary improvement are well known, endowed a scholarship to be held at the new school. A Committee was appointed to superintend the Institution, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Executive Engineer; Dr. Koilash Chandra Bose was subsequently added to their number. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Charles Elliott on 20th April 1892. Shortly after this, the orders of the Government of India were received, conveying the Secretary of State's sanction to the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department, and appointing Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn to be the first Superintendent of the

Department in these provinces. He joined his appointment on 31st May 1892, and in conjunction with Mr. W. B. Gwyther set himself to work out the design of the buildings required for the Veterinary Institution. They were completed by the end of the year 1893, Government contributing to their cost the sum of Rs. 27,800, which was found necessary in addition to the donations already mentioned. Government also bears the cost of establishment and maintenance. The Institution consists of a Veterinary School and a Veterinary Hospital. The former is named the "Kenneth McLeod Veterinary School" at the request of the donor, Babu Sheo Bux Bogla, and the latter the "Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Veterinary Hospital." This building includes four wards for horses and four for cattle, a *post-mortem* room, a forge, and stables for isolation.

Conditions of admission and course of training.

The establishment of the Institution was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 3rd January 1894, and the conditions for the admission of students to the school and of sick animals to the hospital were published at the same time. The school was opened in the following month. Candidates for admission must be not less than 16 years of age and must either have passed the Entrance or the Middle English Scholarship Examination or have been promoted to the first class of a high school. Government offered in each year 15 stipends of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two years, in addition to the Sheo Bux Bogla scholarship of Rs. 10, which is tenable for three years. The course of studies lasts for two years, each year comprising nine months of teaching, as at the Calcutta Medical College. The curriculum for the first year consists of elementary anatomy, animal physiology, materia medica, botany (so far as it relates to medical plants); that for the second year, of advanced anatomy, equine and bovine medicine and surgery, veterinary, hygiene, obstetrics and breeding, and horse-shoeing. The teaching staff consists of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and two lecturers; and the teaching is in English. Throughout the course practical instruction is given at the hospital and forge, the students attending at all operations and performing the duties of dressers. An examination is held at the end of each year of study.

Progress of students.

The first course of two years has now been completed, and the first final examination was held in March last; 19 students attended the course throughout, and 12 passed the examination and obtained certificates. Twenty-three students joined in 1895, and 22 in the present year; there are now 48 students at the Institution. Besides the holders of the 30 Government stipends and Sheo Bux Bogla scholarship, 7 students have been enabled to attend the school by the liberality of the Burdwan Raj and Darjeeling Municipality, each of which has given two stipends, and of the Chittagong, Patna and Balasore District Boards, which gave one stipend each. Of the 12 students who have completed their course and qualified, one has been appointed an overseer at the Institution, the services of two have been retained by the Calcutta and Howrah Municipalities respectively, one has been engaged by a local Veterinary Committee at Sitamarhi, four more have been selected for appointments at Patna, Dacca, Port Blair and Nagpur, and two have commenced private practice in Calcutta.

Improvements in scheme.

It has been found that the remote situation of the school is a source of inconvenience to the students, most of whom reside at a distance from Belgachia, and are thus hindered from attending to the practical part of their training. This disadvantage to a certain extent keeps back young men from joining the school and, by way of remedy, it has been decided to attach to the Institution a hostel capable of accommodating 35 students. This house is now in course of construction, at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,000, which sum has been provided by Government. The Committee have recently proposed that the Institution should be raised to the status of a College, and the course of studies extended from two years to three; they consider that a three years' course is required to familiarize students with the handling of animals and to enable them to acquire a sufficient knowledge of pathology—a remark which applies more particularly to students of the literary and commercial classes, by whom the Bengal Veterinary Institution is now mainly attended. The extension of the course would, it is urged, enable all the students to qualify for appointment as Senior Veterinary Assistants; this matter will be referred to at greater length below. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Management.

The hospital attached to the Institution provides accommodation for 60 head of cattle and for 40 horses; and a daily charge is made, which covers the cost of feeding, nursing, operations and general treatment, and is graduated according to the circumstances of the owner. The Superintendent has power to admit free of charge cattle belonging to persons who are in his opinion unable to pay. The following statements show the number of sick animals treated and the number of operations performed since the opening of the Institution:—

I.

Year.	Horses and ponies—				Cattle—				Dogs—				Sheep, deer and goats—			
	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Admitted or brought for treatment.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1893-94	50	27	Nil	23	53	43	5	0	3	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1894-95	285	269	7	10	313	267	30	13	52	46	4	2	12	11	Nil	1
1895-96	432	398	18	10	284	219	15	Nil	62	46	11	5	45	43	2	1
Total since the opening.	767	694	25	48	650	528	50	21	117	94	15	8	57	53	2	2

II.

Year.	Operations of all kinds performed on—					
	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Cattle.	Dogs.	Sheep, goats and deer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-94	21	20	4	...	...	45
1894-95	120	...	42	6	1	169
1895-96	125	...	39	10	7	181
Total since the opening ...	266	20	85	16	8	395

The Municipal Act has now been amended so as to enable municipalities to contribute towards the training of Veterinary Assistants, to provide employment for the trained men, and to establish dispensaries for the treatment of cattle and other animals. At Darjeeling an Assistant who qualified at the Lahore College is already employed, mainly on itinerary duties. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that municipalities will take advantage of these additional powers, and that these and other local bodies and public-spirited landowners will co-operate with Government by founding scholarships and employing the passed Veterinary Assistants in dispensaries (or as itinerants) according to the plan which commends itself to His Honour and has been sketched out in the preceding paragraph.

Cattle shows.

The usefulness and popularity of horse or cattle shows were evidenced during the year under report by the large increase in the entries for prizes at Berhampore *mêla* and by the success of the competitions which were held for the first time in connection

with the very important cattle fairs at Sonepore and Sitamarhi. District Boards might with great advantage use the opportunity offered by other large fairs in their own districts to establish competitions of this kind, which are most useful in stimulating attention to questions of breeding as well as in encouraging the kinder treatment of cattle.

Cattle improvement.

One of the most important matters connected with the breeds of cattle is the question whether it is possible to improve inferior breeds by mating the cows with bulls of other stocks. Numerous experiments have been made in this direction both by importing sires from Europe and Australia and by putting bulls of up-country breeds (such as the Hissar) to down-country cows. Between 1857 and 1860 Mr. Tayler, then Commissioner of Patna, imported some English bulls, and was able to produce a number of large-framed cross-breeds. The influence of the foreign stock is still felt, even now in the fifth or sixth generation; and many of the cross-breeds are excellent milkers. But this is almost the only experiment of its kind that has proved successful; and the larger number have been failures for various reasons, the chief one being the peculiar liability to disease of the imported bulls. Again, most of these attempts have aimed at increasing the yield of milk rather than at increasing draught power. It is for purposes of draught that Government is chiefly concerned in improving the breeds of village cattle, and the fact has often been overlooked that the best breeds for milk and draught purposes are not the same. There can be no doubt that improvement in draught cattle must be attained by the mixture of indigenous strains. It has been found that the bulls of Northern India, from Hissar or Hansi, are unfitted by their size to serve the very small cows of Lower Bengal, but possibly some improvement might be secured here by the introduction of the bulls of Bihar, which are only slightly larger than these cows. By way of experiment a number of Brahmini bulls have been brought down from Bihar and distributed in Lower Bengal; the results will be carefully watched.

Botanical Gardens.

The season from October to March was abnormally dry, and many plants and trees perished or were damaged by the drought. Steady progress has, however, been made in improving the Botanic Garden, not only as a scientific centre for botanical students, but also as a pleasure resort for the public. Several garden roads were repaired, and the new road running from the Shalimar Point to the Garden was opened for traffic by the Public Works Department. The steps leading to Colonel Kyd's monument were renovated and paved with marble; and a cutting from the sacred *Bo* tree at Budh Gaya was presented by Mr. Grierson, late Magistrate of Howrah, and planted in the Garden.

Attention was as usual given to the cultivation and distribution of plants of economic value. Among these the *Sida*, a fibre-producing plant, and the *Adhatoda Vasica*, a decoction of which is popularly believed to be a powerful insecticide in tea plantations, were cultivated at the instance of the Reporter on Economic Products. The decoction of *Adhatoda Vasica* was submitted to a test, but the results are reported to have been of a somewhat doubtful nature. A portion of the Sibpur Experimental Farm was devoted to raising wheat from samples of seed supplied from the various wheat-growing districts in Bengal, and Dr. Prain, the Curator of the Herbarium, is now preparing a report on the races grown and on their relation to the names they bear in different districts.

The collection in the Herbarium was increased by more than 17,000 specimens, the chief contributors being the Director of the Royal Garden, Kew, and the Keeper of the Botanical Department of the National History Museum, London. Valuable sets of plants were also received from Berlin, Vienna, Zürich, Melbourne, Washington, New York, Andaman Islands, the Straits Settlements, Dehra Dun, Canara, North-West Himalaya, Northern India, Madras and Bombay. A large number of specimens were sent out from the Garden to various Botanical institutions in Europe, Australia, America and India.

During a portion of the year Dr. Prain was deputed to the wheat-growing districts of Upper India with the object of enquiring into the "host" or vehicle by which the blight affecting wheat and barley, commonly known as "rust," is propagated from year to year. The matter is one of the utmost importance, and it is hoped that Dr. Prain's investigations may render it possible to take effective measures for the prevention of these destructive

blights. Two volumes were added to the interesting series of Garden Annals, containing monographs by Sir Joseph D. Hooker on Indian Orchids and by Dr. D. D. Cunningham on the obscure phenomena known as sleep and sensitivity in plants, most of which he traces to purely physical processes. Both Dr. King and Dr. Prain also contributed valuable papers on botanical subjects to various scientific journals.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden at Darjeeling was in charge of Mr. Kennedy, who carried out various improvements in the roads and conservatories of the Garden. A gigantic specimen of the beautiful Australian fern *Todea Barbara*, weighing upwards of half a ton, was presented to the Garden by the distinguished botanist Baron Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

Forests.

THE following statement shows the area of each class of State forest:—

FOREST.	At commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	PERCENTAGE	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq miles	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,339	43	5	5,377	44	3·7
Protected	3,091	435	89	3,437	26	2·2
Unclassed	4,035	... ..	.....	4,034	30	2·0
Total ...	12,964	478	94	13,348	100	8·5

The area of Protected Forests in the new Santhal Parganas division has now been estimated at 435 square miles, and this accounts for the whole of the increase in the figures shown in the above table: no new areas have actually been added to Protected Forests. Sixty-nine square miles in the Sundarbans have been made over to the Revenue Department to be leased out and reclaimed. The Island of Tumchar off the coast of Noakhali has been gazetted as a proposed reserved forest, and is now under settlement. The areas of forests in Palamau, Lohardaga, and Manbhum have not yet been calculated, as the forest settlements in those districts are still pending.

Settlements.

The settlement of 191 square miles in the Darjeeling district has been finally sanctioned since the close of the year. The settlement of three detached plots of 370 acres in all was also completed during the year—two in the Darjeeling and one in the Angul district. Progress has been made in the settlements of forests in Chittagong, Manbhum, and Palamau, which are proceeding concurrently with revenue settlements. Similar operations are being conducted in the Kolhan tract of Singhbhum. The forest area in the last two districts cannot be calculated until the settlement of revenue is completed; the area under settlement in Chittagong is 842 square miles.

Working plans.

Plans for 225 square miles in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions have been completed, though they have not yet been submitted to Government for sanction. Working plans are still required for 3,339 square miles of reserved forest.

Buildings and communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads, bridges, and buildings in the last two years and the budget allotment for 1895-96:—

	Buildings.			Roads and Bridges.			Total.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Budget allotment for 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	6,623	18,507		10,227	14,193		16,850	32,640	
Repairs	9,410	8,020		7,046	9,317		16,456	18,246	
Unapportioned ...	314	571		93	1,011		407	1,582	
Total ...	16,347	28,007	28,450	17,366	24,521	24,000	33,713	52,468	53,350

There was a large increase of Rs. 11,660 in expenditure on buildings. Two inspection bungalows, whose construction had been previously commenced, were completed during the year, and the construction of three others was taken in hand: two of them were finished. An office bungalow at Khurda and a new revenue station in the Sundarbans were constructed, besides smaller buildings of various descriptions.

The expenditure on roads increased by Rs. 7,095; and 97 miles of new road were made and 678 miles of old road kept in repair, against 73 miles made and 622 miles repaired in 1894-95. The expenditure on repairs per mile was Rs. 13-11-10, against Rs. 11-5-3 in the previous year. No reason is assigned for the increase in the rate.

Breaches of Forest Law.

Two hundred and sixty-three cases were prosecuted in the courts, compared with 135 in 1894-95; 89·8 per cent. of the cases disposed of ended in conviction. Almost the whole increase in prosecutions is contributed by two divisions—the new division of the Sonthal Parganas, in which 83 cases were instituted, and the Singhbhum Division, where the number rose from 21 to 59. There was also, as last year, an increase in Chittagong. The number of prosecutions for injury to forests by fire rose from 18 to 55; 34 of these cases were in Singhbhum.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers under section 67 of the Act was 1,163, involving 1,761 persons, against 958 cases and 1,562 persons in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 6,241, or Rs. 5-5-10 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. The number of offences of all kinds was greatest in the two Divisions (Darjeeling and Tista) which headed the list in the two previous years. The numbers were in the Darjeeling Division 482 cases and in the Tista 259, against 421 and 281 cases respectively in the previous year.

Grazing.

The whole area of protected and unclassed forests is open to grazing, except the forests in the Sundarbans and 12 square miles elsewhere. In the reserved forests 300 square miles (177 square miles out of 188 in Palamau, and the whole of the Angul Reserved Forests) have been thrown open to pasture by all animals for the whole or part of the year; the whole area so open is now 816 square miles, besides 20 square miles in Darjeeling open the whole year to all animals, except camels, sheep and goats. The total area in which there is pasture (the Sundarbans not containing any) is 3,785 square miles. The actual fees received for grazing in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 11,943, against Rs. 10,022 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalpaiguri Division. Similar fees in protected forests yielded Rs. 5,175. The total number of cattle impounded was 1,697, against 1,432 in 1894-95.

Forest fires.

Forest fires were more frequent than in the previous year, but not so much damage was done as in the year 1893-94. In the year under report special protective measures against fire were taken in an area of 1,957 square miles of reserved forests, as compared with 1,874 square miles in the previous year. The apparent increase is mainly due to the recalculation of areas, the real increase being only 35 square miles. 584 square miles, or 29·84 per cent., of the area specially protected were burnt

down; the percentage in the previous year was exceptionally low, being only 0·49. In 1893-94 the area burnt was 689 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the specially-protected area. In the whole forest area (excluding unclassed forests), so far as information is available, 667·08 square miles were burnt down, or 7·16 per cent. Much the greater part of the area in which special measures were taken, and also of the area burnt, was in the Singhbhum Division. Here, in spite of attempts being made to protect an area of 732·5 square miles, 471·1 square miles, or 64·34 of this area, was burnt down. The unprotected area also suffered very heavily in Singhbhum. The increase in the number of fires is attributed to the dryness of the year.

Yield and outturn of Forest Produce.

The following statement gives details of the forest outturn during the year, including removals by privileged villagers:—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Reserved.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Rs.
Government	194,585	95,606	290,191	14,757	242
Purchasers	4,451,933	12,266,470	16,718,403	7,142,692	1,01,843
Free grants	3,001	21,624	24,625	.....	55
Right-holders	.....	1,389,185	1,389,185	683,200	8,211
Total ...	4,649,519	13,772,885	18,422,404	7,840,649	1,10,855
Protected.					
Government	10,757	6,436	17,193	89,555	4
Purchasers	398,738	4,267,219	4,665,957	359,926	28,036
Free grants	5,083	.....	5,083	900	19,301
Right-holders	181,030	14,463,312	14,647,342	4,000,000	1,67,259
Total ...	593,608	18,736,967	19,275,575	4,444,981	2,09,600
Unclassed.					
Government	9,483	2,837	12,320	6,725	.....
Purchasers	359,870	172,270	532,140	8,408,808	8,340
Free grants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Right-holders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	369,353	175,107	544,460	8,415,533	8,340
Grand total in 1895-96 ...	5,557,480	32,684,959	38,242,439	20,700,663	3,28,864
Grand total in 1894-95 ...	4,493,294	30,195,022	34,688,856	22,049,274	2,72,942
Difference in 1895-96 ...	+1,064,240	+2,489,337	+3,553,583	−1,348,711	+55,922

There was an increase in the outturn of every kind of produce except bamboos, which showed a falling off. The total yield of timber and fuel was 38,242,439 cubic feet, or 3,553,583 cubic feet more than the previous year's yield, being an average of 2,865·03 cubic feet per square mile.

The amount of timber removed from Reserved Forests by Government and by purchasers shows an increase of 1,106,359 cubic feet over the previous year. In the Singhbhum Division departmental operations were undertaken on a large scale, a contract having been entered into to supply the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway with two lakhs of sleepers; 174,758 cubic feet of timber were cut for this purpose during the year, and furnished 47,232 broad-gauge sleepers. In the Kurseong and Angul Divisions, small quantities of sleepers were supplied to the Darjeeling-Himalayan and East Coast Railways, respectively. The Department continued to supply the Jelapahar and Lebong cantonments with fuel.

Financial results.

The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 9,35,680, and the charges to Rs. 4,75,601; so that the net revenue was Rs. 4,60,079, or Rs. 43,962 more than in 1894-95,

when the net revenue was the highest recorded. The following table shows the results in each Division for the last two financial years:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	73,187	79,259	57,508	72,717	15,679	6,522	...	...
Tista	22,734	24,702	23,848	21,148	...	3,554	114	...
Kurseong	27,021	40,314	20,872	28,775	1,049	11,539	...	...
Jalpaiguri	38,498	44,242	23,141	23,087	15,357	15,205	...	...
Buxa	2,562	14,537	25,010	10,978	...	...	16,348	5,436
Sonthal Parganas	...	11,726	...	12,386	...	...	...	661
Dhcotion	14,412	18,782	45,204	45,002	...	...	30,852	33,170
Palamau	2,700	1,603	9,225	15,014	...	...	6,519	13,351
Singhbhum	42,364	31,618	38,015	64,551	4,349	...	...	32,933
Angul	2,436	3,716	12,860	15,259	...	...	10,424	11,543
Puri	10,602	10,142	14,173	21,114	5,519	...	...	4,972
Sundarbans	4,16,801	5,60,034	91,051	89,445	3,25,750	4,70,589	...	...
Chittagong	93,000	86,508	30,084	30,727	62,926	55,781	...	...
Total ..	7,93,678	9,18,700	3,98,091	4,90,908	4,01,329	5,63,710	64,257	1,01,069
Net surplus ...	...	...	...	...	3,97,072	4,62,041	...	...

Miscellaneous.

Three cases of defalcation by Divisional Head-clerks, which have recently come to light at Angul, Puri, and Chittagong respectively, suggest that those officers are exposed to too great temptations, and that there is room for considerable improvement in the control of their transactions.

Factories.

Number of factories and system of work.

THERE were 162 factories under the operation of the Act in Bengal at the commencement of the year. Nine were brought under the Act during the year, and five factories were closed. The abundance of cheap jute enabled all jute mills to work full time throughout the year, although a few were closed for short periods owing to strikes. The other factories in the province also had sufficient work to keep their workmen fully employed. In 71 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets, and in 81 by midday stoppages, while the remainder worked otherwise. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 46 against 61 in the previous year.

Eight of the principal jute mills were fitted with electric light. The introduction of the light in the factories was thoroughly discussed during the early part of the year, and the majority of the members of the jute Association were of opinion that it afforded great advantages over the system of working from daybreak to sunset, notably the advantages of less waste, better work and a longer working day, and the possibility of introducing a system of night shifts, such as has been in force in the Hastings Mill since 1894. Sir John Leng, M.P., in 1894 put a question in the House of Commons on this system, with special reference to the Hastings Mill. As mentioned in the report of 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor on that occasion reported to the Government of India that the law had not been infringed in any respect. Sir John Leng himself visited India in the cold weather of 1895-96, and it is satisfactory to learn from his interesting articles on "Calcutta Jute Mills" which have recently appeared in the *Dundee Advertizer*, that he now entirely approves of the system adopted by Jute Mills in Bengal as regards not only shifts, but also the condition of women and children, the hours of work, and the sanitary conditions of the Mills.

The Imperial Jute Mill, which was mentioned in last year's report as having been opened at Gondalpara, in the French territory of Chandarnagore, was, with the permission of the Manager of the Mill, inspected by the Special Inspector of Factories, who has recorded the following observations in regard to it:—

"The Mill is worked almost on the same lines as those in British territory. The Agents of the Mill, Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., gave me permission to inspect the Mill, and I observed that the age of the children from appearance was not below the standard met with in other mills, and they work on a shift system, which would not exceed 7 or 8 hours' work daily. There is no electric light in the Mill, so the day would average 14 hours during the longest days, and 11 or 12 hours during the cold weather, all hands having at least 3 hours off during the day. The only advantage that the Mill has over others which come under the Factory Act, is the opportunity of being able to employ children somewhat under 9 years of age, when pressed for shifters; but as the Mill is situated within a short distance (from 1 to 2 miles) of six large mills, it would be impossible to extend the working hours without increasing the scale of wages, and it is doubtful if any advantage would be achieved by so doing."

On an average each factory was inspected a little over six times.

Sanitary conditions and sanitary arrangements in factories.

As in the previous year, the sanitary condition of the factories and the arrangements for sanitation in them were found to be generally satisfactory. The buildings occupied by the factories were kept clean and well ventilated; and there was sufficient accommodation in them. During the year under review four of the large Mills, the Army Clothing Factory, and the India General Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard entirely recast their latrine

arrangements. The question of providing quarters for operatives still engages attention. Much has been done, but much still remains. Several of the more important factories are willing to spend money on the acquisition of the bastis in which their operatives live, with a view to improving their sanitation, but the difficulties in the way are numerous.

Vaccination of operatives.

The necessity of protecting factory hands against small-pox was attended to by all the Medical Inspectors at the time of certifying children. It may be observed that during the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta and in the suburbs in the early part of 1895, the mills were specially free from that disease. It is calculated that 15 per cent. of the boys employed in factories in Calcutta are unprotected by vaccination.

Water-supply.

As reported last year, the arrangements for the supply of drinking-water are of a varying character. In Burdwan two of the factories draw their supplies from the river, and one factory takes its supply from a tank. In the Silk Factory at Midnapore the water is obtained from a tank close by. Good drinking-water is supplied to the operatives in Hooghly. The factories at Howrah obtained, until lately, their supplies of water from the river Hooghly, or from tanks reserved for the purpose. The opening of the Howrah Water-works has now removed all inconvenience. During the year filtered water was introduced into five factories in the district of the 24-Parganas. Of the 55 factories in this district, only 6 now use unfiltered water. The reports received from other districts show that good drinking water was generally supplied either from tanks or wells. In Dacca drinking-water was supplied to a factory from the municipal hydrants.

Number of operatives.

The total number of operatives employed in the various factories was 135,829 against 129,729 reported in the previous year. The number of male adults was 106,093 against 101,631; female adults 18,425 against 18,206; boys 10,303 against 9,053; and girls 1,008 against 839 in the previous year.

Wages and general condition of the operatives.

There was no material change in the rates of wages paid to the different classes of operatives in the year under report as compared with the previous year. The average monthly wages in the 24-Parganas were as follows:—

		Rs.	A.		Rs.
Men	from	8	0	to	10
Women	„	4	8	to	6
Children	„	4	0	to	5

In Jessore the rate of pay of the operatives employed in the factory varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per mensem, and that of the skilled men from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem. As many members of one family are commonly employed in one mill, the amount earned by the family is much more than they could earn in any other work. Mill work is reported to be popular and eagerly sought for by the agricultural and fishermen classes, not only in the neighbourhood, but from a distance.

There were some disturbances in connection with the wages of the operatives in the district of the 24-Parganas. The first disturbance was in the beginning of April at the Titaghar Jute Mills, where trouble arose in consequence of the stoppage of pay of some Muhammadans who absented themselves from work on the *Bakrid* festival. The operatives made a threatening demonstration against the Manager, and when the police came to arrest the ringleaders, there was a riot, and the police were roughly handled. Three men were arrested and punished. A similar difficulty arose in the case of the Kamarhati Mills at the *Muharram* time, but was met by the concession of holidays. The unfavourable feature of these disturbances is that the European employés were led to use firearms to defend themselves. Shots were fired in the Titaghar case, but fortunately with no serious results, and, in the case of the Kamarhati Mills, the employés armed themselves with their volunteer equipment to resist a possible outbreak. Another case arose in the Kankinara Mills, where the Manager had reduced the pay of the spinners from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-4. The establishment of new mills across the river and at Shamnagar led the spinners to demand increased wages. The

Manager tried to lock out the ringleaders, but this caused some excitement; however, no violence was committed, and the police arrested the ringleaders, who were bound down to keep the peace. It appeared that the custom of keeping a week's pay always in hand was one cause of the disturbance. There is no doubt that this is felt as a grievance by the employés, as it prevents their leaving a mill to better themselves except at the sacrifice of a week's wages. This has been pointed out by the Commissioner to the Managers concerned, but the grievance has not been removed. During July there was a demand for higher wages among the spinners of a jute factory in Gardon Reach, but a strike was prevented by concessions. In August there was a serious disturbance at the Budge-Budge Jute Mills. It appeared that the Managers had reinstated an unpopular overseer, and this led the spinners to strike. The whole work of the mill was stopped, and the manager ordered a lock-out of all the operatives, keeping at the same time the usual week's pay in hand. This led to a demonstration by a large number of men against the European quarters in the factory, but fortunately the police appeared in time to prevent any violence. Eleven men were arrested and convicted. In this case the European employés had recourse to firearms, but with no serious results. The Managing Agents were on enquiry blamed for locking out their employés without paying them up in full, and also for the omission to keep a Manager on the premises, the factory being managed by telephone from Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor strongly deprecates the practice of employing firearms to put down demonstrations on the part of the employés of the Mills. He believes that the occasions on which recourse to such weapons is really necessary are of the rarest possible occurrence, and that there are few crowds of native workmen who would not yield to firm and reasonably conciliatory action on the part of the European Managers and assistants.

Fencing of machinery.

The machinery in the factories is reported to have been well fenced. In the few cases in which protective works and other alterations were suggested by the inspecting officers, their suggestions were readily carried out. None of the accidents reported were due to the inadequacy of the protective works.

Accidents.

The number of accidents which occurred during the year was 526, against 417 and 431 during the two preceding years. Of these, 17 were fatal, against 19 in the previous year, 234 were of a serious nature, and 275 were slight. Accidents were found generally, as in previous years, to be due to the employés' carelessness and disobedience of orders.

Prosecutions.

There were no prosecutions in any of the districts in Bengal, except Howrah, where a Manager was prosecuted under section 15 of the Act, and was convicted.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

The following table prepared from the reports furnished by Messrs. Moran and Company shows the actual yield of indigo during the year 1894-95 and the probable outturn for 1895-96:—

	Actual yield for 1894-95.		Estimated yield for 1895-96.	
Lower Bengal—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jessore	2,080		1,700	
Krishnagar	3,367		2,120	
Midnapore	1,185		930	
Burdwan	268		150	
Malda	1,657		760	
Murshidabad	5,522		2,560	
Rajshahi and Padma ...	835		720	
Bhagalpur	1,822		2,610	
Purnea	8,176		4,850	
Native, &c.	860		600	
		25,772		17,000
Bihar—				
Monghyr	3,502		2,000	
Tirhut	37,455		26,000	
Champaran	17,598		21,000	
Chapra	14,846		11,000	
		73,401		60,000
Benares—				
European	6,149		...	
Native	13,422		...	
		19,571		15,000
Doab—				
European	3,852		...	...
Native	39,102		...	...
		42,954		50,000
Total ...		1,61,698		1,42,000

The actual yield for 1894-95 showed an improvement over the estimate for that year by 9,698 maunds. It also exceeded the actual yield for 1893-94 by 1,164 maunds.

The average price of indigo was Rs. 245 per maund, against Rs. 239 in 1894-95, and the quantity exported rose 4·5 per cent., viz., from 145,407 cwts. to 152,055 cwts. in 1895-96, which is the highest figure for many years.

Shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia show substantial increases, whilst there was a rather heavy decline to the United States. The past year was indeed a good one for indigo-planters, even better than 1894-95, for there was a larger crop, and prices were generally higher.

Tea.

The total number of gardens in the Province in which tea was grown during the year under report was 452, against 422 in the previous year. The total area under tea during the year was 104,197 acres, as against 98,345* acres in 1894. Of the total area under tea, the plants had matured in 90,843 acres and in 13,353 acres were immature. The total number of persons employed during the year under

*The area under tea in Darjeeling during 1894 was 47,262 acres, and not 70,038 acres, as shown in the return for that year. The total area under tea in 1894 was therefore 98,345 acres, and not 121,121½ acres.

report was 37,755 permanently and 52,083 temporarily, as against 34,288 and 47,679, respectively, of the previous year.

The following statement is illustrative of the state of tea cultivation during the calendar year 1895:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Districts.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.	Total number of persons employed during the year.		Area in acres.				Quantity in pounds of unmanufactured leaf grown in each garden.	Quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in each garden, whether grown in the garden or not.
		Actual number permanently employed throughout the year.	Average daily number temporarily employed during the year.	mature Under plants.	immature Under plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.		
Darjeeling	186	33,457	8,539	44,551½	4,138	48,692	16,259	31,366,634	20,729,743
Jalpaiguri	212	No permanent coolies in this district.	39,145	39,095	3,072	47,007	68,388	70,720,130	20,442,140
Chittagong	24	3,258	2,694	3,093½	525½	4,510½	1,361	3,436,280	1,411,560
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	124	93	100	...	100	...	107,502	26,004
Hazaribagh	6	203	328	775	5	780	...	375,128	126,140
Lohardaga	23	624	1,805	2,426	12½	2,438½	825½	1,374,187½	1,110,312½
Total ...	452	37,755	52,083	90,843½	13,353½	104,127	86,703½	116,381,837½	40,846,807½

A summary of the reports received from the several districts in which tea was grown is given below.

Rajshahi Division.

The number of tea-gardens in the Darjeeling district during the year increased from 177 to 186; the increase is said to be due to the fact that some estates have been subdivided. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 26,729,742 lbs., and the increase in the outturn is assigned to the prevalence of favourable weather for tea cultivation.

The number of gardens in Jalpaiguri during the year was 212, against 193 of the preceding year, and the total outturn from these gardens during the year amounted to 20,442,140 lbs.

Chittagong Division.

The total number of gardens in the Chittagong district during the year under report was 24, and the total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 1,411,560 lbs. It is reported that the season was, on the whole, not a favourable one for tea, owing to the long drought during the early months of the year, to a short and badly-distributed rainfall during the monsoon months, and to a cyclonic storm in the first week of October 1895.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where there is only one garden, the outturn is said to have increased by 2,304 lbs. The increase is reported to have been due to careful pruning and manuring of the old plants.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In Hazaribagh the number of gardens was 6, the same as in previous years, and all were worked; whereas in 1894 two remained closed. Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the area both under mature and immature plants, due, it is said, to the working of the Jhoomra tea-garden, covering an area of 176 acres under mature plants during the year, which remained closed in the previous year, and also to the increase of 16 acres in the Oderna tea garden. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured during the year was 126,140 lbs.

The total number of gardens in Lohardaga during the year was 23, against 24 in the preceding year.

The total area under tea was 2,438 acres; and of this area 2,426 acres were under mature plants and 12 acres under immature plants. The total quantity of leaf manufactured in 1895 was 1,110,312 lbs.

Coffee.

In the district of Hazaribagh there is a small plot, covering an area of one acre, which is under coffee cultivation. The yield is reported to be 155 lbs., practically the same as in the preceding year. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the outturn decreased by 21 lbs. owing to the plants being very old, and in most places worm-eaten and blown down.

Cinchona plantation.

The year under review was remarkable for the drought which followed the close of the rains, a drought which is said to have been the severest on record since the plantation was started thirty-two years ago. It did considerable damage to the cinchona plants, and effectually prevented any extension being made during the cold season, although 300,000 seedlings were ready to be planted out and a large piece of land had been prepared to receive them. Thus, except for the addition of 9,200 plants of hybrid cinchona, the plantation was not increased. The number of trees uprooted for their bark was 453,000 against 498,500 in the previous year; the number comprised 65,000 red-bark trees used for the manufacture of cinchona febrifuge, and 388,000 of the kinds which yield yellow or quinine-producing bark. The total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations, excluding the nursery stock at the close of the year, was 3,483,701.

The crop collected during the year amounted to 467,190 lbs. of dry bark against 500,534 lbs. in 1894-95, and consisted of 53,380 lbs. of red bark and 413,810 lbs. of yellow bark. The whole of this crop, with the exception of 790¼ lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government institutions, was, as usual, made over to the Cinchona Factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. In addition to the bark cropped at the Government plantations, 170,000 lbs. of bark of the quinine-yielding sorts were purchased from certain tea companies in Darjeeling.

The outturn of the factory was 9,004 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,124 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 8,318 and 4,032 lbs. respectively in 1894-95. The increase of 2,725 lbs. in the issues of sulphate of quinine was caused in nearly equal proportions by the growth of the post-office demand for pice-packets, and also by the larger indents of the medical depôts in connection with the Chitral Expedition. The rise of 194 lbs. in the quantity of cinchona febrifuge purchased by the public shows that, although the minor cinchona alkaloids are now sold very cheap, this preparation still ranks high as a remedy for fever. The stock of manufactured alkaloids in hand at the close of the year was 3,105 lbs.; viz., 2,357 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 748 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge.

The receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years are shown below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	74,347	79,508
By credit from the medical depôts and Port Blair	39,500	63,589
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,657	1,090
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	515	874
For pice-packets	27,084	44,469
Total ...	1,44,103	1,89,530

Excluding Rs. 73,025 which was paid on account of the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong Cinchona Plantation, and Rs. 34,000 paid for the purchase of bark from the Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona Association, the expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 79,865 against Rs. 73,806 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under contingent expenditure incurred on the transport of bark from Nimbong. The amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 35,700 to Rs. 41,811, which was chiefly due to the extensive purchase of chemicals during the year. In addition to the factory expenditure proper, a sum of Rs. 21,171 was paid for the purchase and transport from the Madras Government Factory, Ootacamund, of 1,500 lbs. of quinine required to meet the increased demand for pice-packets.

The net profit on the working of the plantations amounts to Rs. 4,598 against Rs. 7,705 in the previous year. As the capital cost of the plantations has long ago been paid off, and Government desires only to secure for the

people, without loss to itself, a cheap remedy for fever, the Lieutenant-Governor considers this result entirely satisfactory.

The scheme for the sale of Government quinine through the medium of the Postal Department makes steady progress. The amount delivered to the Jail Department for conversion into pice-packets was 3,170 lbs. against 2,025 lbs. in 1894-95. The demand for this quinine has increased with such rapidity that it has been necessary to limit the sale to post-offices in Bengal and Assam, and to discontinue the regular supply to other Provinces.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

The chief articles of manufacture in the Burdwan Division are silk and *tasar*, jute, cotton, molasses, lac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery, and iron. The silk and hardware industries are steadily declining; and the same remark is made with regard to the weaving of cotton cloth, but the figures given do not show the outturn of indigenous looms separately from that of the mills. Messrs. Burn and Company's potteries at Raniganj show an outturn more than doubled; and the other principal industries seem to be steadily progressing, though comparative statistics are not available for all of them.

The quantity of coal raised was large, and prices are said to have fallen. The output in the calendar year 1895 was 1,582,499 tons.

Presidency Division.

The principal manufactures in the Presidency Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses. The manufacture of all but the four last-mentioned commodities is confined to the 24-Parganas, where 56 factories employed 62,047 operatives, against 60,474 in the preceding year. The outturn of gunny bags and cloth is valued at Rs. 2,57,54,478; of cotton twist and yarn at Rs. 76,31,970; of paper at Rs. 26,56,460. All these branches of manufacture showed a large expansion as compared with the previous year, but the output of cotton twist and yarn was less than in 1893-94. Lac was manufactured to the value of Rs. 17,17,695, rather less than in 1894-95, but much more than in 1893-94. The districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore produced 8,968 maunds of indigo, so far as statistics which have been received show. Silk to the value of Rs. 33,08,129 was produced in Murshidabad, where the season for cocoons was a good one, and twelve new filatures were opened; the outturn of silk in the 24-Parganas is valued at Rs. 52,347. Silk cloths are manufactured at Mirzapur in Murshidabad.

Rajshahi Division.

The manufactured articles used in the Rajshahi Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice, jute, tea, and other agricultural products.

The yield of indigo in the Division was 1,156 maunds, against 931 maunds in 1894 and 600 maunds in 1893. The increase is in great part due to the opening of 19 new works in Rangpur, raising the outturn there from 20½ to 168.

Rajshahi is the only silk-producing district in the Division. Taking the figures of all the silk factories, with the exclusion of that of Serail, the statistics of which concern cannot be supplied, as the manager is away and the factory is closed for the present, the quantity of silk produced comes to 126,745 lbs., against 129,290 lbs. of the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,545 lbs.

There are jute presses in Jalpaiguri and Pabna. The outturn in the former district was 42,969 bales and in the latter 205,450 bales, exclusive of the Sirajganj Jute Mill, which turned out 8,700 tons.

During the year of report the proposal to grant a license to prospect for coal and limestone over 4 square miles of land lying along the Bhutan frontier in the Buxa Duar portion of the Jalpaiguri district to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company was sanctioned by Government. In Darjeeling a lease for a portion of the coal-field in the Daling subdivision of the Darjeeling district was granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company in 1893-94. Since the close of the year Government has sanctioned a proposal to grant a license to Messrs. C. R. T. Denne and W. T. Carter to prospect and mine for coal in the khas land and forest situated between the Leesh and Tista rivers in the Darjeeling district.

An application has been received for permission to work a lime quarry situated in the hills on the borders of Bhutan within British territory between pillars 50 to 67. The matter is under consideration.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in any of the districts of the Dacca Division. It exports raw produce, and manufactured goods are for the most part imported. Coarse cloth is woven for local consumption in all the districts, but the industry is gradually dying out owing to competition with cheap Manchester goods. Finer kinds of cotton cloth, such as *charkhana*, *doshoti*, *parda*, etc., are made in places to order.

Dacca manufactures *kosida* cloth, shell work, and soap. A beginning has been made at Mymensingh in making soap and black-ink powder. There are 21 steam jute presses in the Dacca district in and about Narayanganj, and 6 in the Mymensingh district.

Chittagong Division.

There are no mines nor any important manufactures in this Division. The Chittagong ship-building trade, once so important, has fallen into complete decay. Only one brig was built during the year, against six in the previous one. 9,68,949 lbs. of tea were manufactured and exported, showing a decrease of 106,999 lbs. from the previous year's outturn. The paddy mills in Chittagong turned out 100,688 maunds of rice.

Patna Division.

As reported in previous years, the only important manufactures of the Division, besides opium and other exciseable articles, are indigo and saltpetre. The year was not so favourable for indigo as its predecessor, the outturn being 63,835 maunds, against 85,180 maunds. Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and twenty maunds of saltpetre were produced during the year, as compared with 2,11,860 produced in 1894-95. A rise in the price of the article and a greater European demand, coupled with the fact that the material from which it is manufactured was procurable in large quantities from a much earlier date than usual, are ascribed as the causes of the increased production. To the two mica mines worked in Gaya last year, a third has been added during the year. The outturn from these three mines during the year was 1,261 maunds.

Bhagalpur Division.

Poppy is grown in Monghyr, where the last season was a good one, the outturn amounting to 2,815 maunds. Indigo is grown and manufactured in all the districts of the Bhagalpur Division, and in respect of this crop also the season was good except in Bhagalpur, where the value of the outturn was only half that of the previous year. The silk factories in Malda produced 31,587 lbs. of silk, as against 41,810 lbs. in 1894-95. The only important coal mine in the Sonthal Parganas was worked out and closed in December last.

Orissa Division.

The only manufacture of any importance in Orissa is that of salt, carried on by Government at two factories on the Chilka Lake. The output was 1,78,000 maunds, against 2,10,000 in 1894-95: the sales were, however, nearly double those of the previous year. Silver filigree work at Cuttack and fine muslin-weaving at Goolnagar are special crafts which are declining.

Chota Nagpur Division.

Lac is the principal manufacture in Chota Nagpur. There are 11 factories at work in Lohardaga and 42 in Manbhum, and they turned out 27,362 maunds of button and shell-lac, against 12,926 maunds in the previous year. In Palamau lac is largely collected for export, but not manufactured: last year's exports are estimated at 32,900 maunds. The outturn of tea was 1,236,452 lbs., against 298,842 lbs. in the previous year; but the season was not specially favourable, in that the young seedlings transplanted were severely injured by the uneven rainfall. The increased outturn is attributed to an improved system of pruning.

Coal-mining on a large scale is confined to the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions. There has been a large increase in the number of collieries in the latter area, owing to the settlement of the Jharia fields, but the industry there has latterly received a check from a fall in the price of coal. The total output of coal was 1,914,843 tons in 1895, against 700,049 in 1894; that of the mines in the Gobindpur subdivision being 1,281,294 tons—nearly twenty times as much as in 1893. The mica-mining industry in Hazaribagh is gradually gaining in importance: the total output was 8,019 maunds, against 4,849 in the previous year. Gold-mining in Chota Nagpur has not yet proved successful.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

The table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade ...	28,70,68,479	25,48,62,879	31,03,61,126	27,73,00,910*	28,55,08,838
Coasting „ ...	5,61,79,375	5,21,72,687	6,23,26,924	6,54,50,979	6,70,76,863
Total of Imports ..	34,32,47,854	30,70,35,566	37,26,88,050	34,27,51,889*	35,25,85,701
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	40,21,88,052	42,20,05,270	42,26,18,585	46,85,98,065	46,79,13,996
Coasting „ ...	10,43,04,513	8,21,30,048	6,42,39,959	8,27,91,128*	8,68,56,718
Total of Exports ...	50,64,92,565	50,41,35,318	48,08,58,544	55,13,89,193	55,47,70,714
Grand Total ...	84,97,40,419	81,11,70,884	85,95,46,594	89,41,41,082*	90,73,56,415

* The figures for 1894-95 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Customs.

There was an increase of Rs. 54,46,330 in the total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, but the advance took place in dutiable goods only, there being a decrease of Rs. 11,00,96,369 in free goods owing to the operation of the tariff of 27th December 1894. The imports of treasure, which have been declining since 1890-91, rose by 25 per cent. owing to larger imports of gold from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. The increase of Rs. 59,54,084, or 1·3 per cent., in the total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce, is ascribed to larger shipments of raw cotton to Germany, Italy, China, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, of indigo and wheat to the United Kingdom, of saltpetre to the United States, and of tea to Australia.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign trade of Calcutta.

More than half of the foreign trade of Calcutta is carried on with the United Kingdom, but during the past year the proportion again fell from 57·44 to 56·24. Under imports the value of cotton goods fell from 15 to a little over 13 crores, while the exports of treasure were less by nearly 38 lakhs than the abnormal figures of 1894-95. The United States come second, with a percentage of 7·14 of the entire trade, against 7·05 in the previous year, the increase in imports being due to larger receipts of kerosine oil and tobacco. The exports, on the other hand, show a decrease of Rs. 5,14,391, the result of restricted trade in raw jute, indigo, and oilseeds. Germany still holds the third place, but her share in the trade stood at 6·35 against 6·43 in 1894-95 owing to a falling off in the exports of raw jute, rice, and oilseeds. In consequence, however, of the very large imports of beet-sugar, the import trade advanced. China comes fourth, with a percentage of 5·69 against 5·61 in the previous year. The trade with Hongkong increased during the past year, an improvement occurring under exports on account of the higher price of opium, of which 20,200 chests were exported during 1895-96, against 20,049 chests in the previous year. The

trade with the Treaty Ports of China consists almost wholly of opium, the exports of which declined by more than twice the amount of the increased exports to Hongkong. The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, France, and Australia maintained the positions they occupied in the preceding year. The trade with the Straits Settlements shows a decrease in imports, due to a smaller trade in spices and stick-lac, while reduced shipments of opium and oil-cake account for the decline in exports. The trade with Ceylon improved during the year, owing to larger imports of merchandise and treasure, and to heavier shipments of rice. France shows a net decrease of $1\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs in the value of her trade with Calcutta, while the Australian trade improved in imports, under treasure, horses, and raw wool, but fell off in exports mainly under jute manufactures, of which the value declined from 90 to 70 lakhs. The value of the trade of Austria-Hungary with Calcutta rose but little, as compared with the previous year. Italy, on the other hand, shows an increase of more than five and-a-half-lakhs, and the export of raw cotton is stated to have risen from 55,460 cwts. to 117,452 cwts., representing an increased value of more than 14 lakhs. The trade with Belgium increased by more than 29 lakhs, or nearly 38 per cent., steel, copper and matches being the chief imports; while under exports raw cotton and jute manufactures showed an appreciable increase. The Mauritius trade decreased both under imports and exports: the decline under the former is attributed to the reduced dealings in sugar, and in the latter to the smaller shipments of rice during the year.

The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal stood at 74 per cent., against 72 per cent. in the previous year.

Imports.

The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta in the last two years are shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	14,47,35,956	12,63,00,058
Twist and yarn	74,54,630	86,28,857
Metals	2,08,58,890	2,74,15,489
Mineral oil	1,00,01,981	1,84,99,500
Machinery (excluding those for railway)	95,18,775	1,41,97,238
Woollen goods	72,35,464	56,38,567
Salt	67,94,393	47,54,262
Liquors	49,23,576	53,65,028
Sugar	54,50,009	59,09,872
Hardware and cutlery ...	39,59,682	45,50,712

Exports.

The following statement compares the value of the Calcutta trade in the principal exports in the past two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	9,89,89,311	9,27,61,410
„ gunny-bags	3,13,00,221	3,46,68,939
Opium	5,29,68,740	5,04,63,935
Tea	7,11,57,590	7,15,63,397
Oilseeds	3,50,31,068	2,32,33,966
Rice	3,67,87,929	3,34,83,049
Indigo	3,47,75,823	3,72,38,471
Hides and skins	2,72,63,795	3,12,75,285
Wheat	8,51,526	37,14,489
Raw cotton	43,15,840	97,03,885
Lac	1,39,57,703	1,83,02,320
Silk, raw	48,24,330	61,67,336

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

The coasting or interportal trade of Calcutta continued to expand in total value in the past year as compared with 1894-95. Imports and exports both contributed to the advance in value; the increase under imports being $21\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, equivalent to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while exports increased by $45\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or nearly 8 per cent. Imports of *Indian produce* increased by a small amount only, but in *Foreign Merchandise*, the rise in value was great; the former advanced by nearly 2 per cent., the latter by no less than 51 per cent. On the other hand, under exports of Indian

produce the increase was considerable, while exports of foreign merchandise fell off. The increase was by 11 per cent; the decline amounted to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The inland traffic of Calcutta is registered as it enters or leaves the town by rail, by inland steamer, by country boats, and by road. The result of the past year's registration is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1894-95	3,20,35,687	12,99,58,956	86,62,532	3,43,02,472	4,06,98,219	16,42,61,428
1895-96	3,38,28,882	13,05,40,058	80,00,641	3,28,75,043	4,18,30,473	16,34,15,701
By Inland Steamer—						
1894-95	1,02,41,431	9,33,48,677	51,87,008	4,48,84,085	1,54,28,469	13,82,32,713
1895-96	1,04,97,692	8,75,28,047	48,71,093	4,45,61,067	1,53,68,725	13,20,89,114
By E. I. Railway—						
1894-95	4,87,56,551	22,23,22,857	1,12,59,101	14,34,49,302	6,00,15,652	36,57,72,159
1895-96	5,86,18,228	21,91,23,819	1,14,41,475	13,98,42,809	7,00,89,703	35,89,66,628
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1894-95	1,55,01,975	9,51,13,740	43,38,781	6,20,18,537	1,98,30,756	15,71,32,277
1895-96	1,48,67,704	9,20,72,946	48,65,995	6,39,26,351	1,97,23,699	15,68,99,297
By Road—						
1894-95	74,58,444	3,39,39,136	32,71,043	1,70,62,051	1,07,29,487	5,10,01,217
1895-96	76,50,712	3,82,64,744	33,93,107	1,96,41,706	1,10,52,819	5,78,06,450
Total—						
1894-95	11,39,94,118	57,46,83,396	3,27,08,465	30,17,16,997	14,67,02,583	87,63,99,793
1895-96	12,54,97,108	56,84,29,644	3,25,68,311	30,07,47,576	15,80,65,419	86,91,77,220
Average of the two years ending—						
1894-95	11,04,14,420	55,39,29,391	3,22,41,980	29,36,09,171	14,26,56,400	85,25,38,562
1895-96	11,97,45,618	57,15,56,520	3,26,38,889	30,12,31,986	15,23,84,001	87,27,88,506

The figures for the chief articles of traffic imported into Calcutta from each revenue division in Bengal and from other provinces in India as a whole during the past year are compared below with the total of the previous year:—

Articles.	Imports into Calcutta from—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw ... 1894-95	2,845	20,459	7,602	37,780	3,600	988	1,216	...	123	74,854	4,05,511	4,80,365	15·58
1895-96	5,600	20,103	13,001	50,747	7,478	893	2,460	...	9	1,00,304	3,51,709	0,51,008	11·78
Indigo ... 1894-95	3,634	4,919	1,037	69	...	78,713	10,216	...	...	99,178	41,740	1,40,917	68·06
1895-96	1,933	7,274	2,905	24	...	64,056	15,009	...	64	91,333	42,707	1,34,040	69·40
Jute, raw ... 1894-95	5,89,470	24,15,803	82,05,646	1,20,18,110	1,68,017	7,851	5,20,480	804	134	2,40,75,176	3,70,165	2,43,54,341	98·85
1895-96	7,08,008	20,75,038	76,12,101	1,10,83,003	2,05,000	8,814	6,42,795	2,073	...	2,34,06,375	3,00,647	2,37,40,022	98·79
Gunny-bags ... 1894-95	1,27,875	1,20,764	2,04,564	4,480	93	1,008	8,212	46	703	4,67,005	1,860	4,68,005	99 71
1895-96	1,08,817	1,76,787	3,63,091	2,379	56	1,302	10,122	263	455	6,61,193	2,804	0,63,997	99·04
Wheat ... 1894-95	27,150	1,05,232	2,068	526	...	12,036	60,174	...	703	2,10,072	20,07,383	20,14,285	7·44
1895-96	89,118	4,11,003	7,520	5,001	...	52,934	5,02,059	879	...	10,40,468	24,83,40-1	35,31,072	29·72
Gram and pulse. 1894-95	31,059	8,48,335	43,899	1,10,709	1,254	2,01,950	2,66,097	216	17,000	16,73,131	28,20,150	38,90,281	42·91
1895-96	1,39,290	15,02,582	70,366	91,489	476	5,78,397	7,96,977	10,007	8,120	33,46,120	14,31,082	47,77,001	74·51

Articles.	Imports into Calcutta from—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Rice	1894-95	58,55,075	32,21,682	4,60,244	37,38,819	2,51,115	12,674	61,057	12,000	25,580	1,30,28,645	54,406	1,30,93,051	99·01
	1895-96	47,35,040	29,14,655	4,20,058	43,98,009	3,83,891	5,011	21,232	40,809	1,020	1,20,20,400	7,088	1,20,27,491	99·95
Paddy	1894-95	12,15,828	4,17,886	187	17,901	1,090	26	12	34,768	...	10,88,818	30	10,88,848	99·99
	1895-96	6,96,736	3,21,121	1,112	23,769	2,150	1 483	2,853	45,085	...	12,91,151	361	12,91,512	99·97
Other food-grains.	1894-95	3,084	11,765	633	906	...	86 970	1,28,251	...	149	2,33,703	1,26,202	3,54,909	64·42
	1895-96	7,213	1,45,207	1,805	1,089	...	93,240	1,54,350	...	120	4,03,207	45,067	4,47,204	90·16
Hides of cattle.	1894-95	50,206	39,526	46,292	1,18,857	...	1,40,031	52,523	1,257	30,046	4,85,753	2,45,695	7,31,477	66·41
	1895-96	40,870	27,395	41,323	94,324	2	97,947	35,334	1,456	20,079	3,75,800	2,66,717	6,42,607	58·49
Saltpetre ...	1894-95	164	...	...	...	...	3,64,128	19,120	...	...	3,71,412	1,87,649	5,64,067	65·73
	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	3,04,795	21,940	...	...	3,10,074	3,19,400	7,36,104	56·60
Linseed ...	1894-95	1,71,414	4,00,220	41,510	41,084	14,343	22,76,235	4,71,060	844	13,359	34,36,681	20,83,343	55,20,024	64·25
	1895-96	1,71,707	4,47,071	18,067	31,597	5,478	16,82,152	5,80,450	714	10,024	29,43,060	13,49,996	42,93,055	65·59
Mustard	1894-95	20,250	22,043	35,203	63,104	...	1,30,245	1,02,807	...	13,703	5,16,540	13,82,297	23,98,837	21·53
	1895-96	15,408	13,240	40,730	65,084	200	63,329	1,70,072	...	10,543	3,64,902	13,93,499	22,78,001	16·87
Silk, raw ...	1894-95	3,355	8,001	4,233	...	18	186	898	...	2	16,708	1,105	17,503	93·22
	1895-96	3,031	10,721	5,300	...	1	25	924	...	1,254	22,335	631	22,966	97·26
Sugar, refined.	1894-95	3,603	1,00,874	1,888	125	...	2,007	462	...	...	1,14,779	2,395	1,17,174	97·96
	1895-96	2,702	1,05,062	670	...	...	1,929	...	...	...	1,10,459	2,158	1,12,647	98·09
Sugar, unrefined.	1894-95	1,35,849	6,79,017	516	1,756	900	1,53,983	2,064	46	110	9,70,241	60,703	10,40,084	94·16
	1895-96	1,70,257	6,40,772	380	1,221	500	1,10,005	1,068	...	2	9,49,005	38,290	9,78,385	96·09
Tea, Indian ...	1894-95	12	11	3,77,271	10,231	...	491	258	...	4,226	3,92,020	18,21,076	14,13,069	27·77
	1895-96	3	...	3,01,934	700	...	533	116	...	5,806	3,09,150	10,83,787	14,53,937	26·02
Tobacco ...	1894-95	1,46,680	70,006	2,68,211	703	...	42,126	55,774	84	2	5,80,497	2,93S	5,83,345	99·49
	1895-96	1,11,108	84,090	2,03,847	297	73	26,003	75,120	70	67	5,50,905	21,149	5,72,049	96·17
Total ...	1894-95	84,26,921	85,48,445	67,51,634	1,61,94,207	4,40,806	35,82,721	10,01,537	52,103	1,07,206	1,90,02,225	1,13,22,004	6,03,24,227	61·24
	1895-96	70,60,090	1,00,17,740	92,35,004	1,64,40,315	6,96,805	31,95,297	20,35,800	1,00,847	67,725	4,93,93,870	99,41,860	5,08,05,745	33·33

The articles enumerated in the foregoing statement represent 47·65 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1895-96, against 52·97 per cent. in the previous year.

The abstract below furnishes similar statistics in respect of the export trade of Calcutta in cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures for 1894-95 :—

Articles.	Exports from Calcutta to—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).	1894-95	36,904	42,045	6,212	54,171	10,130	4,674	4,060	8	240	1,80,033	50,015	2,30,088	78·31
	1895-96	40,084	41,199	8,716	49,591	7,473	4,813	3,070	74	2,014	1,57,095	69,321	2,26,320	71·49
Cotton Piece-goods (European).	1894-95	1,27,324	1,15,031	1,82,031	1,91,701	19,209	2,89,035	1,86,629	193	31,420	10,96,772	7,35,216	18,24,988	59·55
	1895-96	1,17,547	1,24,999	1,71,999	1,99,992	21,028	2,85,271	1,42,689	241	30,360	10,93,928	6,36,415	17,21,743	63·99
Salt ...	1894-95	9,14,825	8,40,702	12,36,103	10,75,907	1,35,902	17,15,631	10,42,632	23,665	3,00,136	80,40,140	8,05,111	88,41,257	89·09
	1895-96	8,30,914	7,62,136	11,78,268	15,05,892	1,56,930	17,11,905	9,36,359	32,835	4,23,929	76,48,281	10,14,677	80,01,108	88·99
Total ...	1894-95	10,99,053	10,04,903	14,24,456	10,21,889	2,15,247	20,09,270	11,83,930	23,865	4,31,418	93,12,986	16,02,342	1,10,03,326	84·53
	1895-96	9,98,045	9,18,806	13,58,978	18,35,878	1,85,023	20,09,178	11,02,093	33,650	4,55,313	88,90,364	17,12,813	1,06,03,177	83·85

The total traffic in the three staples specified above represents 32·56 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during the year under report, against 33·65 per cent. in the previous year.

COTTON, RAW.

In the following statement the trade of Calcutta in raw cotton is compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	8,19,389	12,37,998
Exports	2,94,870	5,86,330

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which raw cotton was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,68,042	6,33,727
„ Bombay	2,25,192	1,71,458
„ Bengal	89,272	1,40,445
„ Panjab	47,549	1,03,454
„ Berar	11,355	42,096
„ Burma	41,888	40,909
„ Madras	54,286	34,945
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	57,373	29,059
„ Assam	13,826	23,695
„ Central Provinces	7,366	12,666
„ Other places	3,240	5,544
Total ...	8,19,389	12,37,998

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during those years:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	19,881	27,060	39,172	53,317
Other ports ...	1,61,703	2,20,096	3,67,905	5,00,760
Total ...	1,81,584	2,47,156	4,07,077	5,54,077
To Indian ports ...	1,666	2,268	1,887	2,568
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,83,250	2,49,424	4,08,964	5,56,645

The advance of 124 per cent. in the export of raw cotton to foreign ports is ascribed to the increased outturn of the crop in India, and to the fact that the American production fell short and the price of raw materials rose. Germany, as usual, was the largest consumer, but the exports to the United Kingdom rose by 97 per cent., and larger quantities were also taken by Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and Italy.

COTTON GOODS.

Twist and yarn show an increase, while cotton goods declined by Rs. 1,84,35,898. The imports under this latter head in 1894-95 were extremely large, and had followed an equally large importation in 1893-94. The market was therefore overstocked, and consequently the trade during the past year showed a large falling off.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The registered trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn during the year 1895-96, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,32,332	3,73,705	5,06,037	1,59,575	3,95,200	5,54,775
Exports ...	2,65,624	4,13,759	6,79,383	2,52,947	3,93,369	6,46,316

EUROPEAN TWIST AND YARN.

The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The different ports which contributed to the import trade in European twist and yarn during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	10,205,023	1,24,010	11,914,387	1,44,799
Other Foreign ports ...	646,230	7,854	953,958	11,599
Total of Foreign trade ...	10,851,253	1,31,873	12,868,345	1,56,398
Total of Interportal trade ...	25,912	314	30,620	372
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,877,165	1,32,187	12,898,965	1,56,768

The details of the supplies of European twist and yarn carried by internal routes and by sea during the past two years, are given separately in the following statements:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,09,968	1,47,535
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29,137	31,213
„ Assam	18,531	22,754
„ Bihar	9,243	7,882
„ Panjab	7,411	4,445
„ Central Provinces ...	3,083	3,457
„ Rajputana and Central India	844	945
„ Other Provinces ...	866	2,095
Total ...	2,39,083	2,20,326

Exports by sea.

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Burma ...	944,111	11,474	1,343,835	16,332
„ Orissa ...	867,150	10,538	845,400	10,274
„ Madras ...	175,541	2,133	214,790	2,610
„ Chittagong ...	163,558	1,988	122,623	1,490
„ Other Indian ports	2,140	26	930	11
„ Foreign ports ...	31,460	382	156,681	1,904
Total ...	2,183,960	26,541	2,684,259	32,621

INDIAN TWIST AND YARN.

Indian twist and yarn was exported from Calcutta by internal routes as follows:—

Trade blocks.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	1,21,944	1,13,884
Bengal	67,777	61,121
Chota Nagpur	29,680	22,036
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,280	12,677
Central Provinces	10,690	8,092
Assam	865	682
Panjab	479	425
Other places	298	84
Total ...	2,50,013	2,18,951

Indian twist and yarn from Calcutta was shipped to the following ports:—

Whither exported.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Orissa	4,669,100	50,669	5,128,350	62,824
Burma	1,079,605	13,120	1,415,017	17,196
Madras	515,593	6,266	285,010	3,464
Chittagong	6,318	77	44,700	543
Other Indian ports ...	41,700	507	74,390	904
Total of Coasting trade ...	6,300,316	76,639	6,947,467	84,431
To Foreign ports ...	7,167,630	87,107	7,404,612	89,987
Grand Total ...	13,473,946	1,63,746	14,352,079	1,74,418

Cotton piece-goods (European).

The total value of the Calcutta trade in cotton piece-goods (European) during the past year, as compared with the trade of the previous year, is given below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	14,33,17,086	12,61,02,799
Exports	13,79,65,736	13,06,43,542

The following comparative table shows the importation of European piece-goods from the different ports during the past two years:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
From—	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	14,19,28,195	12,42,21,037
Other Foreign ports ...	6,18,799	4,54,644
Total of Foreign trade ...	14,25,46,994	12,46,75,681
Indian ports—		
Bombay	4,13,408	10,95,361
Madras	4,080	24,985
Burma	2,22,359	2,28,285
Other Indian ports ...	2,200	11,458
Total of Interportal trade ...	6,42,047	13,60,089
Grand Total ...	14,31,89,041	12,60,35,770

The distribution of the exports from Calcutta during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following statement:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,75,23,550	4,68,05,389
„ Bihar	3,01,96,108	3,12,40,645
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,00,35,361	2,47,43,347
„ Assam	95,71,781	1,03,78,337
„ Punjab	1,08,44,755	91,24,087
„ Burma	26,99,372	24,16,540
„ Chota Nagpur ...	22,66,906	22,16,945
„ Central Provinces ...	16,92,211	11,42,720
„ Rajputana	10,20,398	9,16,329
„ Orissa	5,32,335	6,64,825
„ Foreign ports ...	5,02,899	3,76,238
„ Madras	3,86,729	3,56,997
„ Bombay	1,05,979	1,48,025
„ Other Indian ports ...	40,156	52,481
„ Other places ...	47,196	60,637
Total ...	13,79,65,736	13,06,43,542

With an addition of 25 per cent., to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 15,76,11,741. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 13,06,43,542 as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,69,68,199, against Rs. 4,11,48,610 in 1894-95 and Rs. 6,19,39,785 in 1893-94.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The following statement shows the total value of Indian piece-goods carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	51,01,787	52,16,115
Exports ...	6,19,366	7,56,686

INDIGO.

The imports and exports of indigo into and from Calcutta were as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,43,934	1,54,677
Exports ...	1,47,543	1,54,229

The different provinces contributed to the import trade are as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar ...	88,928	79,665
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	42,131	62,736
Bengal ...	10,250	12,126
Other places ...	2,625	150
Total ...	1,43,934	1,54,677

The abstract below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-95 :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom	31,248	42,532	33,130	45,094
United States	23,601	32,123	17,148	23,340
France	13,377	18,208	17,021	23,167
Austria-Hungary	10,920	14,863	12,629	17,190
Turkey in Asia	3,659	4,980	1,398	1,903
Germany	14,026	19,091	14,648	19,937
Italy	2,055	2,797	2,741	3,731
Russia—Odessa	1,836	2,499	3,085	4,199
Egypt	1,004	1,366	86	117
Greece	152	207	70	95
Persia	561	764	125	170
Other Foreign Ports	4,391	5,077	9,633	13,112
Total of Foreign Trade ...	106,830	1,45,407	1,11,714	1,52,055
Total of Interportal Trade ...	488	664	237	323
GRAND TOTAL ...	107,318	1,46,071	1,11,951	1,52,378

Indigo shows an advance of 4·5 per cent. and the exports are the highest for many years past, owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia, while the exports to the United States declined considerably.

JUTE, RAW.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in raw jute during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	2,43,58,805	2,39,60,288
Exports ...	1,07,88,081	1,56,68,573

The different districts from which raw jute was largely consigned for Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-95 are shown below, the percentages of the quantities imported by railway being also given:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity exported in 1895-96.	Fluctuations as compared with 1894-95.		Percentage of total imports carried by rail.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca	68,78,067	...	5,13,618	22·02
Pabna	39,42,633	...	2,13,207	25·74
Faridpur	34,11,265	...	14,495	83·60
Rangpur	19,21,200	...	3,24,191	83·45
Mymensingh ...	13,30,400	1,95,159	...	20·57
24-Parganas ...	9,04,391	85,358	...	·40
Rajshahi	7,51,846	1,08,397	...	75·26
Nadia ...	7,33,133	78,945	...	80·84
Hooghly	6,83,226	1,28,610	...	·36
Purnea	4,87,724	38,694	...	96·50
Jalpaiguri	4,76,078	...	1,59,157	100·00
Khulna	4,33,087	80,581	...	89·06
Jessore	4,14,790	9,528	...	20·35
Dinajpur	2,61,347	...	37,898	92·58
Tippera	2,82,982	1,30,248	...	89·20
Bogra	2,39,796	...	6,236	95·30
Murshidabad ...	1,88,532	3,931	...	70·75
Other places ...	6,06,422	1,932	...	22·81
Total ...	2,39,46,922	8,61,383	12,63,802	45·27
Net decrease ...		... 4,07,419	maunds.	

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta were distributed as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	12,222,294	1,66,35,900	11,360,396	1,54,62,761
„ Indian „ ...	390	531	34,305	46,693
Total ...	12,222,684	1,66,36,431	11,394,701	1,55,09,454

The exports of raw jute to foreign ports declined by 7·05 per cent., owing to smaller supplies having been taken by Germany and the United States, where the shipments in the preceding year had been excessive.

GUNNY-BAGS.

The following statement gives the total number of gunny-bags imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	No.	No.
Imports	16,745,964	23,443,414
Exports	214,216,831	237,814,165

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which does not fall within the scope of registration. The statement below shows the different localities from which gunny-bags were largely sent to Calcutta during those years:—

DISTRICTS.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pabna ...	9,131,045	8,935	9,139,980	9,222,410	10,600	9,233,010
24-Parganas ...	3,232,524	790,210	4,022,734	5,952,532	156,657	6,109,189
Hooghly ...	2,970,969	1,135,116	4,116,085	3,172,598	148,704	3,321,302
Jalpaiguri ...	...	881,415	881,415	...	1,911,315	1,911,315
Dinajpur ...	...	2,290,166	2,290,166	...	687,885	687,885
Darjeeling ...	...	502,670	502,670	...	567,525	567,525
Purnea ...	...	226,480	226,480	...	329,935	329,935
Rangpur ...	...	333,725	333,725	...	326,890	326,890
Burdwan ...	...	180,423	180,423	...	165,752	165,752
Other districts ...	...	1,053,297	1,053,297	...	791,671	791,671
Total ...	9,343,538	7,402,426	16,745,964	18,347,540	5,095,574	23,443,414

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:—

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	48,168,415	1,576,950	49,745,365	48,904,337	1,930,280	50,833,617
„ Foreign „ ...	140,010,870	356,300	140,367,170	164,732,997	227,700	164,961,697
Total ...	188,179,285	1,933,250	190,112,535	213,638,334	2,156,980	215,795,314

The increase of 17 per cent. in jute gunny-bags exported to foreign ports is attributed to increased exportation to Egypt, the United States, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other countries against decreased shipments to the United Kingdom and Australia.

GUNNY-CLOTH.

The internal trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth registered during the past two years is shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	32,085	38,821
Exports	5,678	4,178

The total quantity of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta was as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	7,857	48,623
Exports	111,828,703	125,579,755

The total imports by internal routes were 7,368 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 31,453 hand-made pieces. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	8,767,281	68,000	8,835,281	11,424,017	153,500	11,577,517
„ Foreign „ ...	102,958,872	34,550	102,993,422	113,997,438	4,800	114,002,238
Total ...	111,726,153	102,550	111,828,703	125,421,455	158,300	125,579,755

Besides the registered supplies mentioned above, the traffic returns of the Nadia rivers show a large supply of power-loom gunny-cloth, amounting to 37,833 pieces, sent up-country direct from the jute mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of those exports, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

Importing districts.	Total of district.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Darbhanga	56,200	17,033
Monghyr	79,600	8,625
Bhagalpur	15,790	6,600
Purnea	2,400	2,000
Murshidabad	1,400	1,550
Other districts	16,325	1,425
Total ...	197,715	37,833

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 26, against 26 in 1894-95 and 25 in 1893-94. The quantity of jute worked up in 1895-96 was 80,75,587 maunds, against 73,35,717 maunds in 1894-95 and 70,73,357 maunds in 1893-94.

WHEAT.

The wheat trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	29,18,508	35,38,126
Exports	6,54,219	15,72,925

The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province was:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	22,02,221	22,13,756
Bihar	81,204	5,34,323
Bengal...	1,34,975	5,14,502
Panjab	4,74,893	2,02,897
Central Provinces...	19,444	53,094
Other places	5,771	19,554
Total ...	29,18,508	35,38,126

The destination of the exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years was:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	240,526	3,27,383	1,011,934	13,77,355
„ Indian „ ...	71,610	97,469	66,285	90,221
Total ...	312,136	4,24,852	1,078,219	14,67,576

The remarkable increase of 320·7 per cent. in the export of wheat to foreign countries arose from the advance in the trade with the United Kingdom, where the crop was even shorter than in the preceding year. Small shipments of wheat were also made to Belgium, France, and Germany.

GRAM AND PULSES.

Under this heading are included *mater* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *bût* (*cicere arietinum*) or *chhola*, and *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*). The total trade of Calcutta in these grains registered during the past two years was:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	40,59,026	49,88,704
Exports	18,90,698	27,08,326

The following abstract shows the provinces from which gram and pulses were largely sent to Calcutta during the past year as compared with 1894-1895:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	11,25,340	23,41,247
„ Bihar	5,29,977	13,72,874
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	6,69,904	6,36,164
„ Panjab	14,26,786	5,24,965
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	21,237	12,407
„ Central Provinces	1,02,373	6,909
„ Other places	1,84,009	44,138
Total ...	40,59,026	49,88,704

The total quantity exported by sea during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding year was as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	318,826	4,33,958	775,943	10,56,145
„ Indian „ ...	382,571	5,20,722	487,829	6,63,989
Total ...	701,397	9,54,680	12,63,772	17,20,134

RICE AND PADDY.

The traffic of Calcutta in rice and paddy during the past two years is shown below according to the several routes followed by the trade:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice	92,28,110	93,96,594	1,67,818	2,09,920
	Paddy	9,35,996	9,21,970	8,89,485	4,03,745
„ Inland steamer	Rice	5,20,328	3,61,343	3,32,493	1,67,011
	Paddy	28,245	16,533	2,886	254
„ East Indian Railway	Rice	26,59,773	16,02,395	34,874	9,082
	Paddy	6,00,571	2,46,948	3,776	2,875
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice	4,04,754	5,57,278	50,438	72,334
	Paddy	1,616	2,604	46,201	9,007
„ Road	Rice	8,80,086	10,19,884	1,36,423	1,65,387
	Paddy	72,520	1,03,457	3,34,626	2,11,387
„ Sea	Rice	7,36,199	12,24,493	1,14,60,543	1,17,75,151
	Paddy	5,65,966	2,53,643	58,548	1,73,330
Total ...	Rice	1,44,29,250	1,41,61,987	1,21,81,529	1,24,88,885
	Paddy	22,54,814	15,45,155	13,29,522	8,01,198
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.		1,58,38,509	1,51,27,709	1,30,12,480	1,20,89,634

The abstract below gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past year in comparison with the totals of the year 1894-95:—

PROVINCES.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,06,78,527	1,09,66,440	38,94,874	26,71,817	1,45,73,401	1,36,38,257
„ Burma	...	...	5,86,730	14,765	5,86,730	14,765
„ Orissa	34,999	38,685	4,29,150	13,66,230	4,64,149	14,34,915
„ Bihar	41,667	16,310	32,087	13,118	73,754	29,428
„ Madras	...	...	59,950	1,276	59,950	1,276
„ Central Provinces ...	...	...	37,641	463	37,641	463
„ Chota Nagpur	...	...	25,580	1,026	25,580	1,026
„ Assam	12,645	5,916	48	94	12,693	6,010
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,931	20	1,393	694	3,324	714
„ Other places	...	...	1,287	855	1,287	855
Total ...	1,07,69,769	1,10,57,371	50,63,740	40,70,338	1,58,38,509	1,51,27,709

The distribution of the export trade by sea during those years will be seen from the statements appended :—

Exports of rice from Calcutta by sea.

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	2,800	3,811	26,574	36,170
Other ports in Madras ...	577,388	7,85,889	7,78,602	10,59,764
Bombay	772,451	10,51,391	714,491	9,72,502
Burma	28,071	38,208	33,558	45,676
Other Indian ports ...	30,793	41,913	218,913	2,97,965
Total of interportal trade	1,411,503	19,21,212	1,772,138	24,12,077
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom ...	1,048,241	14,26,773	1,008,854	13,73,162
Other Foreign ports ...	5,960,247	81,12,558	5,870,139	79,89,912
Total of Foreign trade ...	7,008,488	95,39,331	6,878,993	93,63,074
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA	8,419,991	1,14,60,543	8,651,131	1,17,75,151

Exports of paddy from Calcutta by sea.

	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports ...	17,201	23,412	90,599	1,23,315
„ Foreign „ ...	25,814	35,136	36,746	50,015
TOTAL EXPORTS BY SEA ...	43,015	58,548	127,345	1,73,330

The United Kingdom, Germany, the East Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, South America, and Arabia all took smaller supplies of rice, and although larger quantities were exported to Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the West Indies, this accounts for the decline in the foreign trade of the article by 1·8 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total weight of these grains imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	3,55,328	4,47,524
Exports	1,44,736	1,71,209

The imports of miscellaneous food-grains during the past two years were drawn from the following provinces :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	2,12,821	2,47,623
Bengal	15,738	1,55,464
Panjab	1,10,354	36,783
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	14,368	4,005
Other places	2,047	3,649
Total ...	3,55,328	4,47,524

The total exportation by sea is shown below:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports... ...	66,477	90,483	90,578	1,23,287
„ Indian „	32,626	44,408	31,381	42,713
Total ...	99,103	1,34,891	121,959	1,66.000

HIDES.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in hides registered during the past two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	No.	No.
Imports	6,201,956	5,459,501
Exports	7,739,386	7,217,314

The subjoined table shows the principal provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past year and the quantities imported as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	No.	No.
Bengal	2,104,134	1,750,900
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,662,296	1,664,240
Bihar	1,590,829	1,070,648
Chota Nagpur	245,120	237,432
Central Provinces	161,640	221,312
Orissa	255,336	165,125
Panjab	126,800	163,232
Madras	31,833	53,675
Burma	7,879	19,607
Other places	16,589	113,324
Total	6,201,956	5,459,501

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its destination as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
To Foreign Ports—	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
United Kingdom ...	1,397,640	89,230	1,310,353	90,610
Other ports ...	6,236,719	426,627	5,730,412	422,046
Total ...	7,634,359	515,857	7,040,765	512,656
To Indian ports ...	20,321	1,290	11,289	917
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,654,680	517,147	7,052,054	513,573

The exports of raw hides fell by ·68 per cent., but the value of the trade stood at a larger figure, as the prices were higher. Large speculative purchases were made for America, and there was a considerable increase in the exports of dressed hides to the United Kingdom.

SALT.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in salt during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year was as follows:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1894-95	1,13,74,040	7,11,730	1,20,85,770	37,42,088	10,50,444	14,36,135	26,25,905	47,625	89,41,257	2,43,713	91,83,970
1895-96	88,14,856	4,19,631	92,34,311	33,11,734	13,04,978	11,40,404	25,48,930	48,003	83,61,108	2,68,592	88,24,700

The different ports from which the supply was derived were:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Liverpool ...	265,421	215,765	72,25,339	58,73,613
Hamburg ...	64,422	40,889	17,53,698	11,13,110
Aden ...	41,824	28,723	11,38,547	7,81,897
Muhammad Goul ...	...	26,563	...	7,23,115
Bombay ...	25,309	15,342	6,88,972	4,17,629
Jeddah, Muscat, etc.	16,011	12,332	4,35,864	3,35,689
Hanjam ...	10,144	9,838	2,76,151	2,67,801
Ras Rawayah ...	31,879	4,403	8,67,829	1,19,870
Linga ...	6,488	3,656	1,76,617	99,534
Madras ...	836	75	22,758	2,032
Other places ...	...	1	...	21
Total ...	462,334	357,587	1,25,85,775	97,34,311

The distribution of the exports during the past year, as compared with 1894-95, is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	52,59,188	49,45,651
„ Bihar	27,58,293	26,68,345
„ Assam	5,75,283	5,60,843
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,18,655	4,53,641
„ Orissa	2,71,297	2,96,100
„ Other Provinces	1,173	120
„ „ Seaports	81	...
Total ...	91,83,970	89,24,700

The aggregate quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1894-95 ...	1,01,47,044	1,01,47,044	91,83,970
1895-96 ...	99,39,859	99,39,859	89,24,700

The import and export trade of Calcutta in saltpetre during the past year, as compared with the totals of 1894-95 was:—

SALTPETRE.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,65,808	7,36,477
Exports	4,94,739	5,81,113

The statement below shows all the provinces from which the supply of saltpetre was derived during the past two years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	3,76,254	4,16,674
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,35,119	2,54,465
Panjab	50,995	63,635
Madras	1,740	...
Rajputana and Central India ...	1,535	1,390
Other places	165	313
Total ...	5,65,808	7,36,477

The destination of the export traffic by sea during the past two years was :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	112,642	1,53,318	114,771	1,56,216
Other Foreign ports ...	237,962	3,23,893	303,591	4,13,221
Total ...	350,604	4,77,211	418,362	5,69,437
To Indian ports—				
Madras	1,466	1,995	1,582	2,153
Other Indian ports ...	467	636	747	1,017
Total ...	1,933	2,631	2,329	3,170
GRAND TOTAL ...	352,537	4,79,842	420,691	5,72,607

The principal feature of the year's transactions was the large increase in exports for China and Japan, the increase to Hongkong being 32·8 per cent., and the figures are the highest shown in the table. The reason, of course, for this large increase was the necessity for replenishing the stocks of ammunition which had been used in the war between these two countries. The production of saltpetre was stimulated by high prices during certain portions of the year. At the close there was a considerable fall in values.

LINSEED. The aggregate quantity of linseed carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	55,23,559	43,02,055
Exports	60,71,138	39,46,250

The distribution of the imports during the past two years is classified by provinces in the following table :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	27,47,304	22,02,611
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,54,020	11,17,900
Bengal	6,75,180	6,74,819
Central Provinces	1,54,671	1,62,625
Rajputana and Central India ...	1,08,193	56
Assam	38,083	9,476
Other places	46,108	74,577
Total ...	55,23,559	43,02,055

The comparative statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	2,926,100	39,82,747	2,116,259	28,80,464
Other Foreign ports ...	1,525,983	20,77,033	778,470	10,59,584
Total of Foreign ports	4,452,083	60,59,780	2,894,729	39,40,048
To Indian ports ...	52	71	90	123
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,452,135	60,59,851	2,894,819	39,40,171

The reason for the decrease is that the crop was a smaller one than in the previous year. This, however, had no effect upon prices in Calcutta, as they were not above the average, the rise in exchange at one time causing values to decline slightly. At the close of the year prices were lower, owing to the brighter prospects of the new crop. There were decreased shipments to the United Kingdom, France and Germany, and a total cessation to Holland and Egypt.

MUSTARD SEED.

The mustard seed trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	26,13,872	26,96,519
Exports	7,30,442	5,84,553

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Panjab	6,95,724	10,31,372
Rajputana and Central India ...	2,81,488	2,92,299
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,89,909	2,61,158
Bihar	3,23,112	2,33,591
Assam	3,89,145	2,26,315
Bengal	1,79,725	1,40,458
Central Provinces	2,25,498	82,355
Other places	2,29,271	4,29,061
Total ...	26,13,872	26,96,519

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	6,124	8,335	89	121
Other Foreign ports ...	128,949	1,75,514	8,321	11,326
Total ...	135,073	1,83,849	8,410	11,447
To Indian ports ...	10,904	14,842	2,167	2,949
GRAND TOTAL ...	145,977	1,98,691	10,577	14,396

The exports of this article have fallen to insignificant figures, the smallest known for many years. The reason of this was the short crop in Bengal, which apparently was not sufficient to more than supply local requirements. In fact, it was not sufficient, as there were large importations from Bombay. At no time was there any demand for export, and prices were higher than in the previous year.

SILK, RAW.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, during the past two years was as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	18,014	23,193
Exports	17,107	23,280

The sources of supply, district by district, are shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad	7,225	8,842
Rajshahi	4,283	5,688
Midnapore	1,687	2,153
Birbhum	1,338	1,185
Nadia	835	1,435
Sonthal Parganas	563	271
Kamrup	358	29
Other districts	1,775	3,590
Total ...	18,014	23,193

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, were distributed as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	201,199	2,445	268,624	3,264
Other Foreign ports ...	896,457	10,895	1,190,749	14,471
Total ...	1,097,656	13,340	1,459,373	17,735
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	137,049	1,666	208,914	2,539
Other ports in Madras	12,460	151	13,491	164
Bombay ...	1,644	20	28,655	348
Burma ...	11,850	144	17,916	217
Other Indian ports ...	2,202	27	7,821	95
Total ...	165,205	2,008	276,797	3,363
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,262,861	15,348	1,736,170	21,098

There was an improvement of 33 per cent. in the exports of raw silk.

The consumption of silk depends very much on the freaks of fashion in Europe. For some years silk goods have not been specially in favour, but last year there was a change, and a demand sprang up, resulting in increased requirements of the raw article. Bengal silk participated in this demand in the London market.

SUGAR.

The result of the sugar trade of Calcutta during the past two years is shown below:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	7,78,485	9,13,465
	Unrefined ...	13,01,357	12,53,823
Exports ...	Refined ...	4,22,018	4,02,844
	Unrefined ...	5,15,799	5,77,320

The abstract below shows the importation of sugar from the several provinces during the past two years—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,12,250	1,08,533	8,18,038	8,22,119
Bihar	2,529	1,956	1,61,047	1,17,974
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,185	2,109	59,734	37,774
Madras	49,945	1,82,292	1	1
Bombay	12,294	523	22	3
Foreign ports ...	5,99,004	6,68,003	2,61,288	2,75,437
Other places ...	278	49	1,227	515
Total ...	7,78,485	9,13,465	13,01,357	12,53,823

The advance of 11½ per cent. in the imports from foreign ports is attributed to larger shipments from Germany, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements, while the imports from Mauritius and Java were smaller.

The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows :—

Whither exported.	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	17,983	21,477	2,375	3,393	7,894	10,663	49	67
„ Indian „ ...	42,277	57,514	52,175	71,016	17,598	23,953	14,935	20,328
Total ...	60,260	82,021	54,550	74,249	25,432	34,616	14,984	20,395

Tea, Indian.

The gross weight of Indian tea carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	14,23,895	117,166,217	14,93,193	122,868,453
Exports	15,29,730	125,874,972	16,36,341	134,647,519

The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	10,10,706	83,166,665	10,75,877	88,529,308
Bengal	3,97,053	32,721,161	4,02,280	33,101,897
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,431	446,894	3,112	256,073
Panjab	4,226	347,739	5,806	477,751
Chota Nagpur ...	4,934	405,998	4,791	394,231
Bihar	749	61,632	648	53,321
Other places ...	196	16,128	679	55,872
Total ...	14,23,895	117,166,217	14,93,193	122,868,453

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	14,10,732	116,083,134	14,71,205	121,059,183
Other Foreign ports ...	82,514	6,789,751	1,13,183	9,313,361
Total of Foreign ports ...	14,93,246	122,872,885	15,84,388	130,372,544
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	31,803	2,616,920	47,218	3,885,409
Madras	205	16,871	293	24,076
Other Indian ports ...	1,704	140,201	1,728	142,168
Total of Indian ports ...	33,712	2,773,992	49,239	4,051,653
Grand Total ...	15,26,958	125,646,877	16,33,627	134,424,197

In tea there was an advance of 6·1 per cent. in the exports to foreign ports, the most noticeable increase being in the case of the United States, the exports to which rose by no less than 155·1 per cent. There was also an increase in the direct shipments to Canada, and in the exports to Persia through Bombay and Turkey in Asia. The actual outturn of the season's crop was about five million pounds below the original estimate; and the average price per pound in Calcutta fell from 9 annas 3 pies in 1894-95 to 8 annas 9 pies.

Tobacco.

The following statement gives details of the total quantity of tobacco brought to and carried from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,04,092	5,08,332
Exports	4,37,754	4,33,727

The different provinces from which tobacco was imported are specified below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds
Bengal	4,82,479	3,99,610
Bihar	97,900	1,31,222
Burma	9,877	32,665
Madras	3,702	4,204
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,453	14,443
Orissa	616	1,607
Other places	6,975	14,581
Total ...	6,04,092	5,98,332

The details in respect of the exports by sea are given in the following table:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Madras	122,481	1,488	63,221	768
Bombay	21,774	265	20,428	249
Burma	13,052,598	1,58,625	11,354,880	1,37,993
Other Indian ports ...	3,252,668	27,376	2,056,727	24,996
Total ...	15,449,521	1,87,754	13,495,256	1,64,006
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	48,149	585	50,747	616
Other Foreign ports ...	2,346,803	28,520	785,659	9,548
Total ...	2,394,952	29,105	836,406	10,164
Grand Total ...	17,844,473	2,16,859	14,331,662	1,74,169

Lac.

The exports of lac show an advance of 23·8 per cent., due to higher prices and larger production.

Metals.

Metals advanced by 31·4 per cent., owing to larger importations of unwrought copper, wrought copper, iron, lead, steel, and zinc.

MINERAL OILS.

The improvement of 70 per cent. in mineral oils is due to larger shipments from the United States and Russia, especially the latter. For the first time in the history of the trade, the receipts of Russian oil have been larger than those of American, which is ascribed partly to the cheapness of the former kind, and partly to the energy and enterprise of those who carry on the Russian trade.

MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK.

Machinery and mill-work showed an increase of 49 per cent., owing, it is stated, to a larger importation of machinery for jute, flour and paper mills, and of electric plant.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Woollen goods show a decrease of 22 per cent., the heaviest fall being under piece-goods.

WINES AND LIQUEURS.

The importation of ale, beer and porter increased by 2 per cent., of spirits by ·5 per cent., and of wines and liqueurs by 19 per cent. Both brandy and gin decreased, but whiskey increased by 1·4 per cent. The importation of cheap German spirit for the manufacture of spurious brandy and whiskey continues to increase. This spirit is cheap and very strong, and the trade in it is believed to be profitable. An improvement of 19 per cent. occurred under wines and liqueurs, the advance being most marked under champagne and claret, which increased by 31 and 29 per cent., respectively.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The imports of hardware and cutlery from the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria-Hungary increased, while the imports from Belgium declined. The trade in these articles with the United Kingdom is said to have been promoted by the rise in exchange, by credit on a larger scale having been given by agents to importers, and by the fact that competition has reduced commission, freight, and other charges. The increase in the trade with Germany is said to be due to the energy with which it is pushed, and to the action of commercial travellers, who come out regularly and call upon the principal native dealers in the large towns.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other items, it may be observed that improvements occurred in agricultural implements (20 per cent.), apparel (3 per cent.), and matches (13½ per cent.), while the trade in umbrellas and spices declined.

TREASURE.

Both gold and silver show an increase under imports and a decrease under exports. The imports improved by Rs. 21,66,318 and Rs. 5,95,280, while the exports declined by 37¾ and 20¾ lakhs respectively. Gold was principally obtained from the United Kingdom, China and Victoria, while the imports of silver came mostly from the United Kingdom.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total quantity of merchandise imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country boats registered during the past two years, was as follows :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	20,31,728	10,92,904
Exports	4,64,305	4,14,723
Total ...	24,96,033	15,07,627

The total value of the above trade during the past two years is shown below, compared with the sea-borne trade of Chittagong :—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1894-95 ...	93,71,013	42,02,417	1,35,73,430
	1895-96 ...	36,22,329	23,91,284	60,13,613
Sea-borne trade ...	1894-95 ...	1,43,26,018	1,27,41,420	2,70,67,438
	1895-96 ...	1,47,13,111	1,29,70,370	2,76,83,481

The total quantity and value of the inland and sea-borne trade in the principal staples, both as regards imports and exports are shown below :—

Name of staple.	Imports into Chittagong—						Exports from Chittagong—					
	By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.		By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cotton, raw ... 1894-95	Mds. 1,004	Rs. 13,683	Mds. 29	Rs. 415	Mds. 1,033	Rs. 16,090	Mds. 35,883	Rs. 5,00,556	Mds. 14,176	Rs. 2,76,103	Mds. 50,058	Rs. 8,36,640
1895-96	16,418	2,67,524	912	5,016	17,375	2,72,570	1,210	10,002	60,017	10,30,586	61,227	10,40,248
Cotton twist and yarn ... 1894-95	...	...	1,750	1,10,802	1,750	1,10,802	21,884	19,02,914	57	2,328	21,901	19,05,274
1895-96	...	...	1,851	1,21,887	1,851	1,21,887	1,337	70,710	50	2,371	1,306	70,081
Cotton piece-goods 1894-95	...	25,422	...	10,50,015	...	17,15,687	...	4,31,010	...	2,806	...	4,33,825
1895-96	...	10,726	...	12,31,046	...	12,50,772	...	5,30,341	...	2,869	...	5,30,700
Jute, raw . 1894-95	2,980	12,452	10,37,023	60,13,603	10,40,503	60,20,295	...	...	10,20,670	67,48,886	10,20,670	67,48,886
1895-96	1,007	3,105	12,20,782	64,80,809	12,22,089	64,87,914	...	...	12,40,630	71,85,972	12,40,630	71,85,972
Gunny-bags ... 1894-95	...	...	...	1,15,903	...	1,15,903	...	...	...	6,847	...	6,847
1895-96	...	...	...	1,03,675	...	1,03,675	...	...	...	14,463	...	14,463
Rice 1894-95	7,18,149	25,08,400	41,020	1,07,003	7,59,178	26,05,403	1,014	5,870	6,20,550	10,31,810	6,22,104	10,37,680
1895-96	3,01,985	9,43,703	4,662	10,543	3,06,547	9,54,246	500	1,902	4,27,197	12,03,501	4,27,697	12,05,903
Paddy 1894-95	7,70,564	15,11,128	1,65,067	1,25,550	8,75,631	16,03,684	...	...	4,09,380	7,10,957	4,09,380	7,10,957
1895-96	2,25,394	8,94,410	7,010	9,394	2,32,410	4,03,834	...	...	2,03,807	4,14,091	2,03,807	4,14,091
Hides and skins 1894-95	9,003	2,37,215	63	1,600	10,066	2,38,815	2,850	67,805	5,106	1,66,553	8,043	2,24,418
1895-96	47,837	1,61,728	314	8,220	48,151	1,69,949	...	...	5,364	1,99,060	5,364	1,99,060
Oils 1894-95	15,088	1,52,205	21,677	1,55,014	36,765	3,07,220	13,163	1,23,253	2,703	15,693	15,866	1,47,353
1895-96	8,230	85,193	1,23,704	7,17,089	1,31,008	8,33,052	31,511	3,20,209	26,023	1,37,057	58,134	4,07,166
Metals and manufactures of metals ... 1894-95	12,013	1,04,363	6,500	76,954	18,033	1,81,447	29,584	4,07,263	412	12,237	30,026	4,19,500
1895-96	2,031	24,518	13,380	1,19,210	16,370	1,43,728	14,320	2,56,073	677	19,743	15,007	2,76,810
Salt 1894-95	...	...	2,79,082	2,64,377	2,79,082	2,64,377	2,61,935	7,87,207	43,780	71,100	3,05,634	8,58,307
1895-96	...	...	3,09,206	2,71,556	3,09,206	2,71,556	2,70,632	8,23,537	71,010	71,743	3,41,181	8,95,280
Mustard and rape seed 1894-95	8,000	84,280	17,741	71,539	25,807	1,05,819	1,100	4,075	...	...	1,100	4,075
1895-96	2,080	9,117	11,036	50,997	13,170	60,114	360	1,632	10	60	360	1,692
Spices 1894-95	1,00,400	31,83,922	10,037	97,315	1,10,493	35,81,337	7,205	1,73,762	1,020	10,858	8,225	1,84,620
1895-96	29,130	4,84,432	4,050	65,173	33,110	5,49,605	1,100	30,020	670	6,403	2,072	37,283
Sugar 1894-95	35,195	1,93,311	33,120	2,01,090	68,605	4,05,810	10,957	1,00,893	70	365	17,027	1,01,101
1895-96	40,083	2,47,899	40,274	3,07,119	80,363	5,91,758	13,327	77,120	335	1,350	13,662	78,470
Tea 1894-95	...	...	31	215	31	215	...	...	12,041	6,21,564	12,041	6,21,564
1895-96	338	13,051	23	1,218	361	14,269	...	...	11,775	5,20,205	11,775	5,20,205
Tobacco 1894-95	7,125	56,087	20,177	1,02,098	27,302	2,17,750	6,049	45,707	115	2,151	6,164	47,858
1895-96	8,625	81,010	16,375	1,50,157	25,000	2,10,173	1,453	13,804	130	1,897	1,582	15,701

Cotton, raw.

The season's crop in the Hill Tracts was better than in the two previous years, which accounts for the large increase shown above.

Jute, raw.

The jute crop was quite as good as in the previous year, and there was a large increase in the shipments to foreign countries in comparison with the preceding year, as the following figures will show :—

Exports to Foreign Countries from Chittagong.

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Quantity ...	Mds.	10,17,963	12,28,480
Value ...	Rs.	67,31,991	71,41,842

Rice and paddy.

The amount of rice and paddy imported into Chittagong by country boats showed a heavy decline of 4,16,164 maunds and 5,45,170 maunds, respectively, over the figures for the previous year. This falling off is attributed to a short crop in Chittagong, Noakhali, and the adjacent districts. The following statement shows the total imports of rice and paddy into Chittagong by country boats :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	7,18,149	3,01,985
Paddy ...	7,70,564	2,25,394

The quantity of rice sent to foreign countries from Chittagong during the past two years was as follows:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Rice ...	Cwts.	259,443	133,311
	Mds.	3,53,131	1,81,351

The falling off amounted to 48·64 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. The decrease was shared by all countries, but was greatest in the West Indies and Mauritius.

According to the coasting trade returns, the quantities of rice and paddy exported to the different ports in India from Chittagong were as follows:—

		1894-96.	1895-96.
Rice ...	Cwts.	196,471	180,548
	Mds.	2,67,419	2,45,746
Paddy ...	Cwts.	299,382	196,903
	Mds.	4,07,356	2,68,007

The decline was general. To Madras there was a falling off, while to Bengal and Indian ports "not British," the trade dwindled to a comparatively small amount. The requirements of Madras and Bengal were met from the bumper crops of the Orissa districts in the past year.

Salt.

The total quantity of salt exported to the different districts from Chittagong by country-boats is shown below:—

Destination.	1894-95. Mds.	1895-96. Mds.
To Chittagong ...	1,85,893	1,90,780
„ Noakhali ...	22,613	15,068
„ Dacca (Narayanganj)	42,600	71,658
„ Other districts ...	829	2,076
Total ...	2,51,935	2,79,532

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 71,658 maunds, against 42,738 maunds in 1894-95 and 98,680 maunds in 1893-94.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports during the past two years, exclusive of Government transactions, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Ports.			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1			2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	89,600	19,30,707	20,20,307
		Coasting ...	43,750	88,112	1,31,862
	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	3,21,600	22,05,582	25,27,182
		Coasting ...	4,761	7,73,073	7,77,834
Balasore ...	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	5,281*	2,94,367*	2,99,898
		Coasting ...	61,03,149*	28,24,510	89,27,659*
	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	92,096	3,69,969	4,62,065
		Coasting ...	59,01,925	50,14,468	1,09,16,393
Puri ...	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	.....	3,44,493	3,44,493
		Coasting ...	.....	28,545	28,545
	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	.....	6,03,464	6,03,464
		Coasting ...	66,128	36,114	1,01,242
Total ...	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	94,881*	25,69,867*	26,64,698
		Coasting ...	61,46,899*	29,41,167	90,88,066*
	1895-96 ...	Foreign ...	4,14,696	31,79,315	35,92,711
		Coasting ...	59,71,814	58,29,655	1,17,95,469

* The figures for 1894-95 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Customs.

Imports.

The chief articles of merchandise in the import traffic were:—

Principal articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn. European ... lbs.	886,662	634,000	10,776	7,705	7,14,594	5,48,330
Cotton twist and yarn. Indian ... „	4,996,548	4,683,100	60,722	56,012	17,27,738	16,35,488
Cotton piece-goods. European ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	6,68,131	5,38,489
Cotton piece-goods. Indian ... „	...	...	...	...	...	69
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	496,743	1,430,804	...	...	1,04,469	3,18,486
Metals ... ... Cwt.	16,174	13,448	22,015	18,304	4,48,229	3,74,683
Oils ... ... Gals.	547,628	1,011,045	59,897	1,10,589	2,89,596	5,74,717
Ghee ... ... lbs.	57,008	52,508	093	038	22,205	20,346
Spices ... ... „	5,671,528	6,739,873	68,025	81,008	5,10,184	6,15,293
Betel-nuts ... ... „	4,776,734	5,798,090	58,050	70,468	3,91,997	5,04,798
Salt ... ... Cwt.	196,740	254,640	2,07,785	3,45,593	2,99,733	3,36,428
Treasure ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	62,384	1,75,202

Exports.

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the Orissa ports are given below:—

Principal articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	ds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ...Cwts.	1,094,974	2,289,216	14,90,381	30,47,822	39,61,151	71,88,522
Paddy ... ... „	13,616	201,155	18,533	2,73,794	20,154	2,96,188
Hides ... ... No.	233,764	175,086	...	...	4,55,881	3,17,912
Lac, stick and other kinds ...Cwts.	982	1,228	1,337	1,671	18,000	24,958
Oil-seeds ... ... „	15,653	39,393	21,305	53,618	72,513	1,50,071
Timber and sleepers ... „	298	...	...	...	15,676	12,381
Silver (treasure) ... ... Rs.	2,454	...	3,340	...	3,422	3,39,263
Jute, raw ... ...Cwts.	...	9,553	...	13,139	5,01,798	44,530

In the foreign trade the bulk of the exports was to Mauritus and Ceylon, while in the coasting trade Madras and Bengal obtained the largest quantity.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of the trade carried by country boats on the Nadia rivers during 1895-96 is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1894-95	44,07,795	1,98,17,295	23,12,037	86,84,218	67,19,832	2,85,01,513
1895-96	36,99,760	1,45,54,255	17,03,230	57,07,676	54,02,990	2,02,61,931

The condition of the Bhagirathi river was again unfavourable for navigation. In the beginning of the year the prospects were hopeful by the early rise of the river in May 1895, but they were marred by its sudden fall in the latter part of September, and it was altogether closed for traffic early in December. Navigation on the Mathabhanga river was interfered with by the abnormal condition of its entrance from the Ganges in October and November last, caused by the sudden formation of an impassable shoal. The Jalangi river rose late and fell early, thereby making it impassable for big boats to ply for any considerable period. In the cold season the river was navigable for smaller crafts only, but in March these also could not pass out, and through traffic was altogether stopped.

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia Rivers during 1895-96 was 19,159, against 21,343 in 1894-95.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downwards during the past two years, were as follows:—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Khalwa-ganj.	Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw	1894-95	1,40,134	4,43,100	14,842	3,00,029	8,98,004	30,89,017	6,53,676	2,14,429	8,68,004
	1895-96	80,050	3,17,950	23,837	1,15,270	4,36,505	18,91,151	3,12,413	93,032	4,35,505
Wheat	1894-95	24,519	1,07,853	...	10,010	1,41,887	3,90,189	1,38,170	3,717	1,41,887
	1895-96	1,42,805	2,00,800	3,245	34,337	4,71,187	13,54,063	4,00,931	10,900	4,71,187
Rice, not in the husk...	1894-95	50,673	5,24,020	...	34,571	6,10,164	21,73,700	5,15,011	94,253	6,10,164
	1895-96	31,754	1,00,300	...	1,40,921	3,69,975	11,94,297	3,20,579	42,396	3,62,975
Do., in the husk ...	1894-95	2,934	7,250	6,215	504	16,904	32,522	5,900	10,504	16,904
	1895-96	4,300	4,275	2,185	235	11,094	10,514	3,050	8,044	11,094
Gram and pulses ...	1894-95	72,252	1,30,104	8,105	1,30,050	3,17,451	8,63,703	3,18,004	28,787	3,47,481
	1895-96	1,08,149	2,03,975	20,290	9,30,220	6,81,949	17,07,177	5,54,040	30,500	6,84,539
Other spring and rain crops	1894-95	40,717	18,575	105	1,719	67,490	1,18,123	65,284	2,205	67,489
	1895-96	59,091	69,000	975	8,241	1,33,047	2,32,832	1,30,605	2,442	1,33,047
Linseed	1894-95	3,10,025	92,247	5,597	20,333	4,34,252	17,39,408	4,31,251	3,001	4,34,252
	1895-96	3,33,062	1,20,175	2,710	30,625	4,92,572	20,93,471	4,90,581	2,001	4,92,582
Mustard and rape seed	1894-95	1,77,420	18,550	40	23,150	2,19,175	9,31,491	1,70,820	42,355	2,13,175
	1895-96	80,060	6,225	...	2,541	88,856	4,19,370	65,281	30,675	95,956
Other oil-seeds	1894-95	1,11,894	3,276	.	1,465	1,16,634	3,58,106	1,10,430	185	1,16,634
	1895-96	59,190	...	...	320	59,525	1,93,538	59,100	125	59,325
Ghi	1894-95	13,080	1,025	...	6	15,267	5,01,870	13,409	1,858	15,267
	1895-96	7,140	2,275	...	25	9,419	3,61,075	8,165	1,254	9,419
Saltpetre	1894-95	302	210	...	...	502	3,823	502	...	502
	1895-96	504	...	...	...	504	3,780	504	...	504
Other saline substances	1894-95	1,60,041	12,375	1,855	...	1,82,771	10,05,243	1,64,370	18,401	1,82,771
	1895-96	1,44,060	1,180	2,180	...	1,47,890	8,10,678	1,36,401	11,005	1,47,896
Sugar, refined	1894-95	14,288	75	...	...	14,363	1,49,010	7,747	6,616	14,363
	1895-96	7,700	...	...	...	7,700	77,000	4,040	3,429	7,769
Do., unrefined ...	1894-95	24,550	226	602	1,931	27,604	1,27,069	19,007	14,907	27,004
	1895-96	13,203	75	166	772	14,280	64,240	6,735	6,545	14,280
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1894-95	2,130	...	...	...	2,130	11,65,056	552	1,557	2,139
	1895-96	254	...	...	...	254	1,24,705	110	144	254
Manufactures of silk (Indian)*	1894-95	5,808	...	...	...	...	5,808	...	5,808	5,808
	1895-96	10,747	...	...	...	...	10,747	...	10,747	10,747
Hides†	1894-95	...	19,763	...	...	19,763	41,836	19,763	...	19,763
	1895-96	...	1,800	...	...	1,800	4,191	1,800	...	1,800
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1894-95	53,291	97,800	78	...	1,50,670	11,80,025	49,854	1,21,116	1,50,070
	1895-96	28,369	10,440	...	10	47,819	4,04,281	10,339	28,480	47,819
Timber	1894-95	33,325	110	...	93	33,535	77,070	35,197	3,408	38,585
	1895-96	620	...	100	180	906	1,009	140	766	906

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coal and coke	1894-95	Mds. 43,413	Mds. 87,672	Mds. ...	Mds. 4,550	Mds. 1,35,635	Rs. 67,068	Mds. 91,182	Mds. 44,753	Mds. 1,35,035
	1895-96	1,18,120	1,09,575	...	21,125	2,48,820	1,55,518	1,20,695	1,28,304	2,48,820
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1894-95	143	...	...	17	160	9,240	17	143	160
	1895-96	177	...	...	20	197	11,303	20	177	197
Rice, not in the husk ...	1894-95	94,007	62,560	280	5,886	1,03,533	5,82,764	2,056	1,01,537	1,03,593
	1895-96	74,756	71,250	640	4,775	1,51,021	4,75,815	8,097	1,42,924	1,51,021
Do., in the husk ...	1894-95	6,218	12,583	1,34,835	16,870	1,71,077	3,43,054	9,046	1,62,031	1,71,077
	1895-96	1,363	16,050	99,670	25,083	1,41,166	2,47,040	36,264	1,04,902	1,41,166
Iron and its manufactures	1894-95	1,484	5,015	...	2,226	8,726	45,866	6,023	2,103	8,726
	1895-96	850	3,800	6	2,100	6,746	30,265	4,499	2,250	6,746
Salt	1894-95	1,17,113	4,09,884	80	90,036	6,25,113	10,53,479	5,20,348	35,765	6,25,113
	1895-96	40,143	2,54,823	...	76,705	3,80,788	11,80,701	3,64,522	16,211	3,80,733
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1894-95	28,200	...	...	150	...	28,350	150	28,200	28,350
	1895-96	33,056	...	...	1,210	...	34,266	1,210	33,056	34,266
Gunny-bags*	1894-95	26,803	400	...	...	20,703	7,553	1,300	25,403	26,703
	1895-96	7,337	...	...	100	7,437	1,389	1,150	6,287	7,437
Gunny-cloth*	1894-95	91,300	110,123	...	...	201,515	10,73,7	197,715	6,800	204,515
	1895-96	49,036	4,325	...	...	53,061	2,70,545	37,933	16,128	53,061

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total weight and value of merchandise carried by inland steamers along these routes to and from Calcutta registered during the past two years was as follows:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports ...	15,62,581	1,16,86,176	13,84,050	1,07,36,060
Exports ...	13,09,312	1,44,42,107	8,48,210	1,20,34,890
Total ...	28,71,893	2,61,28,283	22,32,260	2,27,70,950

The following table shows all the principal staples carried to and from Calcutta by this route during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta. Quantity.	Imports into Calcutta. Value.	List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta. Quantity.	Exports from Calcutta. Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1894-95	1,190	18,598	Coal and coke ...	1894-95	91,247	45,624
	1895-96	2,145	34,856		1895-96	28,304	17,690
Cotton piece-goods, Indian.	1894-95	2,612	1,68,148	Twist and yarn, European.	1894-95	32,090	18,69,198
	1895-96	2,490	1,79,486		1895-96	29,456	16,90,088
Indigo	1894-95	2,619	6,18,084	Piece-goods, European.	1894-95	64,011	46,16,793
	1895-96	1,312	3,29,312		1895-96	57,388	41,89,924

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw ...	1894-95	81,284	3,45,372	Turmeric	1894-95	10,727	53,635
	1895-96	21,795	92,629		1895-96	9,911	49,300
Wheat	1894-95	7,957	20,232	Gunny-bags ...	1894-95	16,840	1,70,505
	1895-96	52,015	1,49,543		1895-96	7,040	68,640
Rice	1894-95	5,18,678	18,47,790	Gram and pulse ...	1894-95	25,186	62,965
	1895-96	3,42,914	10,71,606		1895-96	15,824	41,538
Paddy	1894-95	28,215	50,430	Leather, manufactured.	1894-95	408	96,104
	1895-96	16,532	28,931		1895-96	634	1,37,735
Gram and pulse ...	1894-95	48,491	1,21,228	Liquors	1894-95	1,914	94,212
	1895-96	1,14,698	3,01,569		1895-96	1,674	91,837
Hides of cattle ...	1894-95	15,446	2,68,720	Brass and copper ...	1894-95	60,631	16,63,291
	1895-96	11,660	2,17,168		1895-96	62,204	18,59,282
Brass and copper	1894-95	65,309	24,65,921	Iron	1894-95	48,345	2,53,811
	1895-96	66,792	26,13,787		1895-96	21,432	1,15,143
Provisions, other kinds.	1894-95	94,165	3,94,568	Other metals ...	1894-95	21,706	2,44,198
	1895-96	48,357	4,59,392		1895-96	17,883	2,01,184
Saltpetre ...	1894-95	1,320	10,065	Oil, kerosine ...	1894-95	1,86,345	7,45,380
	1895-96	2,425	18,187		1895-96	91,414	3,65,656
Other saline substances.	1894-95	7,593	41,762	Other oils	1894-95	28,204	3,24,346
	1895-96	14,900	81,950		1895-96	23,997	2,87,004
Linseed ...	1894-95	5,66,226	22,64,904	Provisions, other kinds.	1894-95	40,743	3,87,058
	1895-96	6,85,269	24,87,893		1895-96	33,421	3,17,500
Mustard seed ...	1894-95	20,521	87,214	Salt	1894-95	3,65,536	11,42,300
	1895-96	5,326	23,801		1895-96	1,71,163	5,34,884
Castor ,, ...	1894-95	21,504	64,502	Mustard seed ...	1894-95	21,976	93,398
	1895-96	3,559	11,502		1895-96	14,360	62,851
Poppy ,, ...	1894-95	2,860	14,160	Other oilseeds ...	1894-95	6,038	17,859
	1895-96	2,848	18,156		1895-96	984	2,524
Other oilseeds ...	1894-95	1,034	2,973	Sugar, refined ...	1894-95	27,262	2,82,843
	1895-96	6,667	28,738		1895-96	24,056	2,40,560
Silk, raw ...	1894-95	3,181	17,86,236	Do., unrefined ...	1894-95	22,245	1,02,833
	1895-96	3,660	18,82,791		1895-96	20,763	93,434
Silk piece-goods, Indian.	1894-95	47	45,960	Betel-nuts ...	1894-95	20,903	1,64,611
	1895-96	72	70,944		1895-96	15,984	95,904
Betel-nuts ...	1894-95	92	925	Spices, other kinds	1894-95	12,340	1,54,250
	1895-96	36	216		1895-96	8,056	1,00,700
Spices, other kinds	1894-95	2,708	33,850	Tobacco	1894-95	21,067	1,58,003
	1895-96	3,253	40,662		1895-96	16,633	1,58,047
Sugar, refined ...	1894-95	5,042	52,311	Wool, manufactured, Indian.	1894-95	31	2,416
	1895-96	6,403	64,030		1895-96	24	3,192

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili Canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1894-95	17,11,623	53,71,566	7,44,162	22,71,727	24,55,785	76,43,293
	1895-96	19,97,860	58,03,556	7,19,763	26,60,949	27,17,623	84,64,505
Hijili ...	1894-95	6,97,253	26,83,267	4,42,766	22,95,503	15,40,019	49,78,770
	1895-96	11,21,667	30,86,091	4,04,494	24,06,350	15,26,161	54,92,441
Total ...	1894-95	24,08,876	80,54,833	11,86,928	45,67,230	37,95,804	1,26,22,063
	1895-96	31,19,527	88,89,647	11,24,257	50,67,299	42,43,784	1,39,56,946

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement :—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1894-95	51,025	50,770	1,01,795	50,897	1,00,605	50,302
	1895-96	76,345	39,280	1,15,625	72,206	1,14,845	71,778
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1894-95	3,055	15	3,070	1,77,292	3,070	1,77,292
	1895-96	2,785	400	3,185	1,82,739	3,185	1,82,739
Jute, raw	1894-95	3,500	22,921	26,421	1,12,289	24,745	1,05,186
	1895-96	8,101	25,964	34,065	1,44,776	32,521	1,38,214
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	1894-95	58,658	7,590	66,248	2,98,116	63,794	2,87,072
	1895-96	56,014	10,841	67,455	3,03,547	61,929	2,78,680
Rice, in the husk	1894-95	8,19,064	4,01,249	12,20,313	24,40,626	5,82,897	11,65,794
	1895-96	9,48,854	4,21,186	13,70,040	23,07,570	5,11,181	8,04,567
Do., not in the husk ...	1894-95	5,57,497	4,43,958	10,01,455	25,07,683	9,64,481	24,25,963
	1895-96	5,73,307	6,53,699	12,27,006	38,34,681	11,66,153	36,44,228
Gram and pulses	1894-95	1,30,610	430	1,37,040	3,42,600	1,33,445	3,33,612
	1895-96	1,60,707	3,900	1,64,607	4,32,093	1,61,815	4,24,704
Brass, unwrought... ...	1894-95	20	...	20	427	...	...
	1895-96	20	...	20	490	...	...
Do., wrought	1894-95	2,461	20	2,481	96,130	2,836	90,520
	1895-96	4,380	1,470	5,850	2,36,925	5,705	2,31,052
Oil, kerosine	1894-95	45,336	53,489	98,824	3,95,296	23,350	93,400
	1895-96	41,066	55,878	96,044	3,87,776	15,505	62,020
Provisions other than ghi	1894-95	12,556	...	12,556	1,19,282	11,319	1,07,530
	1895-96	17,015	...	17,015	1,61,043	16,728	1,58,916
Salt	1894-95	2,04,309	1,48,771	3,53,080	11,03,875	3,52,421	11,01,316
	1895-96	1,93,305	1,38,770	3,32,075	10,37,734	3,31,614	10,36,294
Linseed	1894-95	2,075	...	2,075	8,300	1,075	7,000
	1895-96	6,175	...	6,175	26,244	6,155	26,159
Mustard seed	1894-95	26,414	914	27,328	1,16,144	26,595	1,13,029
	1895-96	24,279	200	24,479	1,07,096	24,115	1,05,503
Sugar, unrefined	1894-95	57,118	41,054	98,172	4,54,045	94,500	4,37,104
	1895-96	73,361	28,882	1,02,243	4,00,093	92,744	4,17,348
Tobacco	1894-95	3,615	1,00,101	1,03,716	7,77,869	99,749	7,48,117
	1895-96	1,533	89,735	91,268	8,68,276	88,786	8,44,607
Timber	1894-95	52,239	12,723	64,962	1,29,024	41,868	83,736
	1895-96	84,725	12,030	90,755	1,81,415	53,016	99,405
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1894-95	5,000	4,80,875	...	4,85,875	...	4,85,875
	1895-96	...	4,31,500	...	4,31,500	...	4,31,125
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1894-95	47,550	500	...	48,050	...	47,550
	1895-96	89,550	...	...	89,550	...	89,550
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1894-95	13,630	13,250	26,880	56,280	26,480	55,443
	1895-96	6,310	9,800	15,110	35,178	14,640	34,084

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on the Orissa canals was as follows:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	5,45,969	11,06,973	20,61,133	38,40,523
Up " ...	3,17,610	3,94,628	30,70,254	30,91,055
Total ...	8,63,579	15,61,601	51,31,387	69,31,578

The principal articles of commerce registered are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	7,200	...	4,21,575	...
Turmeric	350	600	1,750	2,625
Rice, in the husk	51,300	75,148	1,02,600	1,31,505
Do., not in the husk	4,00,925	9,67,079	14,28,295	30,23,997
Gram and pulses	14,700	40,388	36,075	1,06,019
Oil, kerosine	31,300	75,505	1,25,200	3,14,020
Salt	15,300	15,420	48,094	48,188
Other oilseeds	1,600	16,2 .0	4,800	46,834
Other spices	1,82,085	2,02,385	22,76,063	25,29,812
Sugar, unrefined	28,225	44,637	1,80,540	2,00,866
Timber	12,085	5,267	24,170	9,876

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The amount of traffic carried by country boats on this canal during the past two years are shown in the following Table:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	7,86,758	20,86,718	12,67,181	28,90,207
Up ...	3,01,525	12,82,410	4,36,332	19,71,124
Total ...	10,88,283	33,69,128	17,03,513	48,61,331

The chief articles of merchandise are detailed below:—

Names of Articles.	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Downward Traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.		Downward Traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	4,215	18,041	3,630	13,725	16,827	71,015	15,740	66,895
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	4,389	10,761	...	...	4,010	16,015	...	...
Rice, not in the husk	1,25,005	6,07,911	1,76,956	6,66,834	3,04,410	0,51,261	2,03,360	8,23,900
Do., in the husk	4,57,095	9,74,132	4,38,170	9,76,840	8,15,830	14,27,177	7,98,170	15,06,707

Names of Articles.	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Upward Traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.		Upward Traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta Traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	11,850	5,775	10,050	5,475	20,850	12,725	12,745	12,341
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	6,030	1,17,988	3,030	1,17,888	4,020	2,66,072	4,020	2,65,072
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	98,800	...	83,400	...	1,50,100	...	1,40,800
Rice, not in the husk	72,132	2,50,985	...	...	1,71,930	5,35,250	...	...
Do., in the husk	46,405	92,928	...	...	25,025	48,704	...	...
Gram and pulses	8,340	20,850	5,730	14,325	4,000	11,528	3,430	9,185
Oil, kerosine	20,810	1,00,040	24,150	90,000	42,915	1,71,660	42,670	1,70,685
Salt	40,812	1,26,015	30,115	1,13,860	55,805	1,69,141	52,865	1,07,708
Betel-nuts	1,080	12,820	1,600	12,600	1,180	7,080	1,100	6,600
Sugar, unrefined	6,712	44,932	7,210	38,645	17,616	70,245	15,745	70,955
Tobacco	29,050	2,24,625	28,240	2,11,050	33,400	3,04,800	33,015	3,01,143

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

Internal trade of Bengal.

The following comparative statement shows the total weight of the trade of Calcutta with the interior carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years:—

		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Vid Brahmaputra	1894-95	35,32,366	...	...	35,32,366	6,21,627	...	...	6,21,627
	1895-96	34,05,313	...	...	34,05,313	7,02,711	...	...	7,02,711
Vid Meghna	1894-95	...	66,244	78,34,101	78,90,435	...	30,011	16,71,903	17,01,914
	1895-96	...	1,02,440	69,35,700	70,38,140	...	54,400	15,08,415	15,62,854
Total	1894-95	35,32,366	66,244	78,34,101	1,00,72,801	6,21,627	30,011	16,71,903	23,23,541
	1895-96	34,05,313	1,02,440	69,35,700	1,04,43,453	7,02,711	54,400	15,08,415	23,25,505

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of internal trade carried by the river steamer companies to and from Calcutta during the past two years:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1894-95	26,553	4,14,690	11,603	1,81,297	38,156	5,96,187
	1895-96	42,676	6,93,518	1,066	17,322	43,744	7,10,840
Cotton twist, European.	1894-95	...	...	40,570	23,42,918	40,570	23,42,918
	1895-96	2	115	34,457	19,76,970	34,459	19,77,085
Cotton piece-goods, European	1894-95	7	505	2,71,767	1,96,01,195	2,71,774	1,96,01,700
	1895-96	12	876	2,78,932	2,03,62,036	2,78,944	2,03,62,912
Wheat	1894-95	326	897	1,933	5,316	2,259	6,213
	1895-96	2,509	7,386	562	1,616	3,131	9,002
Rice, not in the husk	1894-95	8,868	31,592	34,578	1,23,184	43,446	1,54,776
	1895-96	24,399	76,247	7,471	23,347	31,870	99,594
Gram and pulses	1894-95	11,856	29,640	37,604	94,295	49,550	1,23,875
	1895-96	16,425	43,116	42,630	1,11,904	59,055	1,55,020
Hides of cattle, &c.	1894-95	1,18,128	19,78,644	24	402	1,18,152	19,79,046
	1895-96	94,677	17,69,359	41	704	94,718	17,04,123
Skins of sheep, &c.	1894-95	8,156	2,32,446	...	...	8,156	2,32,446
	1895-96	4,156	1,10,134	1,582	41,023	5,738	1,52,057
Jute, raw	1894-95	1,05,35,617	4,47,76,372	1	4	1,05,35,618	4,47,76,376
	1895-96	98,12,441	4,17,02,874	125	531	98,12,566	4,17,03,405
Gunny-bags and cloth	1894-95	91,717	9,28,635	5,995	60,699	97,712	9,89,334
	1895-96	2,24,212	21,86,067	6,977	68,026	2,31,189	22,54,093
Linseed	1894-95	23,647	94,588	...	...	23,647	94,588
	1895-96	9,513	36,180	...	...	9,513	36,180
Mustard seed	1894-95	31,654	1,34,580	102	434	31,756	1,34,964
	1895-96	33,985	1,48,684	173	757	34,158	1,49,634
Salt	1894-95	...	...	8,44,792	20,30,975	8,44,792	20,30,975
	1895-96	...	...	7,18,966	22,44,894	7,18,966	22,44,894
Sugar, refined	1894-95	1,866	19,860	17,413	1,80,660	19,279	2,00,020
	1895-96	659	6,590	15,531	1,55,310	16,190	1,61,900
Do., unrefined	1894-95	368	1,702	80,240	1,39,860	80,608	1,41,562
	1895-96	5	22	31,244	1,40,598	31,249	1,40,620
Tobacco	1894-95	13,371	1,00,575	3,944	30,030	17,315	1,30,605
	1895-96	5,005	47,958	6,108	63,959	11,113	1,11,917

External trade of Bengal with Assam.

The total quantity and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers during the past two years is compared in the following table:—

		Vid Meghna.		Vid Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	1894-95	5,76,527	2,14,53,885	31,92,490	3,30,33,815	37,69,017	5,44,87,700
	1895-96	7,44,410	1,01,80,978	31,79,934	2,95,68,299	39,24,344	4,87,49,277
Exports to Assam ...	1894-95	7,38,748	96,44,010	20,54,942	1,68,90,238	28,43,690	2,65,34,257
	1895-96	7,00,857	94,02,712	25,92,642	1,98,77,900	32,93,499	2,92,80,612
Grand Total ...	1894-95	13,05,275	3,10,97,904	52,47,432	4,99,24,053	66,12,707	8,10,21,957
	1895-96	14,45,267	2,95,83,690	57,72,576	4,94,46,199	72,17,843	7,80,29,889

The principal staples registered are specified in the abstract below:—

Articles.	External trade of Bengal with Assam.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1894-95	5,101	29,391	108	1,688	5,209	31,079
1895-96	13,673	82,038	338	5,493	14,011	87,531
Cotton twist (European) ... 1894-95	11	686	18,563	10,72,014	18,574	10,72,649
1895-96	...	...	22,753	13,05,454	22,753	13,05,454
Ditto (Indian) ... 1894-95	18	453	1,005	24,999	1,023	25,452
1895-96	12	303	1,003	29,087	1,015	29,390
Cotton piece-goods (European) 1894-95	5	301	1,32,757	95,75,008	1,32,762	95,75,459
1895-96	5	357	1,42,195	1,03,80,235	1,42,200	1,03,80,592
Ditto (Indian) 1894-95	256	12,800	720	46,350	976	59,150
1895-96	155	6,219	1,254	90,367	1,409	96,586
Wheat 1894-95	...	...	4,994	13,717	4,496	13,717
1895-96	...	...	5,457	15,689	5,457	15,689
Rice not in the husk ... 1894-95	51	185	6,67,024	23,76,272	6,67,075	23,76,457
1895-96	247	741	7,11,087	22,22,146	7,11,334	22,22,887
Gram and pulses ... 1894-95	407	1,425	3,00,976	7,52,439	3,01,383	7,53,864
1895-96	826	3,201	3,68,195	9,66,512	3,69,021	9,69,713
Other food-grains ... 1894-95	...	...	243	425	243	425
1895-96	...	...	292	511	292	511
Hides of cattle ... 1894-95	815	13,855	10	168	825	14,023
1895-96	2,541	35,892	207	3,910	2,748	39,802
Jute, raw 1894-95	2,35,724	11,10,689	48	204	2,35,772	11,10,893
1895-96	2,76,068	11,73,269	40	170	2,76,108	11,73,439
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1894-95	1,818	18,408	7,084	71,726	8,902	90,134
1895-96	1,262	12,304	7,610	73,198	8,872	85,502
Linseed 1894-95	8,079	30,060	47	188	8,126	30,248
1895-96	1,810	7,693	193	820	2,003	8,513
Mustard seed ... 1894-95	4,89,386	19,33,504	120	548	4,89,515	19,34,092
1895-96	3,53,842	15,48,059	194	848	3,54,036	15,48,907
Salt 1894-95	...	...	3,32,483	10,39,009	3,32,483	10,39,009
1895-96	...	...	4,01,522	12,54,756	4,01,522	12,54,756
Silk, raw 1894-95	1,170	2,45,700	1	554	*1,171	2,46,254
1895-96	530	1,27,730	40	20,360	570	1,48,090
Sugar, refined ... 1894-95	1	10	34,044	3,53,206	34,045	3,53,216
1895-96	...	...	37,075	3,70,750	37,075	3,70,750
Do., unrefined ... 1894-95	278	1,668	30,856	1,42,709	31,134	1,44,377
1895-96	409	2,607	30,942	1,39,240	31,351	1,41,847
Tea, Indian 1894-95	10,10,658	4,95,55,260	72	3,420	10,10,730	4,95,58,680
1895-96	10,72,643	4,38,44,283	16	632	10,72,659	4,38,44,915
Tobacco 1894-95	123	1,015	14,190	1,17,008	14,322	1,18,023
1895-96	51	765	37,278	3,67,022	37,329	3,67,787

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

External trade of Bengal with Assam.

The amount of traffic between Bengal and Assam carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers is shown in the following statement:—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar on the Meghna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	1894-95 ...	39,03,481	80,06,010	14,91,878	56,01,293	53,95,359	1,36,07,303
	1895-96 ...	48,96,078	83,94,545	13,94,051	53,10,004	62,90,129	1,37,04,009
Exports to Assam ...	1894-95 ...	14,00,302	70,83,741	2,00,921	16,03,983	16,01,223	86,87,724
	1895-96 ...	13,08,417	69,06,375	2,69,374	15,68,219	15,77,791	84,74,588
Grand Total ...	1894-95 ...	53,03,783	1,50,89,751	17,82,799	72,05,276	70,86,582	2,22,95,027
	1895-96 ...	62,04,495	1,53,00,920	16,63,425	68,78,277	78,67,920	2,21,79,197

The following statement shows those articles of traffic which were most largely carried by these routes:—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar.	Registered at Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar.	Registered at Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	1894-95	10,05,127	16	10,05,143	5,94,103	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1894-95	101	29	130	10,078
	1895-96	13,30,025	...	13,30,025	7,94,340		1895-96	157	79	237	13,023
Canes and rattans ..	1894-95	8,236	14,203	22,439	50,060	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1894-95	2,191	130	2,317	1,07,114
	1895-96	12,870	18,055	30,925	77,812		1895-96	1,079	65	1,144	89,512
Cotton, raw	1894-95	4,340	17,783	22,123	1,27,207	Ditto (Indian)	1894-95	2,407	10	2,417	1,55,595
	1895-96	7,907	20,337	28,111	1,68,831		1895-96	1,079	2	1,081	1,43,755
Jute, raw	1894-95	42,980	1,67,352	2,09,132	6,04,531	Turmeric	1894-95	5,729	228	5,957	20,785
	1895-96	20,735	79,003	1,00,753	4,29,200		1895-96	4,578	240	4,818	21,070
Rice, in the husk	1894-95	9,80,767	1,32,171	11,02,938	22,03,916	Wheat	1894-95	5,198	1,296	6,494	17,858
	1895-96	10,00,513	65,749	10,66,283	22,01,110		1895-96	4,510	301	4,811	13,818
Do., not in the husk ...	1894-95	6,044	12,751	18,098	71,405	Gram and pulse	1894-95	1,23,447	7,190	1,30,613	3,28,699
	1895-96	8,120	1,627	9,017	29,911		1895-96	1,63,803	8,980	1,72,683	4,53,205
Hides of cattle	1894-95	21,801	2,416	24,217	4,11,689	Rice not in the husk ...	1894-95	80,010	36,855	1,20,705	4,51,767
	1895-96	13,580	3,506	17,181	2,93,721		1895-96	32,091	55,625	88,106	2,70,551
Mats	1894-95	1,35,557	3	1,35,560	6,77,800	Iron	1894-95	604	4,758	5,062	20,521
	1895-96	1,20,107	...	120,107	6,00,535		1895-96	1,083	3,981	5,064	30,444
Potatoes	1894-95	10,709	33	10,851	35,260	Oil	1894-95	80,341	38,814	1,29,155	9,01,881
	1895-96	6,663	5	6,668	16,668		1895-96	1,33,030	36,802	1,64,423	10,14,230
Dried fish	1894-95	49,701	6,814	55,515	3,31,060	Potatoes	1894-95	16,443	7,765	24,208	60,520
	1895-96	40,076	363	50,338	3,33,627		1895-96	16,206	11,872	28,107	70,918
Linseed	1894-95	23,630	7,125	30,166	1,13,100	Cocoanuts	1894-95	19,248	10,190	35,438	80,380
	1895-96	5,650	2,010	7,660	32,650		1895-96	12,921	432	13,053	30,641
Mustard seed	1894-95	2,680	3,76,370	2,70,050	11,16,236	Dried fruits and nuts ...	1894-95	21,307	14,769	36,076	2,75,780
	1895-96	19,521	2,11,969	2,34,490	9,32,144		1895-96	14,144	11,253	25,397	3,17,185
Til or jingili	1894-95	4,207	6,822	11,029	62,388	Provisions, all other kinds	1894-95	27,302	9,239	36,046	3,43,128
	1895-96	2,117	9,611	9,781	40,035		1895-96	61,421	15,582	76,993	7,15,378
Spices, other than betel-nuts	1894-95	24,466	69	24,529	46,068	Salt	1894-95	2,00,118	61,100	3,21,278	10,05,694
	1895-96	22,503	301	23,104	46,748		1895-96	2,14,041	28,972	2,43,213	7,36,041
Stone and marble ...	1894-95	3,42,448	...	3,42,448	1,38,618	Betel-nuts	1894-95	32,030	1,961	34,851	2,74,881
	1895-96	3,60,764	...	3,60,764	1,21,708		1895-96	11,105	3,814	14,919	80,674
Timber	1894-95	349	3,50,781	3,97,130	9,81,300	Spices, other than betel-nuts	1894-95	93,260	3,240	96,520	10,10,821
	1895-96	1,040	4,00,502	4,81,542	7,32,813		1895-96	1,00,925	4,112	1,15,327	11,26,042
		No.	No.	No.		Sugar, refined	1894-95	31,640	3,413	35,087	3,64,027
							1895-96	32,103	3,405	35,508	3,65,020
						Do., unrefined	1894-95	2,00,537	33,357	2,34,394	10,84,073
							1895-96	1,00,707	23,631	9,10,938	9,20,920
Oranges	1894-95	35,630,400	...	35,630,400	1,33,230	Tobacco	1894-95	75,337	22,874	98,211	7,42,107
	1895-96	33,189,888	...	33,189,888	1,19,64		1895-96	70,264	33,047	1,03,311	10,47,094

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The total quantity and value of the inter-provincial trade between Bengal and other provinces in India, carried by rail, during the past two years, were as follows :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,72,94,348	14,13,65,184	1,35,95,602	12,11,48,459
Exports from Bengal ...	1,82,14,072	9,78,39,982	2,26,63,558	9,65,22,682
Total ...	3,55,08,420	23,92,05,166	3,62,59,160	21,76,71,141

The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the above traffic:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1894-95	1,07,22,902	62·00
	1895-96	86,03,210	63·79
Panjab	1894-95	40,63,453	23·50
	1895-96	26,03,105	19·31
Central provinces ...	1894-95	15,11,915	8·74
	1895-96	13,26,397	9·70
Rajputana and Central India ...	1894-95	9,03,306	5·22
	1895-96	7,20,103	5·36
Other external blocks	1894-95	92,652	·54
	1895-96	1,75,077	1·29
Total ...	1894-95	1,72,94,348	100
	1895-96	1,35,95,602	100

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1894-95	1,38,64,018	76·13
	1895-96	1,67,71,460	82·82
Panjab	1894-95	14,77,797	8·11
	1895-96	10,65,922	7·85
Central Provinces ...	1894-95	15,61,852	8·59
	1895-96	15,60,247	6·89
Rajputana and Central India ...	1894-95	10,07,149	5·53
	1895-96	5,56,039	2·45
Other external blocks	1894-95	2,09,650	1·05
	1895-96	1,00,870	·49
Total ...	1894-95	1,82,14,072	100
	1895-96	2,26,63,558	100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, Bengal, during the past year, are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the proportion borne by the trade of Calcutta as a sea-port :—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1894-95	...	...	1,13,51,361	66,75,681	...	...	195	98
	1895-96	1,740	1,200	1,38,39,015	66,40,947	...	...	2,788	1,740
Cotton, raw	1894-95	4,06,587	70,52,080	624	9,760	3,91,685	61,00,714	215	3,344
	1895-96	6,22,311	1,45,40,244	2,274	30,052	6,21,034	1,22,61,061	1,378	[22,393
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1894-95	427	23,401	40,484	23,37,951	100	6,931	40,484	23,37,951
	1895-96	1,393	92,374	40,072	22,99,181	895	69,951	40,007	23,08,844
Ditto (Indian) ...	1894-95	32,280	10,09,028	89,761	9,89,056	20,182	6,44,497	29,747	7,30,987
	1895-96	23,005	5,13,807	29,278	7,01,017	1,792	61,004	21,278	6,17,002
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1894-95	2,493	1,11,091	7,03,516	4,37,07,340	1,250	60,413	7,01,974	4,36,71,362
	1895-96	1,384	68,108	5,93,547	3,80,40,303	252	10,467	5,92,781	3,61,03,962
Ditto (Indian) ...	1894-95	41,807	15,48,203	8,731	4,17,707	13,775	7,15,384	5,093	2,56,856
	1895-96	34,445	13,23,357	10,333	5,39,123	24,073	6,39,232	6,992	3,03,577
Indigo	1894-95	45,687	79,07,915	1,078	2,54,408	44,749	77,50,343	934	2,20,424
	1895-96	64,555	1,20,92,024	1,301	3,42,364	62,707	1,17,05,864	1,248	3,13,248
Wheat	1894-95	34,25,332	75,95,044	1,934	5,316	26,95,919	60,47,980	11	30
	1895-96	26,07,935	70,55,018	1,33,789	3,03,575	24,70,092	67,19,585	14	40
Rice, in the husk	1894-95	64,831	1,60,830	9,444	18,888	...	...	1,579	3,736
	1895-96	10,907	21,033	83,404	1,49,539	...	...	605	884
Do., not in the husk ...	1894-95	3,04,571	11,14,898	5,28,852	18,84,037	39,801	1,21,404	10,353	30,878
	1895-96	99,950	3,45,741	9,56,385	35,62,453	1,977	4,879	4,723	14,756
Gram and pulse	1894-95	33,62,035	68,36,605	10,471	41,177	22,92,167	45,07,020	338	970
	1895-96	1,37,058	95,05,112	0,01,883	17,37,413	12,37,000	31,16,403	2,338	6,840
Jowar and bajra	1894-95	2,21,800	3,73,194	5,337	11,335	11,227	16,989	...	...
	1895-96	3,344	7,212	0,305	19,915	2,558	5,473	...	...
Other food-grains	1894-95	8,10,382	1,64,120	13,787	24,127	1,13,892	1,91,243	4	147
	1895-96	1,13,306	2,42,378	0,00,188	15,76,420	40,950	89,790	1,201	2,102

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides of cattle ...	1894-95	2,84,505	1,00,61,577	6,332	1,26,587	2,42,131	92,29,072	5,712	1,10,013
	1895-96	2,07,325	97,50,213	16,134	3,07,030	2,03,075	91,39,476	14,868	2,83,607
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1894-95	12,084	1,10,630	6,00,437	76,81,790	543	5,280	4,03,980	49,31,913
	1895-96	31,703	3,10,901	5,30,190	61,69,110	1,617	15,023	3,47,301	38,80,195
Shell-lac	1894-95	1,12,142	62,78,161	425	17,106	1,11,095	62,70,237	203	8,130
	1895-96	99,540	57,15,493	691	25,578	98,190	57,12,244	309	15,102
Copper, unwrought ...	1894-95	115	5,012	33,098	9,71,050	70	2,461	32,991	9,60,110
	1895-96	143	5,011	10,272	3,83,076	73	2,507	10,230	3,37,987
Brass, ditto ...	1894-95	151	5,088	2,646	50,559	87	1,220	2,542	51,304
	1895-96	81	2,553	2,553	62,704	7	100	2,490	61,152
Copper, wrought ...	1894-95	827	34,080	6,720	2,42,211	252	10,130	6,479	2,32,488
	1895-96	743	30,018	3,557	1,20,831	201	8,008	3,330	1,21,764
Brass, ditto ...	1894-95	30,025	10,19,236	13,950	5,12,674	6,708	2,27,717	3,857	1,48,094
	1895-96	30,327	10,61,805	12,364	5,00,743	6,081	2,47,231	5,029	2,03,076
Iron	1894-95	1,67,000	10,45,257	6,64,109	34,88,114	20,814	1,31,222	5,31,073	28,06,003
	1895-96	38,303	2,39,299	6,04,019	35,09,204	23,660	1,01,412	5,81,377	31,24,091
Oil, Kerosine ...	1894-95	91	494	6,64,036	26,50,774	...	...	17,505	40,020
	1895-96	89	538	7,77,508	31,10,032	8	48	9,715	38,852
Linseed	1894-95	32,10,763	1,01,19,185	36	152	20,30,110	66,00,031	5	20
	1895-96	15,37,320	70,19,103	480	2,040	13,20,110	60,68,498	64	274
Rape and mustard seed ...	1894-95	17,25,727	67,10,208	630	2,278	14,02,120	57,64,723	62	301
	1895-96	20,03,174	84,95,698	1,008	5,804	16,05,332	68,47,560	135	809
Opium	1894-95	64,340	4,07,23,334	218	57,110	50,837	3,82,01,680	...	...
	1895-96	50,201	1,05,15,936	0	1,812	51,900	1,50,10,853	...	...
Ghi	1894-95	2,31,351	73,55,953	773	28,001	1,01,826	01,16,672	76	2,619
	1895-96	2,07,311	68,84,771	840	31,200	1,78,852	59,65,781	10	708
Salt	1894-95	76,059	2,52,890	3,21,704	10,14,887	537	1,764	3,18,678	9,95,803
	1895-96	92,073	3,05,744	4,02,875	14,40,195	2,689	9,562	4,53,734	14,17,910
Salt petre	1894-95	1,57,006	15,00,918	167	1,373	1,37,413	13,01,701	152	1,159
	1895-96	3,20,033	27,27,137	39	623	3,10,499	27,22,182	74	556
Silk, raw	1894-95	137	40,737	2,114	11,66,079	5	1,780	813	4,44,925
	1895-96	132	46,406	3,339	16,01,984	91	30,215	1,244	6,25,029
Do., manufactured ...	1894-95	151	70,388	1,010	15,79,353	137	70,410	500	5,85,414
	1895-96	176	1,15,883	1 012	9,08,160	117	77,103	470	4,38,625
Sugar, refined ...	1894-95	17,033	2,17,061	48,709	5,10,605	233	2,007	37,501	3,80,727
	1895-96	18,630	2,18,947	65,815	6,38,150	467	6,151	61,220	6,12,800
Do., unrefined ...	1894-95	1,81,731	9,67,930	1,79,888	8,31,080	60,280	3,00,318	11,470	52,804
	1895-96	2,18,245	10,05,150	2,57,130	11,57,120	39,125	1,80,072	29,041	1,30,085
Tea, Indian ...	1894-95	10,726	4,67,345	1,770	81,503	10,373	3,02,280	1,007	30,008
	1895-96	8,194	2,60,971	1,749	60,016	7,910	2,56,416	1,030	35,411
Tobacco	1894-95	4,037	12,171	2,53,111	10,02,089	2,335	10,178	1,725	29,412
	1895-96	33,090	2,75,705	1,35,214	13,50,003	20,378	1,40,269	3,047	75,301

In connection with the internal traffic of the Lower Provinces, carried by rail between the several trade blocks contained therein, during the past two years, the subjoined statement shows the gross traffic carried both ways:—

Whence exported.		Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar block ...	1894-95	...	52,49,280	6,40,530	3,54,232	34,692	62,95,803	1,43,710	1,26,01,180
	1895-96	...	51,70,309	10,45,583	3,05,030	10,491	77,88,942	2,89,638	1,56,29,993
Western Bengal block...	1894-95	19,20,773	...	1,11,28,565	2,20,715	30,491	2,80,02,702	1,40,070	4,30,04,006
	1895-96	20,00,152	...	98,47,413	2,09,800	4,019	3,47,09,018	2,84,358	4,41,21,060
Eastern ditto ...	1894-95	3,84,760	2,74,103	...	2,03,017	1,32,400	60,10,740	18,325	76,80,554
	1895-96	3,37,593	2,22,270	...	5,55,205	85,337	69,07,260	25,426	82,23,057
Northern ditto ...	1894-95	1,13,301	3,18,502	11,57,714	...	17,070	65,97,587	138	82,05,792
	1895-96	1,21,400	4,23,700	10,01,503	...	12,521	64,04,753	431	79,04,700
Dacca block ...	1894-95	956	1,831	6,14,074	3,007	...	27,13,092	57	33,03,707
	1895-96	823	527	1,40,032	4,510	...	22,75,005	10	24,22,472
Calcutta do. ...	1894-95	39,75,149	23,90,774	10,05,044	22,62,240	6,74,347	...	4,20,715	1,15,08,478
	1895-96	46,38,117	23,04,900	21,09,523	24,33,654	6,54,169	...	5,21,072	1,27,21,724
Chota Nagpur block ...	1894-95	3,10,819	7,75,178	5,03,004	998	4,802	10,15,238	...	33,10,409
	1895-96	7,04,515	37,20,878	12,35,380	48,804	4,451	53,02,450	...	1,10,06,518
Total ...	1894-95	65,03,078	89,10,328	1,00,04,930	30,54,713	8,94,222	5,29,70,201	7,40,021	8,30,52,713
	1895-96	78,08,339	1,16,51,553	1,23,40,304	32,81,083	7,70,001	6,84,59,804	11,21,158	10,20,43,141

The net traffic, and the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade, may be seen from the figures given in the statement appended :—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	7,38,62,082	8,46,54,299	5,29,70,261	6,34,69,264	17·73	74·97
Upward „ ...	1,52,00,036	1,73,88,842	1,15,05,478	1,27,31,724	76·28	73·16
Total ...	8,90,52,118	10,20,43,141	6,45,74,739	7,61,90,988	72·51	74·67

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards and the proportion borne by the Calcutta traffic to the total trade :—

Names of Articles.	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke 1894-95	4,04,27,711	2,02,13,855	7,53,103	3,76,507	2,71,60,180	1,35,80,090	63,557	31,778
1895-96	5,31,93,012	3,32,46,901	20,27,795	12,67,372	3,78,40,569	2,36,50,543	43,384	27,115
Cotton, raw 1894-95	27,543	4,30,359	10,030	1,70,781	20,013	4,06,453	10,611	1,68,707
1895-96	38,171	6,20,270	10,578	1,71,502	33,070	5,52,013	9,340	1,59,006
„ twist, European 1894-95	26	1,501	1,15,220	60,53,055	15	886	1,15,190	60,52,222
1895-96	1,887	1,08,267	1,08,401	62,19,607	1,887	1,08,260	1,08,380	62,18,803
„ „ Indian ... 1894-95	40,003	12,42,329	2,87,870	80,00,778	49,004	12,41,362	2,17,762	54,10,630
1895-96	64,335	18,05,715	2,00,244	60,08,070	64,281	18,03,363	1,03,332	36,64,046
„ piece-goods, European 1894-95	975	50,971	13,14,142	6,94,87,803	496	23,056	13,12,730	6,94,15,238
1895-96	074	33,527	14,15,050	7,03,29,014	507	25,207	14,11,230	7,01,89,415
„ piece-goods, Indian 1894-95	9,740	4,18,500	6,050	2,09,004	4,598	1,98,351	3,030	1,31,647
1895-96	9,071	4,03,051	4,504	2,70,020	4,496	1,78,014	4,025	1,60,350
Indigo „ 1894-95	94,020	2,22,03,244	400	1,08,510	94,926	2,24,03,008	426	1,02,890
1895-96	80,005	2,25,60,155	586	1,47,830	80,802	2,25,03,802	577	1,45,827
Wheat 1894-95	62,245	1,71,173	20,136	71,874	54,120	1,48,874	20,700	57,169
1895-96	4,96,714	13,25,178	11,601	33,511	4,70,040	13,78,082	5,719	16,442
Rice, in the husk ... 1894-95	10,59,345	21,18,690	68,014	1,70,028	6,62,087	12,04,174	43,000	96,128
1895-96	5,81,801	10,18,267	33,122	60,713	2,49,538	4,36,716	11,977	20,060
„ not in the husk ... 1894-95	34,53,074	1,23,01,820	2,33,601	33,25,053	30,24,736	1,07,75,686	53,960	2,00,107
1895-96	24,31,301	78,99,107	6,07,130	20,84,761	21,58,890	07,42,088	70,004	2,38,660
Jowar and bajra 1894-95	2,510	5,334	032	1,449	700	1,488	331	703
1895-96	826	1,709	07	138	469	967	...	...
Gram and pulses ... 1894-95	11,64,432	20,11,080	2,71,205	6,78,012	9,07,321	22,68,303	1,71,560	4,20,650
1895-96	24,70,920	64,80,188	2,38,342	6,25,648	20,61,242	53,34,510	1,47,038	3,85,075
Other food-grains ... 1894-95	2,62,511	4,94,304	9,329	16,320	1,60,566	2,03,741	5,090	9,058
1895-96	4,18,593	7,32,536	4,020	7,035	3,11,273	5,44,726	1,474	2,580
Hides of cattle 1894-95	4,43,506	1,03,00,540	2,103	38,738	4,41,921	1,03,53,703	635	12,143
1895-96	5,00,233	1,01,09,022	2,220	43,385	5,80,009	1,00,80,149	1,157	24,492
Jute, raw 1894-95	1,20,31,224	5,49,58,702	14,435	01,348	1,14,80,860	4,88,15,028	8,760	37,268
1895-96	1,10,14,787	4,03,02,845	13,740	05,305	1,03,40,501	4,00,72,535	7,751	35,943
Gunny bags and cloth ... 1894-95	2,50,282	25,04,552	2,74,103	27,75,302	2,33,082	24,10,890	2,39,747	23,64,088
1895-96	4,24,426	41,38,154	2,75,707	20,88,738	3,97,111	39,71,832	2,30,306	23,04,861
Stick-lac 1894-95	34,015	6,80,571	7,422	1,40,584	10,433	3,83,803	2,359	44,472
1895-96	55,199	10,83,201	5,303	1,03,537	35,502	6,07,804	1,156	22,387
Shell-lac 1894-95	64,686	25,00,580	344	13,340	61,498	25,05,042	199	8,009
1895-96	61,941	23,52,753	1,970	76,242	61,883	23,51,554	172	6,636
Copper, unwrought ... 1894-05	21	617	5,086	1,49,491	10	294	5,048	1,48,285
1895-96	31	1,029	2,906	96,998	7	231	2,900	95,898
Brass, „ ... 1894-95	559	11,948	6,755	1,44,388	363	7,759	6,750	1,44,231
1895-96	186	3,891	3,610	89,545	23	086	3,870	89,506
Copper, wrought ... 1894-03	326	11,780	3,698	1,33,703	1,255	9,180	3,544	1,27,534
1895-90	368	13,492	2,493	91,177	205	0,672	2,449	89,080
Brass, „ 1894-05	51,640	12,38,300	54,378	21,00,053	20,303	11,37,004	51,029	14,72,374
1895-00	38,212	11,42,580	64,371	26,07,020	20,000	10,50,073	60,883	24,05,721
Iron 1894-95	1,60,350	5,70,088	10,11,503	53,10,883	80,214	4,21,124	9 28,410	48,33,403
1895-90	1,80,567	9,70,849	8,87,580	47,70,791	1,00,403	5,39,086	8,51,813	45,78,495
Other metals 1894-05	26,479	2,07,888	51,004	5,80,433	20,058	2,31,277	45,593	5,13,080
1895-00	36,283	5,96,928	65,244	7,33,095	20,816	3,01,080	61,118	6,87,578
Oil, kerosine 1894-05	1,07,578	7,00,512	6,17,731	24,70,884	1,02,158	7,08,633	1,01,970	4,05,080
1895-96	6,400	33,300	6,00,526	27,86,104	617	2,063	85,165	3,40,660

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Names of Articles.	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Linseed	1894-95 24,19,016	9,76,004	25,307	1,00,828	24,07,827	96,29,308	10,859	43,476
	1895-96 19,78,013	81,06,213	18,902	64,661	19,06,813	81,03,951	5,450	23,103
Rape and mustard seed ...	1894-95 4,08,471	21,18,501	2,02,424	8,00,302	2,37,038	10,10,163	1,58,310	6,73,618
	1895-96 4,33,187	18,05,103	2,10,713	9,01,245	2,70,500	12,03,087	1,85,050	8,13,371
Opium	1894-95 40,075	1,20,71,050	520	1,30,216	45,853	1,20,13,480	620	1,30,240
	1895-96 53,107	1,78,38,849	445	1,30,015	57,551	1,76,08,157	445	1,30,015
Ghi	1894-95 30,177	11,16,510	38,032	4,07,394	10,438	6,08,200	10,436	3,80,192
	1895-96 44,253	16,40,542	9,028	3,09,013	27,700	10,34,000	8,450	3,14,763
Salt	1894-95 7,026	21,056	46,72,480	1,42,20,510	1,715	3,484	45,88,741	1,41,83,566
	1895-96 44,327	1,38,332	46,05,331	1,46,74,472	40,166	1,23,350	40,80,661	1,45,45,816
Saltpetre	1894-95 3,75,395	28,62,153	9,855	75,114	3,74,661	28,56,813	9,847	75,083
	1895-96 4,16,044	31,22,580	6,587	49,403	4,13,017	31,03,127	6,587	49,403
Silk, raw	1894-95 20,522	1,13,60,788	630	3,49,020	11,054	64,70,316	337	2,03,316
	1895-96 23,330	1,13,05,070	1,005	5,11,545	16,810	85,06,371	540	2,74,800
Silk, manufactured, Indian	1894-95 2,300	23,43,490	220	2,33,742	2,273	22,23,994	206	2,01,408
	1895-96 903	8,87,110	150	1,55,313	817	7,99,209	41	40,067
Stone and lime	1894-95 20,37,337	60,04,370	60,475	1,47,647	8,01,050	18,20,744	39,013	82,045
	1895-96 20,12,901	32,71,115	53,102	80,330	15,56,825	25,29,841	25,500	41,515
Sugar, refined	1894-95 24,577	2,54,080	1,28,732	13,25,594	19,858	2,06,027	1,27,461	13,22,408
	1895-96 7,016	70,160	1,52,719	16,27,190	4,040	43,999	1,51,277	16,12,770
,, unrefined	1894-95 7,01,537	32,58,194	3,00,852	13,01,440	3,30,076	15,20,601	1,78,203	8,24,462
	1895-96 6,04,859	27,16,046	3,53,202	16,80,169	2,87,099	12,05,190	2,18,850	11,10,690
Tea, Indian	1894-95 3,02,003	1,86,51,492	1,076	51,110	3,02,501	1,86,49,925	1,005	47,880
	1895-96 3,09,107	1,57,67,097	1,044	47,338	3,09,150	1,57,66,425	1,020	46,290
Tobacco	1894-95 5,72,003	44,82,130	1,301	8,23,139	3,25,030	20,01,713	21,008	1,80,141
	1895-96 6,40,103	48,51,992	49,850	5,27,028	5,18,984	31,74,528	31,323	3,41,647

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

Some of the stations for the registration of the Nepal traffic on the frontier of the Darbhanga district were changed. In consequence of the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and of several new roads which now cross the frontier of that district into Nepal, it was found that the traffic to and from that State had been diverted and thrown into new channels, and that some of the registration stations which had been selected so far back as 1879, when roads were scarce, did not command the present main routes of trade. It therefore became necessary to re-adjust the stations on the borders, and accordingly the station at Pipra Ghât was abolished, the Mirzapur station was removed two miles to the north east along the road, and new posts were opened at Khajauli, Phulparas, and Jhitki. These orders came into force on 4th February 1896. The total number of stations at the close of 1895-96 on the northern frontier of the Lower Provinces between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri for the registration of the frontier trade of Bengal was thus 41, against 39 in 1894-95.

The total value of the registered trade of Bengal with these States during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year :—

Whence imported or whither exported.	Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British territory.	Total value of traffic registered.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal 1894-95	1,32,05,931	87,59,374	2,19,65,305
1895-96	1,23,60,815	1,04,37,062	2,27,97,877
Tibet and Sikkim 1894-95	11,20,227	7,53,808	18,74,035
1895-96	10,92,098	7,82,841	18,74,939
Bhutan 1894-95	1,50,614	1,38,963	2,89,577
1895-96	1,29,856	1,36,077	2,65,933
Total ... 1894-95	1,44,76,772	90,52,145	2,41,28,917
1895-96	1,35,82,769	1,13,55,980	2,49,38,749

The aggregate value of the trade with these four States improved by 3·36 per cent. in comparison with 1894-95, and by 18·58 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94. The past year's trade with Nepal showed an increase of 3·79 per cent. as compared with 1894-95, but that with Bhutan exhibited a decrease of 8·16 per cent., while that with Tibet and Sikkim practically remained stationary.

Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal.

Between Nepal and other provinces of India the value of the trade which passed through the registration stations in Bengal was as follows:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	2,11,469	3,13,363
1895-96	44,205	2,64,448

The large decrease in the "imports into other provinces from Nepal" during 1895-96 was almost entirely due to a smaller import of cattle into Assam, the value of which fell from Rs. 1,72,042 in 1894-95 to Rs. 7,875 in 1895-96. As regards the "exports from other provinces to Nepal," the falling off in the past year's trade was mainly due to a decline in the consignments of salt from Jeypur in Rajputana, the value of which amounted to Rs. 70,286 against Rs. 1,30,027 in 1894-95.

In the case of the other three frontier States, no trade is carried on through Bengal with other provinces.

Trade with China through Tibet.

The trade with Tibet and Sikkim, as shown in the statement given above, includes articles sent to, and received from, China, through Buxa, in Jalpaiguri, which appears to be the only station in Bengal through which trade with China passes. Under the orders of the Government of India goods in transit to and from China *vid* Tibet are to be registered as trade with Tibet, mention being made of the commodities declared for export to China or as coming from China. In accordance with these instructions, the necessary particulars are given in the review of the Tibetan trade.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

Last year all the stations for the registration of traffic with Nepal were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Patardowa in the Purnea district, which remains closed from June to November on account of the rains, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia in the Darjeeling district, which are closed for the same reason from 15th June to 15th September. The following is an abstract of the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	1,29,94,472	84,46,011	2,14,40,483
1895-96 ...	1,23,16,610	1,01,72,614	2,24,89,224

The foregoing figures show a further expansion of trade during the year under review, the increase being 4·89 per cent. and 17·41 per cent., as compared with 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively. The imports last year were 5·22 per cent. below the figures of 1894-95, but they were 12·96 per cent. higher than those of 1893-94. As regards the export trade, last year's figures showed an increase of 20·44 per cent. and 23·28 per cent. over the figures of 1894-95 and 1893-94, respectively.

The import trade showed a decrease chiefly under silver and provisions other than ghi, while the export trade showed a large increase under both those articles as well as under European cotton piece-goods, brass and copper, spices, and tobacco.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is

appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other British provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	No.	1894-95 34,354	8,551	42,905	8,67,747	2,17,111	10,84,858
		1895-96 40,751	5,733	46,484	10,67,833	1,50,095	12,17,928
Sheep and goats ...	„	1894-95 24,787	32,887	57,674	86,757	1.15,106	2,01,863
		1895-96 26,881	34,325	61,206	84,912	1,08,207	1,93,119
Cotton, raw ...	Mds.	1894-95 633	2,312	2,945	12,264	44,646	56,910
		1895-96 893	3,490	4,383	16,745	65,443	82,188
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	Rs.	1894-95 ...	...	...	215	22,09,332	22,09,547
		1895-96 ...	...	...	...	23,30,978	23,30,978
Ditto (Indian) ...	„	1894-95 ...	...	...	1,662	2,49,171	2,44,833
		1895-96 ...	...	...	507	2,65,366	2,65,873
Other fibres than jute, raw	Mds.	1894-95 32,904	31	32,935	1,80,720	171	1,80,891
		1895-96 34,770	31	34,801	1,99,673	173	1,99,846
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	„	1894-95 31,716	37,560	69,276	1,51,675	1,80,775	3,32,450
		1895-96 32,169	47,228	79,397	1,46,861	2,15,922	3,62,783
Wheat	„	1894-95 28,199	900	29,099	81,523	2,598	84,121
		1895-96 56,293	791	57,084	1,54,808	2,177	1,56,985
Gram and pulse ...	„	1894-95 1,43,871	11,533	1,55,204	3,88,006	29,591	4,17,597
		1895-96 1,79,414	11,383	1,90,797	4,48,538	28,460	4,76,998
Other spring crops ...	„	1894-95 86,905	2,223	89,128	2,34,916	5,845	2,40,761
		1895-96 1,31,100	2,959	1,33,459	3,27,752	5,900	3,33,652
Rice, husked ...	„	1894-95 6,59,651	782	6,60,433	21,72,324	2,573	21,74,897
		1895-96 7,61,696	646	7,62,342	21,91,831	1,901	21,93,732
Do., unhusked ...	„	1894-95 10,09,555	918	10,10,473	20,19,110	1,836	20,20,946
		1895-96 9,91,522	354	9,91,876	17,93,919	634	17,94,553
Other rain crops ...	„	1894-95 3,86,595	296	3,86,891	7,73,190	592	7,73,782
		1895-96 2,79,957	79	2,80,036	5,59,914	158	5,60,072
Hides of cattle ...	No.	1894-95 62,347	...	62,347	2,31,503	...	2,31,503
		1895-96 67,731	...	67,731	2,30,137	...	2,30,137
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals ...	„	1894-95 72,549	10	72,559	1,44,720	21	1,44,741
		1895-96 66,725	...	66,725	1,07,799	...	1,07,799
Brass and copper ...	Mds.	1894-95 133	10,131	10,269	5,010	3,68,512	3,73,522
		1895 96 176	14,526	14,702	7,426	5,30,200	5,37,626
Iron ...	„	1894-95 162	16,243	16,405	1,273	1,28,233	1,29,506
		1895-96 171	17,954	18,125	1,403	1,46,518	1,47,921
Opium ...	„	1894-95 26	...	26	25,883	...	25,883
		1895-96 62	...	62	63,860	...	63,860
Ghi ...	„	1894-95 5,592	50	5,642	1,96,525	1,763	1,98,288
		1895-96 4,961	5	4,966	1,64,750	177	1,64,927
All other kinds of provisions ...	„	1894-95 67,316	70,631	1,37,947	9,89,225	10,33,049	20,22,274
		1895-96 67,281	83,709	1,40,990	8,10,866	11,69,618	19,80,484
Salt ...	„	1894-95 382	1,60,544	1,60,926	1,433	6,02,042	6,03,475
		1895-96 151	1,74,632	1,74,783	569	6,54,871	6,55,440
Saltpetre ...	„	1894-95 14,059	...	14,059	92,355	...	92,355
		1895-96 15,276	...	15,276	1,05,037	...	1,05,037
Linseed ...	„	1894-95 2,24,285	62	2,24,297	10,37,088	287	10,37,375
		1895-96 2,13,980	124	2,13,604	9,94,294	573	9,91,867
Mustard seed ...	„	1894-95 1,70,220	752	1,70,972	7,22,526	3,130	7,25,656
		1895-96 1,36,117	728	1,36,845	5,18,113	3,243	6,01,356

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk, manufactured	Rs. 1894-95	...	...	...	14,239	41,851	56,090
	1895-96	...	...	...	17,798	37,209	55,007
Betelnuts	... Mds. 1894-95	...	15,777	15,777	...	1,62,025	1,62,025
	1895-96	33	23,971	24,004	352	2,54,765	2,55,117
Spices	... " 1894-95	7,217	19,118	26,335	1,02,067	4,28,580	5,30,647
	1895-96	10,330	23,839	34,169	2,88,351	6,41,880	9,30,231
Sugar, refined	... " 1894-95	33	9,948	9,981	421	1,18,520	1,18,941
	1895-96	84	11,294	11,378	1,071	1,44,000	1,45,071
Do., unrefined	... " 1894-95	72	42,281	42,353	297	1,73,038	1,73,335
	1895-96	54	43,243	43,297	232	2,21,018	2,21,250
Tobacco	... " 1894-95	70,336	31,290	1,01,626	6,09,074	2,47,994	8,57,068
	1895-96	65,090	43,937	1,09,027	5,12,120	3,56,618	8,68,738
Timber	... " 1894-95	12,955	...	12,955	29,150	...	29,150
	1895-96	52,856	...	52,856	1,30,360	...	1,30,360
Wool, manufactured	Rs. 1894-95	...	...	...	26,452	55,039	81,491
	1895-96	...	...	...	24,519	73,752	98,271
Silver	... " 1894-95	...	...	...	12,42,803	3,98,985	16,41,788
	1895-96	...	...	...	6,79,160	8,32,209	15,11,369

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The traffic between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim continued to be registered during the past year at the four stations of Podang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year. The last-named station, which was experimentally opened on the 4th November 1893, was permanently sanctioned in August 1895. The total value of the past year's traffic with Tibet as compared with that of the preceding year was:—

	Trade with Tibet.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	7,01,349	6,25,543
Exports from ditto ...	4,47,802	3,48,985
Total ...	11,49,150	9,74,528

The increase noticed in 1894-95 was not maintained during the year 1895-96. There was, on the other hand, a decline of 15·19 per cent. Compared with 1893-94, however, the past year's figures show a very substantial improvement of 41·15 per cent. The fall of 10·81 per cent. in the import trade was chiefly due to smaller despatches of raw wool, musk, and yak tails—articles the trade in which with Tibet is far larger than with other States. As regards exports, the past year's figures show a decrease of 22·07 per cent. on those of 1894-95, but an increase of 5·24 per cent. on those of 1893-94. The following statement shows the principal commodities imported from, and exported to, Tibet during the past two years:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw ...	4,98,598	4,48,808	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	6,141	8,007
Horses, ponies and mules	51,660	58,304	Silver	7,500	7,596
Musk	81,204	46,625	Silk, manufactured (Chinese)	1,530	555
Yak-tails	50,706	42,619			
Wool, manufactured (Tibetan)	252	10,222			

Exports to Tibet.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,45,494	99,986	Provisions (other than ghi)	6,199	5,221
Silver	67,870	96,650	Other rain crops ...	1,830	4,084
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	65,818	46,987	Earthenware and porcelain	5,260	3,200
Indigo	46,824	19,816	Other kinds of dyeing materials	3,133	3,080
Brass and copper ...	13,649	16,647	Rice, husked ...	1,271	2,113
Tobacco	18,405	10,771	Sugar, refined ...	1,546	2,029
Iron	6,670	9,827	Paints and colours ...	6,351	1,906
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured	32,007	9,070	Shell-lac	1,083	...
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	5,169	7,376	Other metals ...	3,446	1,132

In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India referred to before, the articles of trade that passed through Tibet to and from China during the past year, and registered at Buxa on the borders of the Jalpaiguri district, are specified below:—

Articles.	Total imports, including figures in column 3.	Imports from China.	Articles.	Total exports, including figures in column 6.	Exports to China.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tea, foreign Mds.	30	12	Cotton twist and yarn (European). Mds.	176	2
			Cotton twist and yarn (Indian) ,,	39	3
Wool, manufactured. Rs.	9,603	6,702	Do. piece-goods (European) Rs.	99,986	2,315
			Brass and copper ... Mds.	455	12
			Iron ... ... ,,	1,196	86
			Silk, manufactured (Indian) ... Rs.	1,472	757
			Betel-nuts ... ... Mds.	11	11
			Sugar, refined ... ... ,,	159	45
			Do., unrefined... ... ,,	151	96
			Tobacco ... ... ,,	1,330	189
			Wool, manufactured (European). Rs.	46,987	2,042

The results of the past year's transactions with Sikkim are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Trade with Sikkim.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	4,18,879	4,66,555
Exports from ditto ...	3,06,006	4,33,856
Total ...	7,24,885	9,00,411

The trade with Sikkim is rapidly expanding, the aggregate value of the past year's traffic being 24·21 per cent. over that of 1894-95 and nearly double that of 1893-94. The improvement in the imports into British territory was chiefly under spices, fresh fruits and vegetables, provisions, raw cotton, sheep and goats, gram and pulse, and yak-tails. The trade in the last-named article, which was valued at only Rs. 622 in 1892-93, and which had altogether ceased in the two subsequent years, was revived during the year under report, the value of the imports being Rs. 3,000. The commodities which showed the largest advance in the exports to Sikkim were silver, tobacco, Indian cotton piece-goods, brass and copper, European cotton twist and yarn, vegetable and mineral oils, and horses, ponies, and mules; the returns of previous years do not show that silver was ever before exported to Sikkim. For the first time since 1890-91 horses, ponies, and mules were exported to Sikkim during the year 1895-96.

The following table shows the chief articles imported from, and exported to, that State during the past two years :—

Imports from Sikkim.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Other rain crops ...	1,58,670	1,30,130	Ghi	8,652	9,624
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	51,013	66,742	Timber	31,010	7,874
Spices (other than betelnuts)	20,676	59,404	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	3,505	6,027
Gram and pulse ...	52,028	55,227	Silver	3,220	4,360
Cattle	31,488	24,324	Brass and copper	2,761	3,908
Cotton, raw	2,791	16,581	Rice, husked	1,726	3,280
Sheep and goats	12,900	16,374	Yak-tails		3,000
Hides of cattle	22,922	14,423	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	513	2,630
Provisions (other than ghi) ...	5,833	11,220	Horses, ponies, and mules ...	1,260	2,354

Exports to Sikkim.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	81,044	80,060	Provisions (other than ghi) ...	9,520	14,934
Rice, husked	40,986	53,940	Brass and copper ...	7,076	10,953
Cattle	41,119	36,557	Vegetable oil	1,373	9,554
Salt	26,774	34,484	Spices (other than betelnuts) ...	5,327	8,313
Silver	...	31,245	Sugar, unrefined	3,174	8,172
Tobacco	18,380	28,447	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	8,140	8,135
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	10,529	23,601	Horses, ponies, and mules		7,597
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	4,823	16,552	Woollen piece-goods (European)	4,570	5,455
Mineral oil	11,111	16,285	Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	1,820	5,166
Other kinds of living animals	14,365	15,070	Iron	4,274	3,923

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

The registration of traffic crossing the frontier between Bengal and Bhutan was carried on during the past year at the same five stations as in previous years, namely, at Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. Hantupara and Ambari were closed during the rainy season, viz., from April to October; and the other stations remained open the whole year. Buxa was as usual the most important registering station. The total value of the trade registered during the past two years is given below :—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	1,60,614	1,38,963	2,89,577
1895-96	1,29,856	1,36,077	2,65,933

The decrease in the trade last year was almost entirely in imports, and was chiefly due to a falling off in the supplies of raw wool, the trade in which is now insignificant. In the export trade, the largest decreases were under European woollen fabrics, rice, and European cotton piece-goods, and the articles which showed the largest increase were Indian silk and cotton piece-goods, and refined sugar. The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures of the previous year :—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	40,429	39,296	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,830	7,323
Wax	29,197	23,625	Cattle	3,043	6,064
Musk	12,424	15,388	Ghi	5,029	6,012
Horses, ponies, and mules ...	12,150	14,552	Wool, raw	29,317	2,304
Fresh fruits and vegetables	12,109	11,836	Yak-tails	1,727	1,035

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan :—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	39,463	36,731	Wool, manufactured (European)	10,521	4,598
Betelnuts	27,157	26,201	Sugar, unrefined	1,926	2,919
Rice, husked	19,305	15,651	Brass and copper	3,756	2,521
Silk, manufactured (Indian)	8,133	14,268	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	972	2,375
Tobacco	12,476	10,746	Sugar, refined	...	1,811
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	5,172	7,997	Provisions (other than ghi) ...	512	1,511
Iron	6,986	7,089	Rice, unhusked	336	1,208

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE outlay of the year 1895-96 on Civil and Military Works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 86,11,720. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works—						
Works	6,600	5,093	21,000	20,397	27,600	25,429
Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,900	3,359
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	300	219
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	33,800	29,007
Civil Works—						
Works ... Civil Buildings ...	2,03,600	2,28,740	1,95,000	1,50,558	4,28,600	3,85,298
Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	93,500	82,215
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	6,000	5,243
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...		1,468
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	—13,000	—6,334
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	—9,800	—4,818
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	5,05,300	4,63,067
Total Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	5,38,100	4,92,074
Provincial.						
Civil buildings	12,31,000	12,47,614	3,15,000	3,17,610	15,46,000	15,65,224
Communications	1,51,000	1,65,055	5,75,000	5,68,323	7,26,000	7,33,378
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,000	8,086	59,000	55,403	70,000	64,089
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,19,000	7,48,080
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	23,000	21,018
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	—30,000	—42,007
Total Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	30,54,000	30,89,752
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	18,998	11,013	4,462	3,002	(a)26,110	(a)14,754
District Road Funds	...	15,46,567	...	25,59,762	...	(a)48,11,910*
Contributions—						
Civil Works { Imperial ...	231	223	8,703	8,758	8,934	8,981
Civil Works { Provincial ...	1,96,676	1,91,946	6,220	1,492	2,02,896	(a)1,94,249
Total Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	2,11,830	(a)2,03,230
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,29,894
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	86,11,720

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

* { Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... ... Rs. 3,47,548
{ Expenditure on works in the districts subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act 44,64,362

Total ... 48,11,910

Work of importance.

The only Imperial work of special importance undertaken during the year was the construction of a new building in Calcutta for the Postal Department. The work was commenced in December 1895, the old buildings on the site being first dismantled. The excavation for the foundations was half done and the concrete a quarter done before the close of the year, the expenditure during which was approximately Rs. 15,441.

The following original works were carried out and are grouped under departmental heads.

Postal and Telegraph.

The mail van shed recently erected at the General Post Office, Calcutta, having been found insufficient for the accommodation of the number of vans in use, a second shed measuring 69′ 8″×24′ 6″ was erected at a cost of Rs. 9,216 on the two sides of the existing portico. The roof is of tiles and terracing, laid over T irons and rolled iron joists supported on cast-iron columns, and is provided with a continuous skylight in order not to darken the ground floor of the main building. The work was commenced in May 1895, and completed in October.

In July 1895 the construction of a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Kushtia was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,767. The building was completed up to plinth level at the end of the year under review, and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,700. The work of making additions and alterations to the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Purulia, at a cost of Rs. 2,557, was begun during the year, but was not completed. The construction of quarters for the Sub-Postmaster of Chakdaha was commenced in October 1895 and completed before the 31st March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,315. Owing to the decay of most of the flooring and principal timbers in the Post and Telegraph Office at Darjeeling, its partial reconstruction was rendered necessary, and opportunity was taken, in carrying out the work, to substitute iron joists for wooden beams as far as practicable. The work was satisfactorily completed at an outlay of Rs. 7,996, funds to meet which were provided proportionally by the departments occupying the building. Additional space was provided for the Post Office at Faridpur. At Barisal an office for the use of the Superintendent of Post Offices was constructed.

Opium.

As the existing opium godowns at Surujgurh in the Monghyr district were not conveniently situated with regard to the production and export of opium, it was decided to erect new and suitable buildings of the kind at Lakhisarai. Work on the project, estimated to cost Rs. 22,706, was started in December 1895, as soon as a site was obtained, and by the close of the year satisfactory progress had been made, and upwards of Rs. 10,000 expended. The construction of these buildings was entrusted to the District Board, a Public Works Department upper subordinate being specially deputed for duty under the Board in connection with the work.

Two abkari sheds at Goolzarbagh in the Patna Opium Factory were sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 3,784 was spent on them during the year; the foundation was laid and the ironwork of the roof was ready for erection; galvanized iron sheets for the roof were also at site. A chest shed in the Opium Factory at Goolzarbagh was commenced, and Rs. 9,123 spent during the year; the concrete in the foundation was completed, and the corrugated iron roof and wrought-iron work which had been indented for from England were being awaited. The construction of a Leaf Godown at Goolzarbagh was also begun, and Rs. 12,829 spent on it; the concrete in foundation was completed and materials were collected, the iron having been indented for from England.

Viceregal buildings.

As, under the old arrangements, the quarters for European and native servants on the Viceregal establishment in Calcutta, and the Viceroy's kitchen, scullery, meat-room, &c., were grouped together in a manner both insanitary and inconvenient, it was decided to dismantle a portion of the old quarters and build new accommodation for the native servants, and to make such alterations in the other buildings as would effectually separate the native from the European servants, and these again from the Viceregal kitchen and other rooms in connection with it.

A four-storied building was therefore constructed during the year for native servants, and necessary alterations were carried out in the other buildings. Also, owing to the quarters for the Military Secretary at the corner opposite the north entrance of Government House being found extremely small and inconvenient, it was decided to dismantle the old building and build a new three-storied residence to replace it. Some minor improvements were made to the Vicerogal buildings at Calcutta and Barrackpore.

Other departments.

The work of constructing a staircase from the second floor to the roof in continuation of the main staircase in the Treasury Building, Calcutta, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9,398 and completed for Rs. 9,389. The construction of tiffin-rooms for native clerks on the roof of the same building was also sanctioned and carried out, the cost being estimated at Rs. 6,830 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 6,881. Certain additions and alterations were also made for the accommodation of the office of the Director-General of Statistics in India.

Military.

The only large work under this head during the year was the establishment of a depôt at Balasore, which was sanctioned by the Government of India, for the proof of projectiles, fuzes, &c., in this country under the Ordnance Department. For the establishment of this depôt, certain land on the sea shore at Chandeypore has to be acquired, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 11,875. Detailed plans and estimates for the necessary buildings are under preparation, but pending the acquisition of the land, the question of construction is in abeyance. For fencing the proof range, an estimate amounting to Rs. 27,390 was submitted in March 1896, against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,275 was incurred during the year.

Administration.

The accommodation for the counting of coin in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, being insufficient, an estimate for constructing a closed-in verandah on the south side was sanctioned, amounting to Rs. 4,019. The work was taken in hand in February 1896, and Rs. 2,745 were spent upon the work during the year.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred in 1895-96 under each department of the Administration:—

Civil Buildings.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Services (Imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts, Circuit-houses	57,163	42,642	1,29,805
Judges' Courts, Munsifs' Courts, Subdivisional Courts, Subdivisional Residences	1,10,021	32,618	1,43,539
High Court buildings	91	3,242	3,333
Small Cause Court buildings	...	14,274	14,274
Excise buildings	...	1,820	1,820
Residence for Local Government	10,041	30,473	40,514
Secretariat Offices	6,965	16,875	23,840
Board of Revenue buildings	1,604	9,603	11,207
Stamps and Stationery	1,37,193	200	1,37,423
Museum buildings	2,29,834	2,085	2,31,919
Monuments and Antiquities	1,712	2,640	4,352
Ecclesiastical. Churches	2,906	22,301	25,207
Ecclesiastical. Burial Grounds	2,214	3,674	5,888
Ecclesiastical. Lord Bishop's Palace	96	928	1,024

Civil Buildings.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Service (Provincial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jails ... Central Jails	74,288	3,705	77,993
Jails ... District „	45,093	23,908	69,001
Jails ... Lock-ups	2,995	9,605	12,600
Police	59,904	31,671	91,575
Educational. Government Colleges	1,46,673	21,074	1,67,747
Educational. Ditto Schools	3,67,159	30,101	3,97,260
Medical Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,77,266	34,690	2,11,956
Medical Medical Colleges and Schools	1,56,434	1,968	1,58,402
Medical Lock-hospitals	881	4,191	5,072
Medical Lunatic Asylums	771	6,891	7,662
Customs buildings	1,079	6,739	7,818
Miscellaneous. Registration	2,303	715	3,018
Miscellaneous. Public Works buildings	1,663	22,194	23,857
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous or General	4,293	34,480	38,773
Total Civil Buildings ...	16,31,537	4,15,347	20,46,884

The following are the more important works which were carried out from Provincial funds during the year:—

New Form Block—Stamp and Stationery Office.

Pursuing the policy which had been followed in the previous year of providing proper accommodation for the Stamp and Stationery Department, a three-storied warehouse for the storage of forms with a floor-area of 14,020 s. feet was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 83,031, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 89,748. It being found that substantial racks were necessary for the proper storage of forms, an estimate amounting to Rs. 21,807 was sanctioned for the purpose, and the work carried out for Rs. 17,977.

New East Block, Indian Museum.

The construction of a four-storied building for the accommodation of the offices and laboratories in connection with the Indian Museum which had been begun in 1894-95 was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,37,813, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,50,000.

Fittings to the Economic Court of the Indian Museum.

To provide show-cases for the Economic Court in the new wing of the Museum in Sudder Street, an estimate amounting to Rs. 33,321 was sanctioned, and orders given to carry out work to the extent of Rs. 15,000 during the year. This was done, and the wood-work of the specially-designed show-cases to stand against the walls nearly completed.

Water-supply—Indian Museum.

To protect the Museum buildings against fire and for cleansing purposes, as well as to meet the daily requirements of the laboratories, it was decided to carry out a scheme for a general water-supply for all the buildings. The work was commenced in February 1896 and almost completed by the end of March, the expenditure being Rs. 14,992, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,357.

New double-storied barracks, Bhagalpur Jail.

The approved scheme for new buildings at the Bhagalpur Jail provides for the erection of five barracks to accommodate 160 prisoners in each, and work on the first of these was commenced in August 1894. By the 31st March 1895 this building was brought up to first-floor level, and has since been completed. The second barrack was built to above first-floor level, and an estimate for the third barrack was under preparation. The building material for these barracks is manufactured at site, and, with the view of cheapening the work, as much jail labour as could be spared was utilized; but owing to the fluctuating nature of the supply of convict-labour, difficulties in keeping the rate of progress continuous naturally arose, and the work did not

proceed as rapidly as would have been the case had free labour only been employed, nor was the saving in cost as great as was anticipated. The expenditure on the first barrack was Rs. 25,366, while Rs. 19,530 were spent on the second building during the year.

New hospital for natives at Bhawanipur.

Owing to the want of a suitable medical institution for the treatment of in-patients in the southern neighbourhood of Calcutta, the construction of a hospital at Bhawanipur was sanctioned and an estimate for Rs. 1,10,183 submitted. The work was taken in hand in May on the site made over for the purpose to Government by the Calcutta Corporation. Owing to the Municipality insisting on a compound wall being built all round the site, and objecting to the construction of cholera and isolation wards in the compound, and as certain other additions and alterations were required, the preparation of a revised estimate, which amounted to Rs. 1,29,600, became necessary and was sanctioned.

New Medical College buildings, Calcutta.

The erection of new buildings for the Medical College, Calcutta, has for years past been urged upon Government as being most necessary, and it was decided to take up the scheme by erecting a new building required for the study of anatomy, as the dissecting rooms formerly used were most unsuitable for the purpose. The work was put in hand in May 1895, and completed by November at a cost of Rs. 99,719, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,02,285. Fittings and furniture to the building were also supplied at a cost of Rs. 18,176.

New boys' school at Kurseong.

The necessity of increasing the accommodation provided in the Dow Hill Boys' School at Kurseong having arisen, and the desirability of building a school there for girls of the class from which the boys attending the institution named are drawn having been acknowledged, it was decided to construct an entirely new and larger school for the boys on another site, and to open the present Dow Hill buildings as a girls' school. The scheme, as matured, provides for buildings to accommodate 200 boys, with Masters' and Stewards' quarters, hospital and play-shed, and the necessary out-buildings. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2,76,592, out of which an allotment of Rs. 1,04,000 was made for expenditure during the year. Actual work was commenced as soon as the rains closed in September, and by the 31st March the main building had been brought up to 5 feet above first-floor level, and fair progress had been made with regard to the works generally.

Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta.

In connection with the policy of placing students attending Government schools and colleges under proper control, it was decided to extend the accommodation of the Eden Hindu Hostel. The old buildings, which were formerly managed by the Hostel Committee, were taken over by Government, and (as the foundations of the old building were not found strong enough to carry an upper storey) it was decided to construct an extension in the form of a separate three-storied building to the east of the present hostel, and to provide suitable dining-rooms, an infirmary, wash-houses, cook-houses, servants' quarters and latrines, and an estimate was prepared and sanctioned during the year for this work, amounting to Rs. 2,43,313, inclusive of land required to be taken up for the extension. In the northern half of the new building there are eight rooms on each of the three floors, each providing accommodation for 4 boys, or 96 boys in all. In the southern half, which is intended for senior boys, there are 72 cubicles. Thus 168 boys are provided for in this extension block. The out-houses with the old and new blocks form a quadrangle round a piece of ground nearly one acre in extent, to be used as a play-ground for the boys. This work was put in hand in July 1895, and nearly completed during the year.

Calcutta Madrasah Hostel.

As the arrangements for lodging the students in the upper storey of the Calcutta Madrasah were seen to be insufficient and unsuitable, it was proposed to build a double-storied boarding-house for Muhammadan students attending that institution. The building is designed in the form of three sides of a quadrangle, and faces Wellesley Square to the south. It will be capable of extension to the north, and the foundations and walls have been so arranged as to carry a third storey, if

required. The work was put in hand in June, and about three-fourths completed before the end of the year, some delay being occasioned by the non-arrival of joists and T irons from England.

Lady Elliott Hostel at the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.

The Lady Elliott Hostel is a new building intended to provide proper boarding accommodation for female students attending the Campbell Hospital Medical School, and has been constructed from contributions made by (*a*) the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad and (*b*) from the Thompson Bequest of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 88,243 respectively. It was commenced on 1st July 1895 and completed in November, and was opened by Lady Elliott on the 12th December 1895. The original estimate for the building amounted to Rs. 62,212, but during the excavation of the foundations, it was discovered that the position of the building required to be altered owing to the nature of the soil. On account of the additional cost incurred in taking the foundations down to a greater depth than was originally estimated for, and in carrying out some extra works, a revised estimate had to be prepared, and was sanctioned for Rs. 79,506. The accommodation is contained in a two-storied building which will provide for 48 girls in rooms designed to hold four girls each. The ground-floor contains three dining-rooms for Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians, a reading-room and store room for the matron, besides some bed-rooms. The first floor contains bed-rooms for girls and quarters for the matron. The out-houses consist of four cook-rooms, three for the use of Hindu, Muhammadan, and Christian students, and one for servants, two bath-rooms for students, and four rooms for servants. There are also a durwan's lodge, compound wall with gate and roads, and a latrine for female students. Land was acquired for the building to the east of the Campbell Hospital at a cost of Rs. 27,281.

Balasun bridge at Matigarah in the Darjeeling Terai.

The Balasun bridge, which forms an important connecting link between the lines of communications in the Terai and the Railway station of Siliguri, is a timber structure of 26 spans of 40 feet each, the piers being formed of four 12″ × 12″ piles driven down to 20 feet below bed-level. The roadway is 12 feet wide between wheel guards, and consists of 3″ planking carried on trusses of 10″ × 5″ timbers, of which there are four to each span. All the timber for the bridge had to be cut and brought from the forests, and the work, which was started in October 1894, was completed in May 1895. The cost amounted to Rs. 70,105, of which the Terai planters contributed Rs. 5,000, a sum of Rs. 16,500 was debited against the District Road-cess and other local funds, and the balance was met from a Provincial grant.

Collectors' and Magistrates' courts.

As stated in last year's report, the major portion of the work in connection with the enlargement and improvement of the Faridpur Collectorate was completed in the previous year. The portion executed during the year under report was the conversion of the Collector's record-room into court-rooms, which had not been taken in hand last year for want of bricks, and the work in connection with the additions and alterations to the Collector's cutcherry, both of which were completed and the buildings finally made over for use in July 1895. The allotment for the year was Rs. 6,000 and the expenditure Rs. 4,547. Four record racks were provided in the Barisal Collectorate at an estimated cost, including some alterations to the building, of Rs. 13,017.

The work of constructing a building for the treasury and tauzi offices of the Collectorate at Monghyr, which was started in February 1895, was continued during the year, and though very nearly completed, the progress on it was not altogether satisfactory, owing to the failure of the brick supply, and the death of the contractor who had undertaken the work. The expenditure up to 31st March was Rs. 19,500 nearly.

Judges' courts.

An estimate for constructing additional record racks in the District Judge's office at Chittagong was sanctioned in September 1894 for Rs. 2,514. The racks are on the standard pattern, with cast-iron columns and wooden shelves. The work was completed in March 1896. At Jessore a small verandah was added to the Judge's court-house, and some additional record racks were provided.

Munsifs' court.

The principal item under this head was the construction of a double-storied building for the accommodation of eight civil courts at Barisal in the Backergunge district. Owing to difficulties in obtaining a supply of bricks, the progress of the work was somewhat retarded.

The construction of a quadruple munsifi at Comilla was commenced, as reported last year, in September 1894. It was at first undertaken by the District Board of Tippera, and was then for a time under the direct charge of the Inspector of Works, but was again made over to the District Board in December 1895. Out of the total grant of Rs. 27,283, an amount of Rs. 2,144 was expended during the preceding year, and the expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 24,784. The work was completed, but final payment was not made.

In connection with the provision of improved accommodation for munsifs' courts, orders were received for the construction of a triple munsifi at Howrah at a cost of Rs. 20,682. It was designed as a single-storied building, capable of carrying an upper storey, accommodation being provided for three munsifs, nazir's room, malkhana and office, and the site selected for it being on Government land to the east of the Howrah sub-jail. The work which was commenced on the 24th June 1895 was nearly completed. It has since been decided to construct a second storey so as to provide accommodation for all the civil courts at Howrah. The ground-floor cannot, therefore, be occupied until the upper storey is completed.

A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 26,866, inclusive of the cost of land, was sanctioned by Government last year for a triple munsifi at Tamluk. The work was taken in hand at the commencement of the year under review and completed, with the exception of part of the roof, and some painting, and a few other petty items. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 13,314, against a grant of Rs. 15,000.

The construction of a treble munsifi at Jahanabad, according to type plan, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 31,420. The work was taken up in January 1895, and by the end of March of the same year it was carried to plinth level. It was stopped during the rains to see if any settlement would take place. After the rains it was observed that a large number of cracks appeared in the walls of the plinth, but on examination it was found that the cracks were not due to settlement or to any defect in the quality of the materials or workmanship. The Superintending Engineer visited Jahanabad in December 1895, and after a thorough inspection of the building, was satisfied that the cracks were due to the contraction of the soil underneath the foundations. With a view to arrest further development the walls of the plinth were tied together with wrought iron rods $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, placed 20 feet apart, and trenches parallel to the length and breadth of the building 3 feet wide, to a depth of 5 feet below the foundation, at a distance of 5 feet from the walls, were excavated and filled with river sand, the object being to isolate the building from the surrounding soil. These measures were carried out with the approval of the Chief Engineer in March 1896, and necessitated an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,283. The effect of the above measures is being carefully watched, and if no further cracks appear, the work of construction will be proceeded with after the rains of 1896. An expenditure of Rs. 11,319 was incurred on this building during the year under review. It is proposed to provide a separate corrugated iron record-room for this munsifi.

The construction of a double munsifi at Begusarai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,305, was commenced in August 1894, and the work has since been continued to completion. A supplementary estimate for the provision of sash doors, *ejlas* and punkahs for Rs. 926 was also sanctioned during the year, and the works have been carried out.

The construction of a court for the second munsif at Kandi, which was in progress at the end of last year, was completed in August 1895 at a cost of Rs. 5,644, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,836.

The construction of a single munsifi with record-room at Feni, in the district of Noakhali, was taken in hand in January 1895 and completed during the year under report. The construction of a single munsifi at Meherpur was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 7,809; work was commenced in the previous

year and completed during December 1895 at a cost of Rs. 7,739. A single munsifi at Ranaghat estimated to cost Rs. 11,507 was sanctioned during 1894-95, but owing to the delay in fixing the site, work could not be commenced until early in 1895-96; the building was completed in September last at a cost of Rs. 11,512.

The construction of a record-room with wooden racks for the double munsifi at Satkania, in the district of Chittagong, was sanctioned and taken in hand in March 1895; it is of corrugated iron measuring 36′×12′, divided into two compartments, standing on a well-raised pucka plinth. The removal of the record-room, which was attached to the munsifi at Anwara, was considered necessary on account of the transfer of the Anwara munsif to Putiya as 3rd munsif, there being no separate record-room in connection with this munsifi. The construction of a record-room with wooden racks for the single munsifi at Fatikcherry, in the district of Chittagong, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,679, and was taken up in January 1895 and completed in December 1895. The record-rooms with wooden racks for the single munsifis at North and South Raojan, in the district of Chittagong, were completed in March 1896 and October 1895 respectively.

Subdivisional courts.

The carrying out of certain improvements to the additional building and constructing a new cutchery at Munshiganj, in the Dacca district, for the Subdivisional Officer were undertaken in the middle of March 1895. In the former case the improvements effected were in connection with the accommodation of Bench Magistrates and the clerks of the Subdivisional office; some extra doors and windows were provided to admit of light and air, and certain minor alterations were made to render the building suitable for its purpose. The new building which was of mat walls on a well-raised pucka floor and with thatched roof was constructed for the Sub-Deputy Collector and Court Sub-Inspector, and cost Rs. 2,336.

New court buildings at Kishoreganj, Netrokona, and Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district, constructed in the same manner as the Munshiganj building, were carried to completion, except that the treasury guard-house and some minor items were left to complete the Jamalpur group.

As reported in 1894-95, the Subdivisional buildings at Kurigram in the Rangpur district were washed away by the encroachment of the Durla river in 1894, and the construction of a new residence and offices on a site near the munsifi was sanctioned for Rs. 7,970. The scheme provided for one of the courts in the treble munsifi being used as the Subdivisional Officer's court since only two munsifs are located there. Materials have been collected, but the work is in abeyance, pending the result of a reference made by the District Judge, relative to the use of part of the munsifi by the Subdivisional Officer.

At Sitamarhi, in the Darbhanga district, it was decided to extend the Subdivisional court building, in order to provide accommodation for the Sub-Deputy Collector and the Bench. This was done by throwing certain rooms into one, providing a new building for the accommodation of the nazir, and constructing a room to be used for a malkhana, and also a room fitted up with standard iron racks for a record-room. The estimated cost of these alterations and additions was Rs. 4,684, and the amount expended during the year Rs. 2,567; the new building was almost completed by the 31st March.

The Subdivisional court-house at Jahanabad was under construction in 1894-95, during which period three-fourths of the work was done and paid for. In September 1895 the building was completed and the court removed to it from the old building; the total cost was Rs. 21,357. At the instance of the Collector of Nadia three additional rooms to the west of the Subdivisional court for the accommodation of the office were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,296. The accommodation afforded in the Subdivisional buildings at Nyagaon was found to be inadequate for present requirements, and the addition of two extra rooms was sanctioned in March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 3,500.

After the purchase by Government of the building, known as the Barakoti at Sirajganj, for use as Subdivisional offices and as a residence for the Subdivisional Officer, certain alterations had necessarily to be made to adapt it to the demands of the different departments. The works required, estimated to cost Rs. 2,730, were, after some correspondence, started in September 1895, and by the close of the year were nearly completed. A new Subdivisional residence

at Patuakhali, in the Backergunge district, was completed during the year and has been occupied.

Dák bungalows and circuit-houses.

The work of constructing a dák bungalow with out-houses at Comilla was taken in hand in May 1895 and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,995. The building is of kutcha-pucka brickwork with thatched roof and terrace floor.

Excise.

The construction of two godowns for ganja, with necessary guard-house and weighing shed at Nyagaon, sanctioned for Rs. 15,428 and started in 1894-95, was continued, and by the 31st March one godown was completed and in use while the remainder of the work was in progress, the expenditure up to the close of year having been Rs. 12,900.

Monuments and antiquities.

The north-eastern minaret of Abu Nassir Khan's mosque at Jajpur was rebuilt, and materials for a lightning-conductor to protect it were procured, the fixing only remaining to be done. The south-west bastion of the old Calcutta Fort was exposed when the excavations were being made for the new building in Koilaghat Street for the office of the Comptroller of the Post Office, it being found that its position coincided exactly with that assigned to it when the south and east walls were discovered and measured.

Churches and cemeteries.

To meet the growing demands of the station of Darjeeling in regard to church accommodation, it was decided to enlarge St. Andrew's Church, so as to give space for 378 additional seats. The estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 24,800, and provides for adding two transepts and a porch to the present building. The cost of these additions will be met partly from a Government grant and from the Archdeacon's Fund, and partly from private subscriptions. The collection of materials for the work was begun, but no actual construction can be started till the close of the Darjeeling season in November 1896.

Jails.

Two double-storied wards for the Buxar Central Jail were sanctioned during the year; rolled iron joists were indented for from the Secretary of State, and the manufacture of bricks and the collection of lime were put in hand. To provide additional accommodation, three kutcha sleeping barracks were constructed in the Central Jail at Hazaribagh at an outlay of Rs. 4,198, against an estimated amount of Rs. 4,524; a separate estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,609, was sanctioned for providing one of these wards with wooden cubicles, about half of which work was done. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,434, was sanctioned for constructing a pucka two-storied barrack in th Jessore Jail to accommodate 40 prisoners, also two cook-sheds and a barrack for warders, and converting the old under-trial prisoners' ward into a prison ward. The work was completed and paid for during the year under review, with the exception of the fitting and fixing of the lightning conductors. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,951 for providing 20 cubicles in one of the wards of the prisoners' barrack was sanctioned, and the work was being carried out by the Calcutta Workshops Division.

The work of constructing an upper story over the existing barrack in the Comilla Jail was taken in hand in April 1894 and completed during the year, but final payments could not be made to the contractor, and out of the allotment for the year of Rs. 12,000, a sum of Rs. 10,732 was expended. The construction of a new jail at Angul (Halursinga), the estimate for which was sanctioned for Rs. 36,047, was in progress during the year. The allotment of Rs. 10,000 made for this work was fully expended. The compound walls were finished, and the entrance building, male and female wards, civil ward, solitary cells and under-trial prisoners' ward were built up to plinth level.

A new workshed for the Mymensingh Jail was constructed with a pucka plinth 3 feet high, corrugated iron roof, mud floor and mat walls at a cost of Rs. 3,377, against an estimate of Rs. 3,439. The work of renewing the corrugated iron roof of the old Jail Hospital at Dinajpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,308 was sanctioned in 1894, but as the full amount required was not allotted at the time, some delay was caused in carrying it out, and it was not completed till March 1896. The verandah of the hospital in the Muzaffarpur Jail being thought unsafe, was pulled down and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 2,216.

Several minor works were done in the jails in the Gandak Division; improved cooking chulas were constructed in all but the Motihari Jail; increased accommodation to latrines and new ablution platforms were also provided in most of them. The drainage of the Chaibasa Jail was improved by the construction of a pucka drain. An ejector for removing night-soil and a boiler for drinking water purposes were erected in the Hooghly Jail at an outlay of Rs. 189 and Rs. 941 respectively. To prevent the escape of prisoners from the Berhampore Jail, the compound wall near the outside water tank of the jail was raised, and a railing erected at a cost of Rs. 508.

The new quarters for the guard at the Rajshahi Central Jail, which were nearing completion at the close of the previous year, were wholly finished in May 1895, at an excess expenditure of Rs. 400 over the estimate of Rs. 10,097, as originally sanctioned; this excess was covered by a revised estimate. The houses for four subordinates of the jail at Rampur Boalia, of which two quarters were completed in the previous year, were finished at a cost of Rs. 7,870.

Farrington's rotary pump, which was supplied in accordance with the original estimate for a new filter in the Nadia Jail, having been found unsuitable for the work, Messrs. Jessop & Co. took over the pump with its fittings at cost price and supplied a more powerful one in its place, which is more simple to work; this pump was fixed in the jail in March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,417. At the request of the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, hydrants, pipes, &c., for supplying drinking water from the filter to the different wards in the Central Jail at Midnapore were fixed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,924; of this sum, Rs. 3,005 were expended in 1894-95, and the balance, Rs. 919, during the year under review, and the arrangement for the distribution of water in the jail was rendered complete. The drinking water for the Monghyr Jail has for years past been drawn from the Ganges and carried into the premises by prisoners; to facilitate the supply and to obviate the handling of the water, a lift and force pump has been fitted at the river, and a line of pipes laid to convey the water direct to the tanks, boiler and filter, and also to distribute the filtered water to different parts of the jail. A water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail was sanctioned during the year; the pump and cast-iron pipes for the river side were indented for from the Secretary of State; cast-iron pipes for the inside of the jail were procured from Barakar, and the manufacture of bricks was also commenced. For the improvement of the water-supply in the Dumka Jail, a Pasteur filter was purchased and fitted during the month of March 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,246. A complete water-supply scheme was carried out during the year in the Chapra Jail, and filtered water is now being distributed to all parts of it. A mortuary was erected in the Gaya Jail at a cost of Rs. 846, and another in the Comilla Jail at a cost of Rs. 645.

Police.

There having been considerable mortality among the constables, owing to the unhealthiness of the site, as well as the crowded state of the police buildings in the compound of the Magistrate's Court at Alipore, it was decided to build a new barrack for the Reserve Police at Tollyganj. Land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 4,681, and a two-storied barrack, providing the following accommodation, was constructed on it at a cost of Rs. 22,421:—quarters for 80 constables; armoury, store and orderly rooms; quarters for seven head-constables and two Sub-Inspectors; cook-rooms for Hindus and Muhammadans; and a latrine. The work was commenced in May 1895 and completed in November. The original estimate for the construction of a police-station at Bally stood at Rs. 6,372, and the major part of the work was carried out last year; during the year under review the work was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,782. The accommodation afforded in the existing buildings for the Reserve Police at Darjeeling being insufficient for requirements, it was determined to erect a new barrack to hold 40 constables, 6 head-constables and an office-room; a design for a cheap building of local timber roofed with corrugated iron was therefore prepared and sanctioned, and the work was carried out at a cost of under Rs. 7,000.

The construction of a new police building at Sahebganj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,952, was in progress under the District Superintendent of Police acting as a Public Works disburser, the work having been commenced in

February 1896. The buildings for a new police-station at Gogri estimated to cost Rs. 3,071 were started in April 1895, and were completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 2,664.

Colleges and Schools.

Rupees 19,414 were expended upon improvements and additions to the Engineering College at Sibpur. The work of constructing a science class building in the compound of the College and additional accommodation for the Madrasah classes at Dacca was taken up in December 1894 under the direct supervision of the Inspector of Works, and completed by the end of March 1896. The substitution of Grecian tiled roofing for the old thatched roof of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, which was in progress last year, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,527. Additions and alterations to the zilla school building at Puri were also in progress.

An upper story to the Arrah zilla school was completed, except the staircase, and two new wings were sanctioned for the zilla school at Chapra at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,976, including a gallery or raised lecture room in one of the rooms; the latter work was commenced in October, but was delayed until bricks could be burnt. The construction of a new zilla school building at Malda was sanctioned in April 1894 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000, but the progress of the work was not satisfactory, owing to the illness and resignation of the District Engineer, and to the failure of the contractor, and arrangements had to be made to complete the building by the agency of another contractor.

The training school buildings at Rangpur, which had been presented to the Educational Department some years ago as a free gift, were in need of extensive repairs and additions before being taken on to the Public Works books. The works which were estimated to cost Rs. 2,587 were sanctioned in September, and completed during the year

Hospitals and Medical Colleges and Schools.

The necessity for surgical and lying-in wards for the Campbell Hospital, Scaldah, was referred to in last year's report. The surgical ward being the more urgent was built in 1894-95, and the lying-in ward taken up during the year under review. An estimate amounting to Rs. 31,375 was sanctioned for a single-storied building, containing a ward for 16 beds, an examination room and a confinement room. A latrine was also constructed and connected with the main building by a covered passage. The old clothing godown was, with certain additions and alterations, converted into a segregation ward for infectious cases. The work was commenced in June 1895, and completed in December.

The water-supply of the Campbell Hospital was found to be inadequate, owing to the several new buildings recently erected, viz., the new lying-in ward, surgical ward, and the Lady Elliott Hostel. An estimate for increasing it amounting to Rs. 3,802 was sanctioned, and the work, which was completed in September 1895, consisted in placing 19 supply tanks of 400 gallons capacity each on the roof of the Superintendent's office and main wards, with a view to storing a sufficient supply of water for consumption when the pressure in the municipal main is low.

The water-supply of the dhobies' platform, as well as of the bath-rooms at the Presidency General Hospital, being found insufficient, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,819 was sanctioned, providing for two new hand-pumps, necessary piping and supply tanks for storing a sufficient quantity of water for use in the several buildings, bath-rooms and for the dhobies' platform. The work was completed. Some improvements were effected in the Eden Hospital at a cost of Rs. 2,727; skylights were inserted in the roof of the anatomical museum, at the Medical College, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 718; and a covered way to connect the nurses' quarters with the Medical College Hospital was provided at a cost of Rs. 1,990.

The cholera ward at Sitamarhi, commenced in 1894-95, was completed during the year 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 2,213. Third class mortuaries were erected at Midnapore, Krishnagar, Bogra, Buxar and Dumka.

Lunatic Asylums.

Some additions and alterations were carried out for improving the ventilation of the male ward in the Dacca Lunatic Asylum and for carrying water-pipes to the latrine, in order to supply filtered water for ablution purposes. Improvements in the

water-supply to the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum were also sanctioned, providing for an Alipore boiler being attached to the old filter.

Registration.

Certain additions and alterations to the Magistrate's record-room at Cuttack, to provide accommodation for a Registry office, which were commenced in 1894-95, were completed during the year, and a raised *ijlas* was provided.

Miscellaneous and Public Works.

The construction of a residence with out-offices for the Civil Medical Officer at Suri was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,698, against an estimated amount of Rs. 5,908. Early in May 1895 plans and estimates for a branch settlement office at Siwan, to be built, if possible, before the rains, and of a temporary character, were called for; the work was commenced in May and completed in September 1895.

Contribution and other works.

The construction of Zanana Hospital buildings at Patna as a contribution work was completed during the year. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 66,388, against an estimate of Rs. 81,259. The west ward and mortuary still remain to be built, but no funds are available. The balance of the money placed at the disposal of this Department has been refunded.

The Dufferin ward at Dacca consisting of two buildings—one to be used as a women's ward, and the other as the matron's ward—the construction of which was taken up in April 1894, as a contribution work, was very nearly finished. A new General Hospital building at Chittagong was sanctioned as a contribution work, the estimated cost being Rs. 63,306, including the cost of the subsidiary buildings, consisting of Assistant Surgeon's and Lady Doctor's quarters, and other out-houses. The cost will be met from funds contributed by the Municipality, District Board and Port Trust of Chittagong, and a grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 5,885, being the value of 588,501 bricks.

The work of laying on drinking water to the village of Kalimpong was carried out from contributed funds; an estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, amounting to Rs. 5,440, was sanctioned and funds were provided by the Deputy Commissioner; by the close of the year the masonry tank at the spring from which the water is obtained was constructed, and most of the piping laid.

Communications.

The portion of the Howrah Foreshore road extending from the south-east gate of the Royal Botanic Gardens to the Bharpara khal, about a mile in length, remaining to be finished, was pushed on to completion. The width of the embankment varies from 40 feet to 32 feet, and the metalled surface is 16 feet throughout; the consolidation of the road was all that remained to be done, and the road was opened for public traffic at the beginning of the cold season. Trees have also been planted on the riverside. Most of the vehicular traffic to the Botanic Gardens now passes over this new road, in preference to the old route. Some rubble stone-packing on the scoured portion of this road was found necessary, and part of the work was done during the previous year; the allotment for the year under review was Rs. 2,100, and work has been done up to that amount.

The Lebong cart-road, which is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, connects the original terminus of the hill cart-road in the Darjeeling bazar with the new Lebong cantonment. It is 30 feet wide throughout and fully metalled to that width, and is constructed at a falling grade towards Lebong of 1 in 28. The work, which was very heavy and of exceptional difficulty, has cost Rs. 3,44,000, or nearly Rs. 72,500 a mile. It was completed and opened for traffic during 1894-95, but owing to a serious slip which occurred on the loop above Lebong and to settlements on the 2nd section, it became necessary, with the view of controlling these, to re-build the revetment walls at these places at an estimated further outlay of Rs. 13,751, in connection with which satisfactory progress was made by the close of the year.

The last link connecting the two places, Ranchi and Chaibassa, with the railway station of Chakradharpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was established by the completion, with the exception of certain deviations, of the 3rd section from Bandgaon to the railway station, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th sections having been previously completed. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,88,076, was sanctioned, and the work practically

completed during the year. The importance of the road as a traffic route between the railway and the interior is not known at present, as there are four rivers and several streams to be crossed, which render communication during the rains almost impossible. The work of spreading and consolidating metal at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,477 to increase the present thickness along certain portions of the 4th section, Ranchi-Chaibassa road, was completed in October 1895. The entire length between Ranchi and Chaibassa is 87½ miles.

The portion of the Chittagong Trunk road lying within the district of Tippera from the municipal limit of the town to Ferguson tank, being very close to the Assam-Bengal Railway Station, is always subject to heavy wheel traffic and becomes quite impassable during rains. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,417 for metalling it was sanctioned, and the greater portion of the road was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,009.

The new causeway across the Lillajan river near Dhobi was practically completed before the flood season. There was only one flood which rose high enough to cover the crest of the causeway, but it was for a short time, and no damage was done to the work. The causeway was opened to the public in September 1895 and proved a great relief to the traffic. Hitherto, carts have been dragged through the sandy bed of the river with much labour. Now they are able to pass over with ease for all but a few hours when a flood chances to rise above the elevated causeway.

Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1895-96.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within Municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Fund.]

Name of Division.	Name of District.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	...	267⅜	156⅝	271⅜	156⅝
	Bankura	...	...	272½	278½	272½	278½
	Birbhum	...	...	129	381½	129	381½
	Midnapore	1¾	1½	274½	404½	387½	406½
	Hooghly	...	...	114½	425	114½	425
	Howrah	18	...	14½	62½	32½	62½
Presidency	24-Parganas (Proper)	...	...	150½	1,385½	150½	1,385½
	24-Parganas (Calcutta)	14⅛	...	...	...	14⅛	...
	Nadia	...	...	119⅝	627½	119⅝	627½
	Jessore	...	...	134½	909½	134½	909½
	Khulna	...	...	9½	1,000½	9½	1,000½
	Murshidabad	...	...	23	520	23	520
Rajshahi	Dinajpur	...	...	20½	1,073½	20½	1,073½
	Rajshahi	...	...	39⅝	468⅝	39⅝	468⅝
	Rangpur	...	...	12½	1,343½	12½	1,343½
	Bogra	...	...	...	370½	...	370½
	Pabna	...	...	5⅝	592½	5⅝	592½
	Darjeeling	133½	248½	...	368½	133½	612
	Jalpaiguri	8½	...	27½	706½	35½	706½
Dacca	Dacca	...	...	0¾	253	0¾	253
	Faridpur	...	...	4⅜	187⅝	4⅜	187⅝
	Backergunge	...	...	15½	135	15½	135
	Mymensingh	...	...	20⅝	590½	29⅝	590½
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	572½	...	572½
	Noakhali	...	...	8½	315½	8½	315½
	Tippera	...	...	5½	348½	5½	348½
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	¼	153½	¼	153½

Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1895-96—concluded.

Name of Division.	Name of District.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna ...	Patna	7½	...	122½	1,206½	130	1,206½
	Gaya	67	...	133½	1,264	200½	1,264
	Shahabad	56	...	170½	1,677½	226½	1,677½
	Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	43½	834½	43½	834½
	Darbhanga	...	...	69½	1,849½	69½	1,849½
	Saran	...	...	95½	2,449½	95½	2,449½
	Champaran	1½	...	12½	1,341½	13½	1,341½
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	...	...	73½	1,352½	73½	1,352½
	Bhagalpur	...	...	54½	1,653	54½	1,653
	Purnea	...	...	110½	1,962½	110½	1,962½
	Malda	...	...	3½	638½	3½	638½
	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	...	185½	614½	185½	614½
Orissa ...	Cuttack	66½	20	29½	532½	96½	552½
	Tributary Mahals ...	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Balasore	95½	...	38½	203½	134½	203½
	Puri	113	...	71½	67½	184½	67½
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	204½	6	55½	462	260½	468
	Lohardaga	97½	...	1½	745½	99	745½
	Palamau	...	...	...	303½	...	303½
	Singhbhum	41	...	60	370	101	370
	Manbhum	126½	16½	13½	534½	139½	551
	Total ...	1,188½	491½	3,030	33,602½	4,198½	34,094½

The following table shows the outlay upon original works and repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department Officers during 1895-96.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by Local Officers during 1895-96.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1895-96.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original Works	1,65,055	...	...	12,16,525	...	...	13,81,580	...	...
Repairs ...	5,68,323	1,660	342	23,40,695	36,633	64	29,09,018	38,293	76
Total ...	7,33,378	...	...	35,57,220	...	...	42,90,598	...	...

Miscellaneous public improvements.

Mr. Odling, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, who was specially requested to enquire into and report on the erosion caused to the foreshore of the town of Hooghly, recommended certain protective works which it was decided to carry out. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,352 was sanctioned and Rs. 4,300 allotted for this work, which included stone pitching from five feet below the highest flood-level down to the lowest water-level, the bank being sloped 2½ to 1 and the top five feet being turfed. The work was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 4,349. Subsequent to its completion a scour was noticed just below the pitching, and it was found necessary to execute

further pitching in continuation of that already done. This was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,672. The river protective works at Secunderpur in Muzaffarpur, along the Boor Gandak river, were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,478; but during the rains they were seriously damaged for a distance of 500 feet, the remaining portion not being in the least affected, owing to the river having silted up, and the stream having shifted to the other side. But the river has encroached higher up close to the embankment known as the Daudpur band, which is under the Municipality, and threatens to breach this and enter the lake.

Storms, floods and accidents.

Though the rainfall in Northern Bengal for the period extending from April to October was 15 inches in excess of the recorded average, no exceptionally heavy individual downpours occurred in the Darjeeling Division, and hence the year under report was comparatively free from damage by storm. One culvert only was washed away during the year. Owing to the nature of the rainfall, and partly also to the protective works carried out in previous years, the cost of special repairs to the Hill Cart road, which in 1893-94 and 1894-95 had amounted to Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, stood at Rs. 12,000. The principal items of work rendered necessary to this road were—the diversion of the Rungtong river, which was eroding the embankment and threatening the Railway station at Sukna; repairing and building revetment walls at Panchkilla, where the road is carried over a narrow neck of ground, which must be preserved; protective works on the Mahanadi and Panchanai rivers, to guard against those streams eroding their banks; re-building revetment walls below the old settlement of the hill-side at Tindharia; and repairs to guide and weir walls in various hill-streams. The guide and revetment walls which were built in the Pagla jhora stood well during the year, and comparatively slight damage occurred in this valley.

On the Peshoke and Runjeet roads and on that from the Tista to the Rishi, though numerous small slips took place, none of them needs special notice. On the Tista Valley road settlements and breaches on the 15th, 19th, and 30th miles continued to occur. These were dealt with, as before, by retiring the road from the river's edge, and no inconvenience to traffic, beyond a few hours' detention, was caused throughout the rains

Owing to the erosion of the Bhagirathi river near the palace at Murshidabad, protective measures were carried out during the year consisting of bamboo piling, repairing the submerged wall with rubble stone, and raising it to the required height where it had been cut away. These works gave the necessary protection during the flood season, and were very effective. The expenditure on them was Rs. 3,749.

The Gaya Zilla School caught fire on the night of the 12th of February 1896, and the northern half of the building was entirely burnt down; the cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The Futwa Post Office was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th March 1896. A fire broke out in Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh during the year which burnt certain teakwood doors and windows that were lying at site for use in the new court buildings there. Two great fires also broke out at the Sadar station of Mymensingh, but no damage was done to any of the buildings belonging to the Public Works Department.

Administrative changes.

The only change in the administration of the Public Works Department was in connection with the arrangement by which the Chief Engineer directly controlled the three executive divisions in Calcutta. Owing to the important nature of the work done in these divisions, and the fact that the Chief Engineer's duties necessitate his being away from Calcutta for prolonged periods, it was decided to reconstitute the Central Circle as a Superintending Engineer's charge and to place the Calcutta divisions directly under this officer. To effect this without increasing the number of Superintending Engineers, it became necessary to alter the status of the Western Circle by placing it under an Inspector of Works, a justifiable change, seeing that the works in hand and contemplated in that Circle are now neither large nor important. The change was to take effect from 1st April 1896.

Irrigation.

THE transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1895-96 are shown in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure to end of 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges.				
Charged against revenue	4,43,597	1,59,852	3,51,238	91,359
Not charged against revenue	7,05,707	(—) 12,364	6,37,775	67,932
Total Direct Charges ...	11,48,304	1,47,488	9,89,013	1,59,291
Indirect Charges ...	26,196	6,394	19,666	6,530
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,74,500	1,53,882	10,08,679	1,65,821
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				
Direct charges	56,66,626	1,62,962	1,11,36,540	
Indirect charges		3,814	2,89,229	
Total ...	56,66,626	1,66,776	1,14,25,769	

Revenue Account.

	Receipts.	Working expenses.		Total working expenses.	Net result.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS ...	15,07,729	12,90,819	93,521	13,84,340	1,23,389
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION ...	7,01,212	5,69,069	23,563	5,92,632	1,18,580

Under the head Agricultural, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,672, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 6,93,915, of which Rs. 11,928 was on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 46,855 was expended on embankments and drainage works during the year, as against Rs. 20,087 in 1894-95, and was charged to the suspense head "Takavi." Of the sum of Rs. 23,911 expended on original works, the

expenditure on the sluices at Alumpur and Tengrabichi in 24-Parganas district amounted to Rs. 5,663 and Rs. 18,184 respectively. The expenditure on the Rajapur, Ampta, and Midnapore drainage projects, chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans," was Rs. 30,902, against Rs. 24,258 in the previous year.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(1) *Capital outlay.*

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 6,24,36,197, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 7,02,99,152. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation works, capital expenditure.	Amount of current sanctioned estimates.	Expenditure during 1895-96.	Expenditure to end of 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against revenue—				
Orissa Canals	61,858	3,702	62,763	(—)905
Midnapore Canal	67,548	8,346	29,833	37,715
Hijili Tidal „	2,86,979	1,46,000	2,52,322	34,657
Sone Canals	26,212	1,744	6,320	19,892
Total ...	4,42,597	1,59,852	3,51,238	91,359
Not charged against revenue—				
Orissa Canals	*	— 26,848	—26,848	26,848
Midnapore Canal	.....	.....	17,816	(—) 17,816
Hijili Tidal „	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sone Canals	7,05,707	14,484	6,47,307	58,400
Total ...	7,05,707	(—)12,364	6,37,775	67,932
Total Direct Charges ...	11,48,304	1,47,488	9,89,013	1,59,291
Indirect Charges.				
Orissa Canals	1,925	1,985	1,985	(—) 60
Midnapore Canal	290	218	659	(—) 369
Hijili Tidal „	7,203	3,611	6,234	969
Sone Canals	16,778	580	10,788	5,990
Total Indirect Charges ...	26,196	6,394	19,666	6,530
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,74,500	1,53,882	10,08,679	1,65,821

*The schedule of works, Orissa project, submitted to the Government of India has not been sanctioned yet.

The works in connection with the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, the construction estimate of which was closed on the 31st March 1894, were the supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, which were completed during the year. On the Midnapur canal a sum of Rs. 8,346 was expended on the new dock at Mohunpur. The cost of these works is, by the orders of the Government of India, treated as capital outlay under Minor Works and Navigation. The capital outlay now being incurred on the Midnapur Canal and on the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, though met from Provincial Funds, is, under the orders of the Government of India, shown under Major Works.

(2) *Revenue receipts and expenditure.*

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1895-96, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement :—

Major Irrigation Works.	1895-96.			1894-95.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	4,16,804	4,72,395	(—)55,591	3,32,345	4,83,320	(—)1,50,975
Midnapore Canal ...	2,63,633	2,76,113	(—)12,480	2,94,423	2,24,564	69,859
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	61,976	61,398	578	58,525	47,426	11,099
Sone Canals ...	7,65,316	5,74,484	1,90,832	8,34,834	7,06,739	1,28,095
Total ...	15,07,729	13,84,340	1,23,339	15,20,127	14,62,049	58,078

It will be seen that the receipts on the Midnapore and Sone canals were less than those of 1894-95. In the case of the Midnapore Canal the decrease was due to the non-renewal of lapsed long leases. As regards the Sone Canals the water-rate collections during the year were remarkably good; the percentage of the demand which was realised was the largest on record, but the actual amount of the receipts was reduced by the decrease of the irrigated area under long leases. The total working expenses, which include a sum of Rs. 93,521 for indirect charges, show a satisfactory reduction of Rs. 77,709 chiefly on account of reduced charges for silt-clearance and dredging.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1)—*Capital Outlay.*

The capital outlay including indirect charges is shown in the following statement :—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1895-96.	Expenditure to end of the year 1895-96.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1896.
1	2	3	4	5
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	3,51,079	...	6,06,075	(—)2,54,996
Damodar project	1,43,074	(—)1,200	1,58,080	(—) 15,006
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...	1,27,931	54,66,853	...
Orissa Coast Canal	44,74,941	40,145	44,77,608	(—)2,667
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,96,632	...	6,96,753	(—)121
Total ...	56,66,626	1,66,776	1,14,25,769	...

The total expenditure for 1895-96, Rs. 1,66,776, shown in the above table, exceeds that of the previous year, which was Rs. 47,452.

(2)—Revenue Account.

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1895-96.			1894-95.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,55,244	2,91,640	1,63,604	4,43,003	2,89,267	1,53,736
Orissa Coast Canal ...	88,328	70,119	18,209	66,940	87,071	(—)21,131
Saran Canals	1,475	1,354	121	(—)1,800	1,542	(—) 3,342
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	1,20,046	1,46,281	(—) 26,235	1,41,098	1,40,279	819
Gaighatta and Buxi khals...	5,125	13,504	(—) 8,379	920	28,307	(—)27,487
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	30,917	55,970	(—) 25,053	30,200	52,738	(—)22,538
Madhuban Canal ...	77	3,764	(—) 3,687	36	9,008	(—) 7,972
Total Revenue Account...	7,01,212	5,82,632	1,18,580	6,79,897	6,07,812	72,085

Thus the net revenue on these works was Rs. 1,18,580, as compared with Rs. 72,085 in the previous year. This result is due—

(i) To a considerable increase in general traffic; and
(ii) To a brisk traffic in rice on the Orissa Coast Canal.
(iii) To the falling off in the Nadia rivers on account of the early cessation of the rains and consequent fall of the Ganges, and to the Bhagirathi not being navigable at its entrance so early as December.

Agricultural Works.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments ...	5,313	6,958
Takavi embankments under contract...	3,359	4,904
Total ...	8,672	11,862
Charges.		
Government embankments ...	5,51,393	5,23,347
Takavi embankments under contract ...	1,30,594	1,69,779
Other works from contributions ...	11,928	10,637
Total ...	6,93,915	7,03,763

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,28,544, against Rs. 1,54,120 charged in the previous year, while for takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 48,611, against Rs. 67,313 in

1894-95. The principal 'contribution' works, *i.e.*, works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone Canals, a sluice at the 52nd mile, Champaran embankment, screw-gear shutters for the four syphons under the 'new cut' canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, and a timber bridge over the Eden Canal at Bachuhat.

The following table exhibits the account of takavi works. No provision is made for them in the Irrigation budget, and they are for the most part works undertaken under the Drainage Act, and embankments not maintained under the contract system, but the actual expenditure on which is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1895-96.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1895-96.	Net debit balance to the end of the year 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	3,931	32,058	35,980	2,920	33,060
Cossye	46	112	158	157	1
Balasore	943	647	1,590	472	1,118
Gandak	13,969	12,366	26,335	14,595	11,800
Eastern Sone	169	97	260	182	78
Collector of Bhagalpur	421	1,575	1,996	908	1,088
Total ...	19,473	46,855	66,328	19,174	47,154

The increase in the balance at close of the year is due to the sluices at Alumpur and Tangrabichi in 24-Parganas district being still in progress, for the certificate of outlay can only be accepted by the Collector on completion of the works. With the exception of the unadjusted outlay on the Joki embankment and Kumrul sluice, which will be cleared during 1896-97, the balances are all current.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no new work of any importance was commenced, and the year's operation consisted mainly in finishing up the works in progress at the end of the previous year.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1895-96 compared with that of the previous year:—

1	2	3
	1895-96.	1894-95.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	(—)26,848	3,12,176
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,41,631	4,55,813
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept ...	3,761	25,422
Orissa embankments	2,69,422	1,35,578
Total ...	6,87,967	9,28,989

The details under each class of works are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

Orissa Canals.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the Capital account of these canals during the year 1895-96, compared with the expenditure in 1894-95, is shown below under main heads of account:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works ...	1,084	4,023
(2) Main canal and branches ...	14,149	61,426
(3) Distributaries ...	8,454	86,479
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	44,879	90,532
Total works ...	68,566	2,42,460
II.—Establishment	13,476	50,360
III.—Tools and plant	.....	25,427
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	(—)1,08,890	(—)6,035
Grand Total ...	(—)26,848	3,12,212
Less receipts on Capital account ...	.....	36
Net total ...	(—)26,848	3,12,176

The budget grant for works under Capital, which originally stood at Rs. 90,000, was reduced to Rs. 64,400.

The following table shows the expenditure on "Works" and other subheads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	Expenditure.		Balance on current sanction. (a)
		During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanadi series ...	1,75,73,075	...	...	...
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,794	...	...	...
I.—Grand total "Works" ...	2,30,44,869	68,566	1,86,59,581	...
II.—Establishment	67,86,354	13,476	46,40,358	...
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	...	20,65,399	...
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—)1,08,890	31,374	...
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	...	2,66,070	...
Total ...	3,15,04,780	(—)26,848	2,56,64,682	...
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital account...	1,08,560	...	86,237	...
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	(—)26,848	2,55,78,445	...

(a) The construction estimate of the Orissa project closed on 31st March 1895, and the schedule of works remaining to be done from that date has been submitted to but not yet sanctioned by the Government of India.

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the Capital account of the project, were carried out:—

Mahanadi Series.

The zilladar's quarters and office at Munijunga and the toll collector's quarters and khalasis' sheds at Paradeep were completed. The planting of trees along banks of the Taldanda canal was still in progress. The drainage

cuts Nos. 1 and 2 between Nos. 11, 12 and 13 distributaries of that canal, and drainage cuts on 1st section of the canal, known as Macmillan's drainage cuts, were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,414. The raising of the flood bank on the extension of the Kendrapara canal was in progress, and more than 20 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork were done, but so much damage was done to the bank by the floods of 1895 that it will have to be re-raised and re-sectioned. The sectional officer's quarters at Baraburia, were constructed with out-houses. The zilladar's office at Kendrapara was completed, and three drainage syphons were constructed during the year under distributaries Nos. 1 and 8, Gobri canal. Two syphons were built and completed under distributary No. 3 of the Gobri Extension Canal.

The following minor drainage works were completed during the year on the Pattamoondi Canal:—(1) A syphon under No. 8 distributary main, (2) a syphon under No. *7a* distributary, and (3) widening drainage channels in No. 12 distributary main.

Brahmini-Baiturni Series.

No work of any kind was in hand on the High Level Canal, Ranges II and III, all having been completed the year before. Distributaries of the Jajpur Canal were completed, except the flood damage repairs, of which portion only and some bank raising remained to be done. The Burra marginal embankment, the Burra left embankment, and the Byturni right embankment were all completed except some dressing and turfing. Owing to the settlement of earthwork, some bank raising was found necessary and was partly carried out. The raising of the Burra Khursua left embankment and Byturni right embankment, for which special estimates have been sanctioned, has been practically completed.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1895-96 and the areas which are protected from flood, commanded and provided with distributaries, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Canal.	1895-96.						1894-95.					
	Length of canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command of canal.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command of canal.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	97,406	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	97,406
Gobri with extension	24	...	87½	27,251	53,290	16,805	24	...	87½	27,251	53,290	16,805
Pattamundi	...	47	110½	65,600	51,250	43,759	...	47	110½	65,600	51,250	43,709
Kendrapara extension	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	...
Taldanda	51½	...	99½	75,278	75,278	24,755	51½	...	99½	75,278	75,278	24,755
Machgong	4	28	210½	97,057	97,057	81,881	4	28	210½	97,057	97,057	78,316
High Level, Range I	39	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	39	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815
Ditto, „ II	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...
Ditto, „ III	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047
Jajpur Canal... ...	6½	...	79½	60,000	70,000	36,987	6½	...	79½	60,000	70,000	36,987
Total ...	204½	75	1,093½	543,695	571,300	393,655	204½	75	1,093½	543,695	571,300	386,288

There has been an increase of 7,422 acres in the area provided with distributaries during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1895-96 was plentiful and amounted to 66·12 inches against an average for the last 30 years of 57·12 inches.

The areas leased in the year 1895-96 as compared with those of the previous year are shown in detail below :—

Name of Canal.	1895-96.				1894-95.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	48,198	1,294	79	49,571	48,308	2,547	97	50,902
Gobri	2,101	74	...	2,175	2,283	68	...	2,351
Do. Extension	1,110	4	...	1,114	1,643	...	...	1,643
Pattamundi	9,162	1,214	...	10,376	11,073	...	...	11,073
Taldunda	9,990	43	...	10,033	9,342	145	9	9,496
Machgong	15,300	638	88	16,024	15,475	249	66	15,790
High Level, Range I ...	13,757	450	4	14,211	13,065	909	...	13,974
Ditto, „ II ...	928	151	...	1,079	2,466	128	...	2,594
Ditto, „ III ...	10,380	1	251	10,632	15,030	80	232	15,342
Jajpur	2,372	3,365	...	5,737	2,372	...	...	2,372
Total ...	113,301	7,234	420	120,955	121,057	4,126	344	125,527

There was a falling off of 4,572 acres on the total, which is more than accounted for by the decrease on the annual kharif area of last year. The increase in the rabi leases is mainly due to dalwa lands leased for the first time under the Jajpur canal.

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and collected during the five years ending with 1895-96:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	1,08,364	2,82,880	4,81,244	2,17,256	80,283	2,33,705
1892-93	2,33,705	2,61,023	4,94,728	3,52,369	52,543	89,816
1893-94	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895-96	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343

The new rules came into operation during the year. Under these the whole of the irrigation rate fell due in one kist during the year in February, and recoveries were made in one kist instead of by two instalments of $\frac{2}{3}$rd and $\frac{1}{3}$rd respectively as in previous years. Although there was some local grumbling at the change, it appears to have been generally acquiesced in and met with no grave opposition.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 34,343, as compared with the opening balance of Rs. 32,140.

The particulars of the last five years' traffic are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	332,520	96,03,417	1,18,427
1892-93	297,109	84,69,728	1,00,377
1893-94	309,748	71,69,437	1,16,957
1894-95	267,910	51,72,772	98,556
1895-96	346,932	77,69,283	1,45,555

The periods during which the several canals were closed for annual repairs are shown by the dates given below :—

Name of Canal.	Date when closed for traffic.	Date when reopened for traffic.
1	2	3
Kendrapara	18th March 1896 ...	27th April 1896.
	31st March 1895 ...	15th April 1895.
Ditto extension... ...	19th March 1896 ...	21st May 1896.
	31st March 1895 ...	15th April 1895.
Gobri	19th March 1896 ...	27th April 1896.
	31st March 1895 ...	15th April 1895.
Do. extension... ...	19th March 1896 ...	27th April 1896.
	31st March 1895 ...	15th April 1895.
Pattamundi	19th March 1896 ...	23rd April 1896.
	31st March 1895 ...	15th April 1895.
Machgong	29th February 1896 ...	17th March 1896.
	26th April 1895 ...	12th June 1895.
Taldanda	29th February 1896 ...	17th March 1896.
	26th April 1895 ...	12th June 1895.
High Level Canal, Range I ...	Ditto ...	15th June 1895.
Ditto Canal, „ II ...	Ditto ...	9th June 1895.
Ditto Canal, „ III ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Branch Canal to Bhadrak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jajpur	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are tabulated below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	2,17,256	3,52,360	2,09,642	1,93,550	2,24,648
Navigation ...	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,43,911	1,15,201	1,68,378
Miscellaneous ...	17,843	26,532	23,122	24,321	24,196
Total ...	3,71,001	4,97,658	3,76,675	3,33,072	4,17,222
Less refunds of revenue	79	283	1,210	727	418
Total receipts ...	3,70,922	4,97,375	3,75,965	3,32,345	4,16,804
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	3,96,016	4,75,224	5,05,394	4,55,813	4,41,631
Indirect charges ...	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507	30,764
Total working expenses	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477	4,83,320	4,72,369
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 52,164	(—) 8,132	(—)1,60,112	(—)1,50,975	(—)55,591

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which both Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

During the year a sum of Rs. 3,058 was paid on account of the additional head sluice and supply channel, for the Kendrapara canal, which had been completed in 1894-95.

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below :—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	.....	124
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,02,124	1,02,935
Establishment	42,490	42,723
Tools and plant	9,971	8,818
Suspense accounts	1,14,837	(—) 14,022
Total ...	2,69,422	1,35,578

The 676 miles of embankment retained in Orissa are classed as follows:—

			Miles.
Class	I.	Repairs charged to Capital account, Orissa Canals ...	168
Do.	II.	Repairs charged under Agricultural	254
Do.	III.	Ditto ditto ditto	141
Do.	IV.	Ditto ditto ditto	113
		Total ...	676

The Katjuri river bank at Barera and the Brahmini river bank at Nilkantapur were revetted during the year, and the revetment at Chowsuth-para on the right bank of the Brahmini was extended.

Five retired lines of embankment in progress at the end of the previous year were completed during the year under review, and four more were sanctioned during the year, of which three were completed.

The year was of an ordinary character, the floods in the rivers being moderate.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the year 1894-95, is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3
	1895 96.	1894-95.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure (Provincial).		
Midnapore Canal	8,346	...
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	1,46,000	1,06,322
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,66,807	2,16,045
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	58,880	45,419
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damodar project	(—) 1,200	(—)1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,25,021	1,076
Orissa Coast Canal	39,141	46,942
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,80,686	2,75,922
Orissa Coast Canal	66,997	83,346
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	1,37,400	1,32,385
Gaighatta and Baxi khals	13,009	27,269
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	55,970	52,738
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,11,328	1,61,454
Other Government embankments in the circle	1,70,751	1,88,651
Takavi embankments under contract	48,718	70,635
Howrah drainage works (local loans) ...	...	...
Rajapur and Barajala drainage project (ditto)... ..	30,090	21,944
Dancuni ditto (ditto)... ...	...	...
Ampta drainage basin ... ... (ditto)... ...	12	788
Midnapore drainage project (local loans)	860	1,591
Shutters, silt clearance, &c. (contribution)	3,206	4,736
Embankments (takavi)	7,452	3,665
Balliaghye drainage channel	...	...
Total ...	15,68,384	14,39,723

Midnapore Canal.

The direct charges under Capital outlay as compared with the sanctioned estimates are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn).	Expenditure against construction estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Fresh sanctions by Governments of India and Bengal.	Expenditure on fresh sanctions.		Unspent balance of current estimates.
				1895-96.	To end of 1895-96	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Works	54,09,001	53,42,663	24,009	6,785	18,032	6,371
II.—Establishment ...	19,09,096	19,22,365	5,727	1,561	4,524	1,203
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,55,904	8,93,489	36,913	...	25,358	11,560
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange ...	87,768	94,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83,41,769	82,53,307	67,548	8,346	47,914	19,634
Less receipts on capital account	25,001	30,793	...	...	765	(—)765
Net total ...	83,16,768	82,22,514	67,548	8,346	47,149	20,399

The expenditure of Rs. 8,346 was incurred on the construction of a new dock at Mohunpur, which was still in progress at the end of the year.

The working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

		1895-96.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs ...	1,37,712	1,14,997
	Charges for Government steamers, &c.	3,120	598
II.—Establishment		73,611	60,851
III.—Tools and plant		51,364	39,599
Total ...		2,65,807	2,16,045

The excess in 1895-96 is due to the cost of maintaining the head works at Mohunpur and Panchkura being higher than that of the previous year, and to repairs having been done to the canal from Mohunpur to Dainan during the closures, as well as to a large amount of silt having been cleared in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th reaches.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Midnapore was 41·30 against 57·81 inches in the previous year. The rainfall was therefore much below the average, and in some parts of the district the rice crop was almost a failure.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 65,011 as compared with 70,116 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of over 4,000 acres. The cause of decrease was due to leases which lapsed not being all renewed.

The water-rates account of the Midnapore Canal for 1895-96 and the four preceding years is given below:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	64,967	1,29,822	1,94,789	1,32,981	2,836	58,972
1892-93	58,972	1,30,990	1,89,962	1,49,057	1,338	48,567
1893-94	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,650	6,021	7,027
1894-95	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,982	512	4,549
1895-96	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124

The traffic returns for the past five years are given below:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	411,892	1,26,65,724	1,25,098
1892-93	410,009	1,27,50,164	1,14,916
1893-94	389,691	1,22,50,486	1,19,416
1894-95	420,990	1,26,21,310	1,21,078
1895-96	451,293	1,27,43,136	1,42,699

The increase was due partly to the carriage of materials for the new railway, partly to increased export of rice, and also to the fact that boats were seldom delayed at the Panchkurah river crossing.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,32,981	1,49,057	1,65,630	1,36,882	98,059
Navigation	1,32,572	1,14,141	1,14,994	1,35,492	1,49,918
Miscellaneous	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308	22,017
Total ...	2,84,700	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682	2,63,994
Less refunds of revenue	3	176	174	259	361
Total receipts ...	2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769	2,94,423	2,63,633
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges	2,57,324	1,86,401	2,01,057	2,16,045	2,65,807
Indirect charges ...	9,002	9,149	7,133	8,519	10,306
Total ...	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564	2,76,113
Balance net revenue ...	18,371	84,451	96,579	69,859	(—)12,480

Hijili Tidal Canal.

The new supply channel and sluice at Terapakea were completed, except turfing, and were in use during the year. The remodelling estimate having expired on the 31st March 1894, a revised schedule of works required to complete the project and providing for an outlay of Rs. 2,86,979 as detailed below was sanctioned by the Government of India:—

	Rs.
Works	2,29,247
Construction of four mud barges ...	6,000
Establishment	51,732
Total ...	2,86,979

The total expenditure on these works during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.
Works	1,16,208
Establishment...	25,792
Tools and plant	4,000
Total ...	1,46,000

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	133,575	94,07,725	37,287
1892-93	168,239	50,54,814	52,576
1893-94	178,649	42,37,488	57,540
1894-95	193,345	44,91,464	57,493
1895-96	203,674	48,84,232	60,159

The increase was due to the third successive good rice crop.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	36,348	52,180	58,209	57,080	60,677
Miscellaneous	567	1,282	987	1,436	1,299
Total ...	36,915	53,462	59,196	58,525	61,976
Less refunds of revenue	...	72	...	...	...
Total receipts ...	36,915	53,390	59,196	58,525	61,976
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges	48,669	31,704	54,217	45,479	58,880
Indirect charges ...	2,014	1,385	2,284	1,947	2,518
Total ...	50,683	33,089	56,501	47,426	61,398
Balance net revenue ...	(—)13,768	20,301	2,695	11,099	578

Orissa Coast Canal.

The following is an account of the direct charges under Capital Outlay on this canal compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

Particulars.	Amount of revised estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1895-96.	Total to end of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	33,66,609	31,183	33,65,557
II.—Establishment	7,36,208	7,172	7,51,788
III.—Tools and plant	2,24,061	1,000	2,27,916
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—)214	29,747
Total ...	43,46,878	39,141	43,74,968
Less receipts on capital account ...	...	...	3,293
Total ...	43,46,878	39,141	43,71,685

A new inspection bungalow at Erum was commenced. The escape at Panchpali was completed. The Goomai and Atilabad escapes were nearly completed during the year. A new escape was commenced on the 106th mile, and as soon as it is completed the old escape in the 108th mile will be closed. The remodelling of Jamka Sluice was finished during the year.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, and a revised schedule of works remaining to be completed on that date was submitted to the Government of India on the 25th February 1896 providing for a further outlay of Rs. 1,30,288 to complete the said works.

The traffic on the canal during the year, compared with that in 1894-95, is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	286,777	1,40,51,986	62,232
1895-96	258,862	1,03,06,882	84,078

Revenue.—The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 84,078 against Rs. 62,232 of the previous year, and an average of Rs. 56,324 for the past ten years. This excellent result was due to the favourable rice crop of the past three years. The tolls on Ballyaghye branch canal also showed an improvement, Rs. 4,387 being collected, against Rs. 2,536 of the previous year. The export of paddy to Chandbali by Range V continued, but made no great progress.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	60,051	55,832	95,283	64,094	85,773
Miscellaneous	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937	2,580
Total ...	62,123	64,981	97,710	66,031	88,353
Less refunds of revenue	66	47	1,143	91	25
Total receipts ...	62,057	64,934	96,567	65,940	88,328
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	75,296	76,275	94,132	83,346	66,997
Indirect charges ...	3,253	3,377	4,001	3,725	3,122
Total ...	78,549	79,652	98,133	87,071	70,119
Balance net revenue ...	(—)16,492	(—)14,718	(—)1,566	(—)21,131	18,209

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct Charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1895-96 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1895-96.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
Direct Charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	... ..	24,91,012
I.—Works	... 1,05,923	21,86,306
II.—Establishment ...	... 20,072	4,14,801
III.—Tools and plant ...	... 10,101	3,78,564
IV —Profit and loss ...	. ..	847
V.—Suspense accounts ...	...(—)11,075	3,986
Total	... 1,25,021	54,75,606
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account	... ...	54,467
Total charges	... 1,25,021	54,21,139

An estimate amounting to Rs. 10,84,513 was sanctioned for the canalisation of a portion of the Eastern canals, between Kulti and Bamonghatta, known as the Bhangore khal. The total expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 1,05,942, against a budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000, Of this amount, Rs. 50,000 were surrendered.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	5,15,125	4,64,716	4,07,693	4,30,769	4,34,275
Miscellaneous	10,218	15,528	13,129	12,688	21,228
Total ...	5,25,343	4,80,244	4,20,824	4,43,457	4,55,503
Less refunds of revenue	124	130	283	454	259
Total receipts ...	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,43,003	4,55,244
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	3,28,403	2,39,621	2,73,941	2,75,922	2,80,636
Indirect charges ...	14,996	12,556	13,188	13,345	11,004
Total ...	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267	2,91,640
Balance net revenue ...	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412	1,53,736	1,63,604

Extensions and Improvements.

During the year an important addition was made to the Eastern canals. On the 24th December 1895 it was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the provisions of Act V of 1864 shall be applicable to the khal and bhil route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers in the Faridpur district. On a representation made by the India General Steam Navigation Company for opening out a route for steamers and flats, during the rainy season, between Madaripur and Gopalganj a preliminary survey was made, and as the proposal was found to be feasible, the above Notification was published, and an estimate was sanctioned by Government, amounting to Rs. 22,388, for improving the route. Up to the end of March, a sum of Rs. 12,505 was expended against the estimate.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1895-96 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895 96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	1,036,707	1,055,741	5,73,74,590	6,10,61,246	4,28,340	4,25,257

Nadia Rivers.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years were:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,92,718	1,65,380	1,71,166	1,41,419	1,19,981
Miscellaneous	247	158	86	279	124
Total ...	1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105
Less refunds of revenue ...	228	18	1	...	59
Total receipts ...	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,698	1,20,046
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,06,857	1,29,054	1,38,495	1,32,385	1,37,400
Indirect charges ...	6,417	7,221	8,322	8,494	8,881
Total ...	1,13,274	1,30,275	1,46,857	1,40,879	1,46,281
Balance net revenue ...	79,463	35,245	24,594	819	(—)26,235

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1895-96 and that of the previous year was:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage. assessed or earnings.	
	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia rivers	691,718	608,245	2,49,91,090	3,13,24,536	1,19,974	1,41,419

The falling off is stated to be due to the bad state of the rivers, caused by the early cessation of the rains and sudden fall of the Ganges.

Gaighatta and Buxi Khal.

The re-excavation of the Gaighatta and Buxi khal was completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,325, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,471. The right of collection of tolls in the khal was leased out during the year for Rs. 5,125.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 55,970 against Rs. 52,738 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure:—

Sub-head.	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	3,072	12,554
Maintenance and repairs	37,341	25,303
Establishment	14,951	14,129
Tools and plant	606	752
Total ...	55,970	52,738

The combined bridge and regulator at Chakdighi, about 4 miles below the Kana Damodar stop dam, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,668. Estimates amounting to Rs. 94,225 for the construction of two distributaries were sanctioned by Government during the year. These works are necessary for facilitating irrigation, and also improving the water-supply of the villages along the Dhusi and Ilsura khals. Another project, amounting to Rs. 41,432, for opening out the Kousiki river in the Hooghly district, is also before Government. The principal object of this scheme is to supply drinking water to the villages along its banks.

Maintenance.

The length of the excavated channels of the Eden Canal system remained the same as last year, viz.—

	Miles.
Joojooty sluice channels (Nos. 1 and 2)	2
Eden Canal proper	19½
Kana Damodar junction cut	2½
Saraswati junction cut	2½
Connecting channel between Ronkini Doho and Kana Damodar	½
Connecting channel between Ronkini Doho and Kana Nadi ...	½
Total ...	27½

Besides the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar Banka Nala, North and South Saraswati are included in the system. During the year only one new work was carried out and charged against maintenance, viz., a cart bridge over the channel connecting the Ronkini Doho and the Kana Nadi. The total cost was Rs. 770.

The total expenditure on repairs to and maintenance of the Eden Canal system was Rs. 37,341 against Rs. 25,303 of the previous year. The excess was due to heavy silt clearance from the Banks and channel No. 1 at Joojooty, and also from the Banks immediately above the weir at Kanchannagar. A large expenditure was also incurred in removing weeds and silt from the North and South Saraswati.

As usual, the cold-weather supply of the canal was kept up by a sand dam across the Damodar at Joojooty at a cost of Rs. 3,522. The total area irrigated was 36,221 acres, comprising 20,875 acres in the Burdwan district and 15,346 acres in the Hooghly district, as compared with 20,390 acres, viz., 17,982 acres in the former and 2,408 acres in the latter district, during the previous year.

The increase was due to scanty rainfall during the year, but owing to the want of proper distributary channels, the total area under lease could not be irrigated. The total revenue collected was Rs. 30,917 against Rs. 30,200 of the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

Balliaghye drain.—This channel did not improve much during the year, as there was little drainage to assist it. The old sluice floor, which formed a "bar" at the mouth of the channel at Surpai, was blown up by dynamite.

The amount of dredging done was only 253,092 cubic feet, owing to an outbreak of cholera and bad supervision by the sectional officer. The branch drain was closed till the 13th June for silt clearance, when 1,963,084 cubic feet were removed at a cost of Rs. 5,852. A new dock was commenced at Balliaghye, and sidings were constructed in each mile of the branch drain to facilitate navigation.

Schedule drainage khals.—The Kalaberiah khal did not deteriorate, although the drainage of the year was so limited, and no expenditure on silt clearance was incurred. The Sadar khal also remains much the same. From the Amirabad khal 990,065 cubic feet of silt were removed at a cost of Rs. 2,025. The total expenditure on all the khals was Rs. 3,898. The Mugra drainage cut was completed during the year, but there was no opportunity of judging its utility owing to scanty rainfall.

Two alternative schemes for improving the drainage of the Doobdah jheel were prepared during the year, but it will probably be necessary to consider a third alternative, before the question of drainage of the country adjoining Range III of the Coast Canal can be satisfactorily dealt with.

The Laltakuri diversion drainage gave no trouble, only petty repairs required were done to the weir and temporary bridges.

Embankments.

The embankments in this Circle were maintained in an efficient state during the year. The repairs to the Bhagirathi embankment in the Murshidabad district were confined chiefly to making them up to section, repairing road-crossings, and jungle-clearing. Owing to extensive erosion of the embankment at Chatiani in the 13th mile, the proposed retired line of two years ago had to be undertaken, as the two ring bunds, lately erected, were in danger of being washed away. This work will be completed before the rains. In the 58th mile near Baligram and Sodashib two retired lines were necessary, and it is expected that they will keep the embankment safe, until the Bhagwangola retired line is completed.

The proposed Dewanserai retired line has been abandoned in favour of the Bhagwangola line, which has received the approval of Government, and will be carried out as funds are available.

The floods in the Bhagirathi were of an ordinary nature and did no damage.

In the Balasore Division heavy repairs were done to the Sea-dyke, Doro and Goomghar embankments. The sluices on the Sea-dyke claim a great deal of attention and maintenance.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments was normal.

Surpai sluice and dam.—The silt-clearing of this channel was completed during the year, and an outer bund was made in December to exclude the tides.

The floods in the Damodar being of an ordinary nature, the spurs across the Lakra and Bungacha breaches were uninjured. The effect of the floods within the spill area of the breaches was beneficial, as the whole of the area was irrigated, and the villagers reaped a good harvest. The low floods also tended to silt up the breaches. The repairs to the Damodar, Adjai, and Hooghly river embankments were of an ordinary nature and call for no remarks. In the Cossye Division, the expenditure on Schedule D and Zamindari embankments was small compared with that of the previous year, owing to the season's rainfall being small and no cyclones.

Agricultural Works, Contribution.

Under this head are included works which have been constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

The Rajapur drainage works were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,259, and an expenditure of Rs. 18,648 was incurred on works of extensions and improvements. The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Burajolla drainage works was Rs. 1,422. A sum of Rs. 888 was expended on the maintenance of the Churrial khal drainage.

The Dankuni and Howrah Drainage Works, of which the maintenance charges have been capitalized, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,527 and Rs. 899, respectively.

Two new sluices were under construction as Takavi Works during the year :—

(1) A single vented irrigation sluice at Alampur in the 16th mile of the Hooghly left embankment was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,966. The area benefited by the sluice is 2½ square miles.

(2) A drainage sluice at Tangrabichi, between 74th and 76th miles of the left embankment, Hooghly river, was well advanced before the close of the year. It has since been completed.

SONE CIRCLE.

Administrative Changes.

There were no administrative changes of any importance during the year.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following Statement:—

Particulars.	1895-96.	1894-95.
1	2	3
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	14,484	37,741
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,24,501	6,61,722
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Monohurpore drainage scheme and certain permanent outlets on the Chowra Branch Canal	1,744	1,139
Saran Canals (Revenue account)	1,293	1,479
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Madhuban Canal	3,764	8,008
Agricultural works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract	34,432	31,842
Tirhut ditto ditto	6,861	42,101
Champaran ditto ditto	34,631	21,686
Village channels, Sone Canals (contribution) ...	7,077	5,322
Sluice in Champaran Embankment	1,645	579
Total ...	6,28,932	8,01,469

Under the head Major Works only very small works were carried out during the year, chiefly outlets on distributaries and some minor distributaries.

The following statement shows the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year:—

	1895-96. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head Works	...	... ...
(2) Main canal and branches ...	.	1,489
(3) Distributaries	16,292	21,780
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	1,108	7
Total works ...	17,400	23,276
II.—Establishment	8,819	5,341
III.—Tools and plant	(—)10,270	30,029
IV.—Suspense accounts	3,535	(—)20,905
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,484	37,741
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	...
Net total ...	14,484	37,741

The expenditure on the Monohurpore drainage scheme and the permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal during the year was Rs. 1,744.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were as follows:—

Division.	Name of canal.	1895-96. Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Eastern Sone ...	Eastern Main	7¼	...	9
	Patna	79	...	341¼
		86¼	...	350¼
Arrah	Arrah	65½	...	208
	Dumraon Branch	...	40¼	149
	Bihia Branch	...	31	113
		65½	71¼	470
Dehri Workshops ...	Western Main	9	...	...
Buxar	Western Main	12½	...	40¼
	Gurra Chowbey Branch ...	...	38	56½
	Buxar	45¼	...	196
	Chowsa Branch	...	30½	111½
		57¾	77½	409
	Total Sone Canals ...	218½	148¾	1,229¼

The lengths remained the same as in the previous year, with the exception of an increase of only half a mile in distributaries.

The area irrigated during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five-year leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1895-96	33,724	84,186	...	268,918	18,894	395,222
1894-95	24,605	11,480	...	268,990	17,109	317,184

The increase in the area under season leases was due to the failure of the rains in October, which produced a strong demand in Shahabad for water for the rabi crop. The small decrease in the area under long leases was mainly due to the very favourable rainfall of the two previous years, which led the people to allow some leases, which had lapsed, to remain without renewal.

The rainfall registered during the year and the preceding one was as under:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations	36·27	53·99
Buxar ditto, four ditto	39·01	60·72
Eastern Sone Division, three stations ...	41·45	60·54

The chief feature of the year was the complete failure of the "hathia" rains in the early part of October, when the people urgently require it for their rice crops. This produced an extreme demand for water for that crop. More water was passed down the canals than has ever been passed before.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1895-96, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
IA.—Extensions and improvements ...	20,428	10,972
IB.— Maintenance and repairs ...	1,32,034	2,20,227
IB.— Transport service	...	...
IC.—Compensation	23	...
II.—Establishment	3,56,665	3,92,980
III.—Tools and plant	15,351	27,543
Total ...	5,24,501	6,51,722

The expenditure on "Extensions and Improvements" was Rs. 20,428, as compared with Rs. 10,972 in the previous year.

The works were of a very mixed character. The chief ones were the completion and extension of the surface supply inlet at Dehri; deepening the first reach of the Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal; constructing certain "extension" village channels, and improving the roofs of the khalasies' huts at the locks.

The eastern main series of canals was closed from the 26th April to the 6th May 1895; the western main canal series was not closed at all.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following Statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	2,44,728	7,81,252	10,25,980	8,11,750	15,220	1,99,010
1892-93	1,99,010	8,91,632	10,90,642	9,68,070	10,423	1,12,149
1893-94	1,12,149	8,82,715	9,94,864	8,42,309	4,832	1,47,723
1894-95	1,47,723	6,57,054	8,04,777	7,48,243	4,001	57,443
1895-96	57,443	6,48,282	7,05,725	6,77,714	5,017	22,994

The decrease is due to the falling off of the irrigated area under long leases. The small outstanding balance at the end of the year is satisfactory.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	129,147	70,06,595	57,291
1892-93 ...	98,525	57,92,365	50,080
1893-94 ...	98,551	61,10,283	50,480
1894-95 ...	85,573	49,20,464	49,299
1895-96 ...	78,441	50,04,985	51,026

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is given below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,11,750	9,68,070	8,42,809	7,43,243	6,77,714
Navigation	60,517	59,089	60,025	58,898	61,261
Miscellaneous	31,827	29,214	29,078	35,620	33,148
Total ...	9,10,094	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123
Less refunds of revenue ...	4,020	3,792	6,237	2,927	6,807
Total receipts ...	9,06,074	10,52,581	9,25,675	8,34,834	7,65,316
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889	6,51,722	5,24,501
Indirect charges	49,780	53,556	54,087	55,017	49,933
Total charges ...	6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,739	5,74,434
Balance Net Revenue ...	2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699	1,28,095	1,90,882

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Saran Canal is the only work of this class in the Circle. The Canal was closed entirely during the year. Some expenditure was incurred in repairing the sluices and in weed clearance.

The revenue account of the Saran Canals for and to end of the year 1895-96 is given below :—

Heads of Account.	Receipts—		Heads of Account.	Charges—	
	During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.		During 1895-96.	To end of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,139	38,082	Maintenance and repairs ..	856	2,68,680
Miscellaneous and other receipts	411	8,972	Establishment ...	437	86,998
			Tools and plant ...	...	(—) 5,324
			Total ...	1,293	3,50,354
Total ...	1,550	2,47,054	Indirect charges ...	61	12,892
			Total charges ...	1,354	3,63,246
Less refunds of revenue ...	75	3,787	Balance net revenue ...	121	(—)1,19,979
Total receipts ...	1,475	2,43,267	Total	1,475	2,43,267

Madhuban Canal.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Madhuban canal in the Champaran district is the only work of this class. During the year under review Rs. 2,488 were spent on the maintenance and repairs of the canal and on the weir. A good deal of damage was, as usual, done to the weir, although there were no serious floods on the river.

The total area irrigated was 3,919 acres, as compared with 5,518 in the previous year.

Agricultural Works.

Certain petty works connected with opium shoots across distributaries on the Sone Canals were executed under this head at a cost of Rs. 238, as compared with Rs. 603 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the cost of the maintenance and repairs of the three embankments under contract:—

Name of Embankment.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran	17,626	18,811	18,603
Champaran	17,146	11,075	18,016
Tirhut	9,098	16,780	7,634

During the flood season the river protective works in the lower section of the Saran embankment, especially those at Sanouth, Sarungpore, Ardowr, and Moolnapore, were much damaged, and a good deal was spent on tree spurs to protect the embankment. But the total sum spent on these works was less than in the previous year, as very little was necessary in the higher parts of the embankment. The Gandak made a decided attack during the floods on the Saran bank at the places named above, and several retired lines were rendered necessary. At one point near Dumri a retired line was constructed at a cost of some Rs. 4,600, but the river encroached upon it so much that it will be necessary to erect another line still further back. It is apprehended that, if the attack of the river still continues, several more retired lines will be necessary at a very considerable cost.

On the Champaran embankment the only work of importance, which was executed, was a retired line at Dekaha in the 81st mile. This had been completed before the flood season. During the floods the original embankment was breached, and some 800 feet of it were swept away. It is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure on river protective works in this embankment was comparatively small in 1895-96.

There was little or no damage done to the Tirhut embankment during the year, and the expenditure on it was considerbly less than in previous years.

Embankments not under contract.

There are three of these. The Turki embankment was subject to no particular injury. There were no floods of importance in the Bagmatti river which flows beside it. The Turki weir, which forms a part of this embankment, was seriously damaged the year before, but only slightly injured in 1895-96.

The Bazitpur and Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the Ganges was maintained as usual: there was no serious damage done to it.

The Sucri bund in the Gaya district required no special repairs. It is a small embankment.

GENERAL.

The floods in the Gandak, though destructive to parts of the embankment in the Saran district, were not particularly high.

The floods in the Sone river were very moderate; there was indeed only one flood of any importance, and that was more than three feet below the highest known level.

The floods in the Teur, Boor Gandak and other rivers call for no particular notice. They were moderate. But the Boor Gandak at Muzaffarpur encroached a little more towards the Daudpore bund, which protects the town, and threatened to breach it. Remedial measures have been adopted.

Railways.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS PROPOSED OR SANCTIONED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

THE year under review has been marked by steady development in the matter of railway enterprise, and it is satisfactory to note that the lines which have been sanctioned either for immediate construction or survey will, on completion, result in the addition of about 1,400 miles to existing railways in Bengal.

A survey for the final location of the Lakhiserai-Gaya Railway was sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, and a contract entered into between the Secretary of State and the South Bihar Railway Company for the carrying out of the scheme. The line, when completed, will be worked by the administration of the East Indian Railway on behalf of the South Bihar Railway Company.

The construction of a line by the East Indian Railway from Moghalserai to Gaya, with a branch to the Palamau coal-fields, has also received the sanction of the Government of India. In this connection it may be noted that memorials from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association were drawn up in 1889 against the proposals of the East Indian Railway Company for the construction of a line from Moghalserai to Gaya, with a branch to the Palamau coal-fields and the station of Daltonganj, and a continuation of the Moghalserai-Gaya line to Barakar, so as to complete the "Grand Chord" and save about 57 miles in direct communication between Calcutta and Moghalserai. The protest of those bodies was based on the feeling that the monopoly which the East Indian Railway possesses of communication between Calcutta and the north-west of India is injurious and ought to be curtailed, and it was urged that the "Grand Chord" scheme should be prohibited. The construction was at the same time advocated, by a Company, other than the East Indian Railway Company of a line from Moghalserai through Palamau, Sini, and Midnapore to Calcutta, so as not only to open out the coal districts it would pass through, but also to provide an alternative route for the trade of Upper India to reach Calcutta. Such a line, it was urged, would tend, by means of competition, to lessen considerably the existing freight on goods traffic charged by the East Indian Railway, which was alleged to be very high. Sir Charles Elliott, to whom the matter was referred by the Government of India, was of opinion that the East Indian Railway Company's position as a monopolist was not injurious to Calcutta, since a Railway Company can only use its monopoly injuriously if it impedes trade by inability to carry the traffic which may offer, or if it chokes it off by excessive rates, neither of which, could be attributed to the East Indian Railway. The authorities of that Railway had asserted that the existing double track, without any additions, is able to carry the immense volume of goods flowing to Calcutta, and its rates were believed to be lower than those of any other railway in the country. Moreover the Lieutenant-Governor was constrained to hold that the territory which they aim at serving is within the legitimate influence of the Company, and that it would be unjust to allow any other agency to be used in connecting Moghalserai and Gaya, or in opening the way for the use of the Palamau coal in Upper India.

The sanction of the Secretary of State having been accorded to the carrying out of the Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta and Sini-Midnapore lines as extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the necessary steps have been taken for the final location of the routes to be adopted. Several Deputy Collectors have been appointed for the work of acquiring lands, and vigorous measures are in progress for the early construction of these extensions.

Surveys for the following projected lines in connection with the East Indian Railway were sanctioned and commenced:—A line from Burdwan to Katwa and from Katwa to Hooghly (total length 97 miles), and a line from Bhagalpur *vid* Bausi to Ahmedpur, with a branch to Baidyanath (148 miles). Terms are under negotiation with Sir W. B. Hudson, by whom this line is being promoted, for its construction and working by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company.

Among the surveys carried out under the orders of the Government of India for lines shortly to be constructed may be mentioned the survey for the extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from the Torsa river into the town of Cooch Behar, and a further extension from Cooch Behar to Santrabari (36 miles), its cost being met for the present from funds supplied by Government. Surveys have also been undertaken for the following lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—Extension on the standard gauge from Rajbari to Faridpur (20 miles) and metre gauge lines from Lalmonirhat to the Tista river near Jalpaiguri (68 miles), and from Saidpur to Titalya (68 miles).

The other surveys undertaken under the direction of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, were for the extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh line to Jamalpur and Subhankhali. The estimated cost of the section from Mymensingh to Jamalpur (33½ miles) is Rs. 15,79,377, and from Jamalpur to Subhankhali (30 miles) Rs. 14,04,427. A reconnaissance survey was also made for alternative routes connecting Upper Bengal with Gauhati and Assam. The alternative routes reconnoitred were—(1) from Moghalhat *vid* Dhubri and Goalpara to Gauhati (158 miles), (2) from Rowmari on the Brahmaputra to Gauhati (156 miles), and (3) from Haldibari to Gauhati (218 miles).

The survey reports and estimates which were called for last year by the Government of India from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for alternative branch lines from Hilli to Kaliganj (47 miles) and from Sultanpur *vid* Bogra to Kaliganj (60 miles) have been submitted. The latter alignment has been adopted as better developing the district traversed. The estimated cost of the whole length from Sultanpur to Kaliganj is Rs. 34,26,782, and the Government of India have signified their willingness to grant a concession for this line to the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, of London, under the new terms for the construction of branch lines promulgated with the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the subject.

Sanction has been accorded to the line promoted by Sir W. B. Hudson for the feeder railway from Segowlie to Ruxoul, to which reference was made in last year's report.

A concession on the usual branch line terms was applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson for the land necessary for a feeder line to the Tirhut State Railway from Sakri Station to Jainagar, a distance of 29 miles. The opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, which has been communicated to the Government of India, is that the line will be very useful, and deserves encouragement; but that His Honour has no further information than was before this Government in 1891, when the importance of the line was urged and its commencement advocated as a famine relief work. It may be added that on the Tirhut section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway a survey was made, and plans and estimates submitted for an extension from Khagaria to Katihar, in continuation of the survey made in the preceding year for a chord from Hajipur to Begumserai, and for an extension from Garhara to Khagaria.

An application was submitted by Messrs. George Yule and Company of London on behalf of the Indian Railways Syndicate for a concession for the construction of a branch line of railway from Gogri on the Ganges to Birpur on the Nipal frontier—distance about 98 miles. It is proposed to offer the working to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on terms which are under consideration.

It is satisfactory to note that a compromise has been effected with the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in the matter of the compensation payable to certain raiyats of the Saran district for damage to their crops caused by the construction of an embankment near Bunwar Chak Station. The damage done since 1886, when the Bunwar Chak bridge

was closed, was estimated originally at Rs. 60,000, but, confining the compensation to damages for the loss of growing crops drowned by blocked inundation in the rainy season, it was considered by the Lieutenant-Governor that half the above amount would fairly represent the loss sustained by the raiyats. A suggestion was made to the Government of India that the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway should be asked to submit the matter to arbitration. The Directors of the Railway were, however, unwilling to adopt this suggestion, but intimated that they were prepared to pay over a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Government of Bengal for distribution among the raiyats. Sir Charles Elliott finally accepted this offer in full settlement of all claims, thus ending a long-standing dispute.

A valuable contribution to the discussion regarding the best method of opening out the eastern districts of Bengal was furnished by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in response to a request by the Government of India to be placed in possession of the views of the Chamber regarding the proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Madaripur, and the establishment of a ferry service connecting Madaripur with the Assam-Bengal Railway at Chandpur. The Committee of the Chamber took the opportunity of visiting Madaripur in September 1895, and the conclusions arrived at by the Chamber were that, in place of the project urged by the Directors of the Bengal Central Railway Company, the following alternatives called for the consideration of Government—(*a*) the immediate doubling of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, (*b*) theconstruction of branches to the Ganges and to Faridpur, (*c*) the development of a system of feeder lines in Northern Bengal, (*d*) the withdrawal from consideration, for the present at least, of the project for extending the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia to Madaripur, (*e*) the canalization of the *bhil* route between Madaripur and the Madhumati river if found to be possible, (*f*) a large increase to the terminal accommodation at Chitpur and at Shamnagar, (*g*) a large addition to the rolling stock of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, and (*h*) arrangement between the Railway and the River Companies for an efficient steamer service between Goalundo and Narayanganj, Goalundo and Chandpur, Madaripur and Chandpur, and Madaripur and Khulna In communicating the views of the Chamber to the Government of India, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor intimated that he concurred in most of the conclusions arrived at. It was pointed out to the Government of India, with reference to the question of the canalization of the *bhil* route between Madaripur and the Madhumati river, which has been frequently under the consideration of Government, that the project of making a permanent lock canal from the Kumar river to the Madhumati was estimated to cost about 33½ lakhs, but that the present route could be much improved and made navigable during the rains at a small cost of Rs. 20,000. The latter suggestion, however, would not satisfy the views of the Chamber of Commerce, which postulate through communication by water during the whole year. The views of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the East Bengal Association on this subject have also been received and communicated to the Government of India. Among these was a proposal for the establishment of through communication with Narayanganj by the construction of a line from Jellaldi or Archia to Kamalghatta, regarding which the Government of India have replied that there is no present prospect of funds being available for this project. A further communication on the suggestions put forward by these public bodies has been promised by the Government of India.

A concession has been granted to Messrs. Martin & Co. of Calcutta for the construction of a line of tramway on a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches between the right bank of the river Churni at Ranaghat and the left bank of the river Jellinghi at Krishnagar, with a siding, 1½ miles long (to be constructed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the standard gauge), from Ranaghat Station to the left bank of the Churni. The necessary notification order authorizing the construction of the tramway has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and it is expected the work will be taken in hand next year.

At the request of the Government of India a statement was drawn up showing railway projects in Bengal which have been proposed or supported by the Bengal Government, in which has been given a list of

A, Important lines, and B, Lines of minor importance. The length of lines recommended for construction is—broad gauge 1,361, and metre and narrow gauge 891 miles.

OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

The following are the open lines of railways and tramways administered by this Government:—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(2) Deoghur Railway.
(3) Tarkessur Railway.
(4) Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—No additional length of railway was opened for traffic during 1895-96, so the mileage on 31st March 1896 remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 51 miles. The ballasting of the Terai section was in progress, and a great deal has been done in renewing and repairing the bridges and culverts on the line, and in replacing the timber girders with rolled iron and steel beams. A satisfactory event deserving of notice is the improvement that has been made in the Provident Fund by raising the compulsory deposits of railway employés from one to two annas per rupee of their salaries; also the Railway's contribution to the said fund has been increased from one to two per cent. on the net earnings with effect from January 1896.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1895, inclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 31,99,765 and Rs. 30,86,094, exclusive of 'Suspense.'

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1894 ...	31,77,536	Nil	51	135,923	2,15,847	3,81,240	Nil	9,196	6,36,283	3,79,716	2,56,567	59·68	8·07
1895 ...	31,99,765	Nil	51	160,003	2,69,600	4,57,220	Nil	12,509	7,39,619	3,80,249	3,59,370	51·41	11·23

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 6,36,283 in 1894 to Rs. 7,39,619 in 1895, or by Rs. 1,03,336; and as the working expenses were increased by Rs. 533 only, the net earnings showed an improvement of Rs. 1,02,803, having risen from Rs. 2,56,567 to Rs. 3,59,370. The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom amounted to 4,166 and Rs. 15,751 respectively. This improvement may be ascribed to a general development of passenger traffic. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 27,475 tons to 33,544 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 3,81,240 to Rs. 4,57,220. The noticeable increases under "General merchandise" occurred mainly in the traffic in rice (huskod), lime and stone, and all other articles of merchandise, the increases in the quantity carried and in the earnings being 2,384 tons and Rs. 29,230, 958 tons and Rs. 10,151, and 835 tons and Rs. 17,955 respectively. The increase in rice was due to low rates at marts in the plains. The increase under head "All other articles of traffic" was due to traders having brought up a large quantity of miscellaneous and other goods to meet the greater demand of the district. The increase in lime and stone was due to a large number of new buildings having been erected during the year. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were a decrease of Rs. 7,701 and Rs. 7,140 under "Maintenance of ways and works

and stations" and "Locomotive expenses" respectively, and an increase of Rs. 3,565, Rs. 4,837, and Rs. 6,167 under "Carriage and wagon expenses," "Traffic expenses," and "General charges" respectively. The decrease under the maintenance of way and works was mainly in the cost of repairs to stations and buildings, and for materials for the maintenance and renewals of permanent-way. The decrease under the head "Locomotive expenses" was due to overcharging of revenue during the year 1894 by a sum of Rs. 26,274-9-6, the difference between the prime cost and selling price of four locomotive engines; otherwise the expenditure shows an increase under the head of running expenses and fuel, due to the increased traffic. The increase in the "Carriage and wagon expenses" was chiefly under "Repairs and renewals," &c., due to most of the older portion of the stock having reached an age when heavy repairs and renewals were necessary. The increase in the "Traffic expenses" was chiefly due to wagon covers, handling charges, and joint station expenses. The increase in the "General charges" was due to increases to staff, &c.

Stores and rolling-stock.—None of the vehicles are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes. The whole of the coaching and goods stock are fitted with couplings at both ends. An indent has been sent Home for a "B" class locomotive engine and for 30 Foxe's patent pressed steel frames.

Stores and rolling-stock.—At the close of the year the value of stores on hand was Rs. 1,13,670-12-10, and was made up as follow:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
General stores ...	...	74,789	1	10
Coal ...	...	11,714	0	0
Engineering ...	...	27,167	11	0
Total	...	1,13,670	12	10

One new invalid carriage of an improved type has been put on the road, and first-class carriages are being rebuilt on the same type. Two new parcel vans of an improved type have been constructed and are in use.

Fares and rates.—No change has taken place during the year in the passenger fares. On and from 1st March 1895 *bhutta* or Indian-corn and *kalai* (edible rains) in downward local booking have been reduced to "C" class special rate.

Fuel.—The fuel used was Burrakar coal, which was supplied under contract at Rs. 3-4 per ton, delivered in wagons at Burrakur.

Flood and damages.—The rainfall for the year was not heavy, and slips blocking the line were few in number and did not cause much inconvenience, communication having been speedily restored.

Accidents.—A few accidents occurred, but none of a serious nature endangering or causing loss of life.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1895 on final heads, exclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 2,86,180, and inclusive of 'Suspense,' Rs. 2,88,086.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1894:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Goods.	Steam boat.	Sundries including electric telegraph.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1894	2,67,626	Nil.	4·79	13,902	25,032	3,407	Nil.	96	29,425	19,766	9,659	67·17	3·53
1895	2,88,086	Nil.	4·79	11,860	29,039	3,303	Nil.	104	33,611	18,303	15,308	54·46	5·31

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 29,425 in 1894 to Rs. 33,611, or by Rs. 4,186, while the working expenses decreased by Rs. 1,463; so that the net earnings showed an increase of Rs. 5,650, having increased from Rs. 9,658 to Rs. 15,308.

The increase in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to 38,421 and Rs 3,717 respectively. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 11,383 tons to 12,412 tons, and the earnings from Rs. 3,408 to Rs. 3,868. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were an increase of Rs. 294 under "Maintenance, way, works, and stations," and decrease of Rs. 627, Rs. 767, and Rs. 290 under "Locomotive charges," "Carriage and wagon expenses," and "Traffic expenses" respectively. The increase under "Maintenance, way, works, and stations" was due to the necessity of providing a Horbury's privy for the station at Baidyanath. The decrease under "Locomotive expenses" was owing to repairs to locomotives being less than in 1894; there was a decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses," the expenditure in 1894 having been heavy owing to repairs to carriages.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year 1895 was 22·23 miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,53,340.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working of this line, which is worked by the East Indian Railway Company:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1894	17,47,810	Nil	22·23	57·275	2,70,303	28,347	Nil	1,450	3,00,100	1,10,801	1,89,299	36·96	8·94
1895	17,53,340	Nil	22·23	62·052	2,80,033	21·3 A	Nil	1,180	3,03,106	1,49,066	1,54,091	48·37	8·07

TARKESSUR-MAGRA TRAMWAY.

General.—The length of line sanctioned for the tramway (which is on the 2'-6" gauge) at the end of 1894-95 was 31·25 miles, of which the whole length was open to traffic on the 8th March 1895. This tramway is worked by the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1895 on final heads, exclusive of "Suspense," was Rs. 9,05,872 and inclusive of 'Suspense,' Rs. 9,29,539.

Works completed and in progress.—A siding leading to the goods shed of the East Indian Railway at Magra Junction to facilitate transhipment was taken up and completed during 1895-96. A similar siding was in progress at the Tarkessur Junction. The boxing up of the line with brick ballast was kept on. The survey for the proposed extension from Magra Junction to Tribeni Ghat was completed, but the project was not undertaken.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	·3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1895	9,29,539	Nil	27·75	58230·25	40,150	8,982	Nil	171	52,276	43,867	8,509	83·30	·67

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 2,028 in 1894 to Rs. 52,375 in 1895. The large difference was due to the fact that in 1894 the mean mileage worked was 12½ miles only, which were open for less than two months, viz., from 7th November to 31st December 1894; whereas the mean mileage worked during the year 1895 was 27·75, the full length being opened on the 8th March 1895. The increase shown in the working expenses is due to the same reason.

Rates and fares.—With the opening of the full length of the tramway on the 8th March 1895 the third-class fare was reduced from 4½ pies to 3 pies per mile, and the second and first-class fares were reduced from 13½ and 27 pies to 12 and 24 pies per mile, respectively, from the 1st July. These rates were in force at the end of the year. The goods rates were also reduced from the month of November, when the East Indian Railway classification and rates for goods were adopted for the most part. Through booking with the East Indian Railway of both coaching and goods traffic was commenced on and from the 1st August 1895.

Fuel.—Burrakar and Sitarampur coal was used during the year 1895. The coal supplied was generally of good quality, and the arrangements for delivery were satisfactory.

Accidents.—On the 1st of November 1895 a trespasser was run over and killed by No. 1 up near the Dasghara Station, at mile 5½ from Tarkessur. The accident was due to the victim's own carelessness.

Telegraph and Post-offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

The mileage of telegraph lines in Bengal at the close of the year 1894-95 was 6,772, and during the year under report, 269 miles were added thus making a total of 7,041 miles at the end of the year 1895-96. The mileage of wires at the close of 1895-96 was 25,192, being an increase of 1,222 miles over that of the previous year.

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 8,04,161, which represents an increase of 60,858 messages over the figures of 1894-95. The Indian share of the proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,26,794-12-6.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of 1894-95, and the number opened and closed during 1895-96, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Government offices	273	34	...	307
Railway and canal offices ...	372	27	61	338
Offices not open for paid messages	229	59	26	262
Total ...	874	120	87	907

The names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year are given below:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

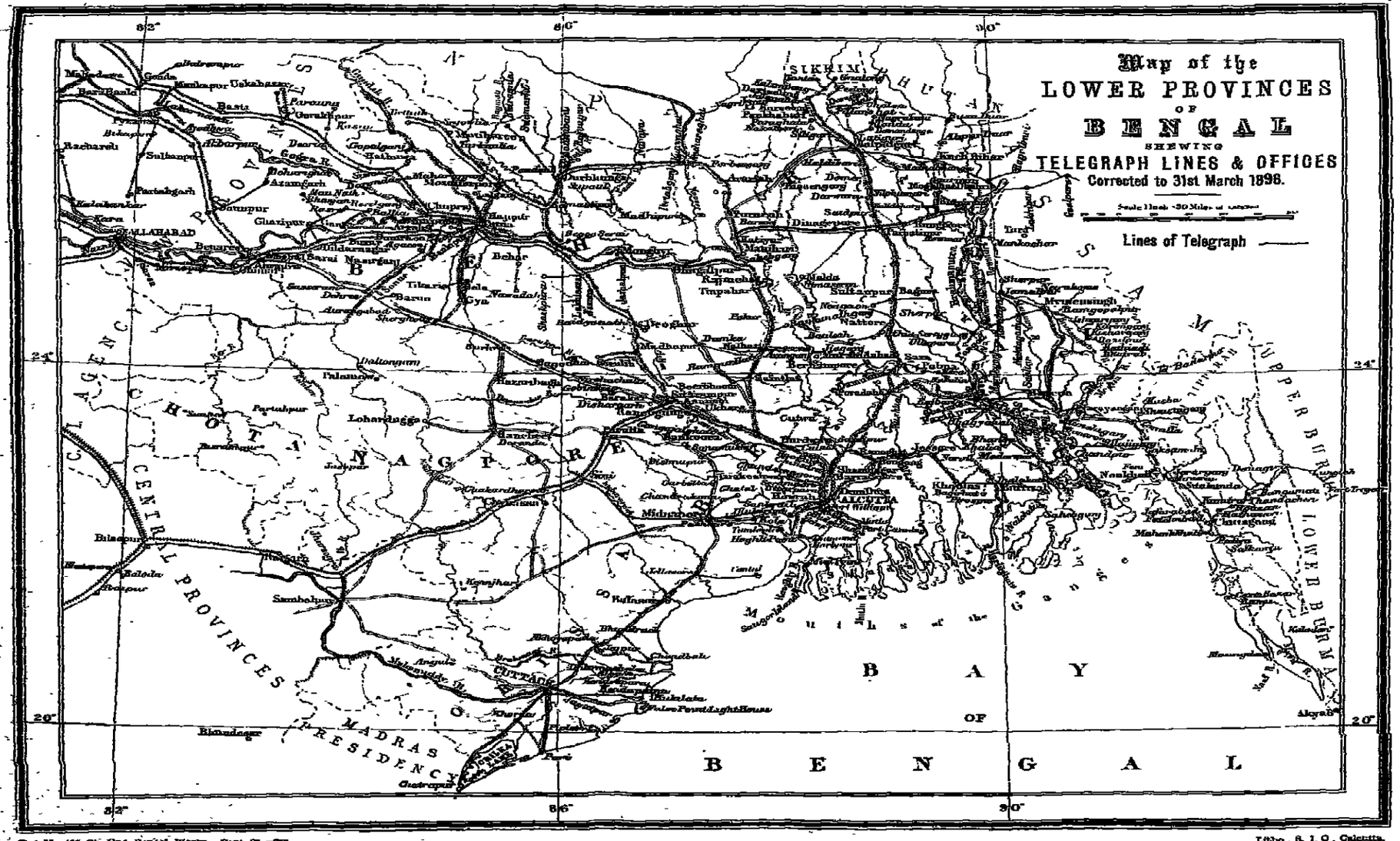
1. Aurangabad.
2. Bagh Bazar (Calcutta).
3. Baidar Bazar.
4. Bajrajogini.
5. Bangaon.
6. Barh.
7. Bhatpara.
8. Fatehabad.
9. Forbesganj.
10. Gairkatta.
11. Gopalnagar.
12. Jafarabad.
13. Jagarnathganj.
14. Jamurki.
15. Jorarganj.
16. Kasba.
17. Kathiadi.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED—*concld.*

18. Kholabaria.
19. Kola.
20. Kurigram.
21. Laksam.
22. Madhipura.
23. Madhupur.
24. Magra.
25. Mathabhanga.
26. Nakalia.
27. Nawadah.
28. Netrakona.
29. Rangli-Rangliot.
30. Satkania.
31. Strand (Calcutta).
32. Tarkeshwar.
33. Tarkaulia.
34. Ullapara.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

None.



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Railway offices opened.		Railway offices opened—*concld.*	
1. Baraiyadhala ...	Assam-Bengal Railway.	16. Mirsarai ...	Assam-Bengal Railway.
2. Bhatiyari ...		17. Nangolkot ...	
3. Bhuigri ...		18. Pahartoli ...	
4. Chandpur ...		19. Shahatoli ...	
5. Chitosi Road ...		20. Sitakund ...	
6. Chittagong ...		21. Barnesghat ...	Bengal Duars Railway.
7. Comilla ...		22. Kidderpore Boat Registry Office.	Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway.
8. Fazilpur ...		23. Jadabpur ...	Eastern Bengal Railway.
9. Feni ...		24. Salmari ...	
10. Gunabati ...		25. Kotalpukur ...	
11. Hajiganj ...		26. Nathnagar ...	East Indian Railway.
12. Hinguli ...		27. Rajganj ...	
13. Humira ...			
14. Laksam ...			
15. Lalmai ...			

Railway offices closed.

Sixty-one offices of the Bengal and North-Western and the Tirhut State Railways were transferred to railway management.

The map attached shows the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

POST-OFFICES, &c.

Number of post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not only Imperial postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dák Funds and contributions received from Native States:—

Postal Circle.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal ...	1894-95	1,467	4,526	2,076	416
	1895-96	1,535	4,575	2,104	424
Bihar ...	1894-95	570	619	697	913
	1895-96	570	697	741	189
Eastern Bengal ...	1894-95	419	1,008	532	99
	1895-96	436	1,008	542	99
Total ...	1894-95	2,456	6,153	3,305	736
	1895-96	2,541	6,280	3,387	706

Postal lines.

In the year 1895-96 27,081 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial and district post revenues, as compared with 26,816 miles in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 265 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boat.	Steamer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1894-95 ...	2,510	122	20,010	4,174	26,816
1895-96 ...	2,645	203	19,917	4,316	27,081

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1895-96 was 93,920,554, as compared with 87,796,358 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,124,196, or nearly 7 per cent., in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commissions realised:—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commissions.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	63,496	1,66,36,878	43,731
Value-payable ...	755,129	86,05,700	1,52,363

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 33,824, insured for Rs. 1,09,75,013, were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 683,462, valued at Rs.78,95,362, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1894-95	3,415,610	6,16,95,133	8,28,681	3,637,156	6,44,41,208	7,052,766	12,61,36,401	
1895-96	3,551,004	6,44,72,218	8,74,178	3,629,765	6,53,12,271	7,210,769	13,07,84,487	
Difference ...	+ 135,394	+ 27,77,085	+ 45,497	—7,391	+ 8,71,063	+ 158,003	+ 36,48,086	

Revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 186,175 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,19,018 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal, East Bengal, and Bihar Circles, as compared with 188, 195 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,24,602, received for payment during the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 2,020, or 1·07 per cent., in the number, and an increase of Rs. 94,416, or 5·81 per cent., in the value of revenue money-orders.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 91,368 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 20,22,900 in value, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 91,231, aggregating Rs. 18,57,627 in value, during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 137, or ·15 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,65,273, or 8·90 per cent., in the value of official money-orders.

Rent money-orders.

Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen rent money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,76,452 were issued during the year under report, against 46,968 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,69,378 issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 951 in the number, and of Rs. 7,074 in the value, of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 10,787 as compared with Rs. 10,628 in 1894-95.

The following statement shows the percentage of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders during the past five years:—

Year.	Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1891-92	14,192	35	1,39,899	26
1892-93	14,894	33	1,41,414	24
1893-94	17,261	35	1,68,411	26
1894-95	15,830	33	1,68,209	25
1895-96	14,409	30	1,51,902	22

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1895-96 was 6,063, as compared with 4,604 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20 shillings, 10 shillings, and 5 shillings.

Savings bank.

The following figures show the transactions of postal savings banks in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	...	44,345
Ditto closed	...	24,499
Number of deposits	...	282,323
Amount of ditto	...	Rs. 1,27,55,838
Number of withdrawals	...	161,903
Amount of ditto	...	Rs. 88,21,783
Number of accounts open at the close of the year	...	213,753
Value of ditto ditto	...	Rs. 2,68,77,112

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

	Number.	Value.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Purchased	107	58,900
Sold	14	9,100
Deposited	29	18,100

Postal life insurance.

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 35, amounting in value to Rs. 35,450, against 53 of the aggregate value of Rs. 51,300 in the previous year. Four policies of the total value of Rs. 4,900 were paid.

A classification of the servants of the post-office, whose lives were insured, is given below:—

Inspector.	Postmaster.	Sub-postmaster.	Branch postmaster.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Paid probationer.	Overseer.	Village postman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	2	16	6	1	2	1

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1895-96 was 5, amounting to Rs. 11,500, as compared with 23, aggregating Rs. 30,400, in the previous year. Two policies of the value of Rs. 5,000 were paid during the year.

A classification of the servants of the Telegraph Department, whose lives were insured, is given below:—

Sub-Assistant Superintendent.	Telegraph master.	Signallers.	Clerks.
1	2	3	4
1	Nil	2	2

Privileged newspapers.

Eighty-three newspapers adopted the system of cash prepayment of postages, known as the privileged publication system, and 53 papers gave up the use of the system. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 201.

Combined post and telegraph-offices.

On the 1st of April 1895 there were 231 combined post and telegraph-offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Forty more combined offices were opened and none closed during the year, so that there were 271 postal-telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1896. The number of messages sent was 260,148, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 2,74,330. The cost of total establishment and contingencies was Rs. 65,805, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,08,525, against Rs. 1,76,795 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 295,488 and 123,856 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 32 prosecutions of postal-servants during the year, against 55 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 30 cases.

Quinine.

On the 31st March 1896 the value of the advance of quinine held by the post-offices in the Lower Provinces was Rs. 11,806, and the value of the quinine sold in five-grain packets at one pice each during the year was Rs. 43,537, against Rs. 27,618 in the previous year, showing an increase of over 57 per cent.

District Dák.

At the beginning of the year 1895-96 there were 312 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dák Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these, 192 were in Bengal, 89 in Bihar, and 31 in Eastern Bengal Postal Circle.

During the year seven new offices were opened and 14 closed, leaving 305 offices open at the close of the year. There were 421 district letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, and 25 letter-boxes were opened and 21 withdrawn in the year. There were thus 425 letter-boxes at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dák-runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,513, against 12,673 in 1894-95.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,897,432 against 5,867,856, or an increase of 29,576 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 114,563, against 111,434 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1895-96 as compared with those of 1894-95.

Major heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	9,03,57,220	2,96,41,253	...	7,15,967
II.—Opium	5,38,32,245	5,31,38,728	...	6,93,517
III.—Salt	2,44,40,900	2,47,07,793	2,66,893	...
IV.—Stamps	41,75,657	41,92,907	17,250	...
V.—Excise	94,21,762	1,00,33,379	6,12,111	...
VII.—Customs	1,07,82,719	1,70,03,602	62,20,883	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes... ...	22,81,635	23,30,045	48,410	...
IX.—Forest	3,07,897	4,50,355	61,518	...
X.—Registration	6,78,252	6,70,746	...	7,506
XII.—Interest	12,60,919	16,43,784	3,83,465	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,87,869	1,75,865	...	12,004
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	58,290	72,464	14,174	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	62,158	56,746	...	5,412
Total ...	13,79,36,863	14,41,27,161	76,24,704	14,34,406

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Salt.—The revenue under this head represents the duty realized on imported salt which continued to show a steady increase.

Stamps.—The increase is attributable to the larger number of civil suits instituted and the general development of business.

Excise.—The increase was under receipts from (1) foreign liquors, (2) liquors and spirits made in India after the European method, (3) country spirits and (4) duty on ganja.

Customs.—The considerable increase shown under this head was due mainly to the reimposition of the import duties.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to the general revision and enhancement of assessments, especially in towns and centres of trade.

Forest.—The increase was chiefly under the head of timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.

Interest.—The Port Commissioners, Calcutta, were permitted, under the orders of Government, to defer payment until November 1896 of the amount of interest due in November 1894 on account of the Kidderpore Dock loan, which led to the variation under this head.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was in sale proceeds of stationery to State Railways.

DECREASE.

Land Revenue.—The decrease was due partly to smaller collections of fixed revenue and quit-rents of Tributary States, but chiefly to the restoration to Provincial Revenues of the special contribution of three lakhs deducted from the Provincial share in 1894-95.

Opium.—A higher average price was obtained at the sales in 1895-96, viz., Rs. 1,390 per chest, as against Rs. 1,338 obtained in 1894-95, but the smaller number of chests sold in 1895-96, viz., 37,695, as against 39,780 sold in 1894-95, resulted in the decrease in the revenue indicated.

Registration.—The receipts under this head continued to show a decrease, resulting from the orders of Government which reduced the minimum *ad-valorem* fee from twelve to eight annas on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—The decrease was due to the smaller amount realized from subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease occurred under the head of premium on bills, due chiefly to a shrinkage in the demand for bills on the Assam and Central Provinces Treasuries.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1895-96 as compared with that of 1894-95.

MAJOR HEADS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	4,71,625	5,08,674	36,849	...
2. Assignments and Compensation ...	1,31,304	1,18,730	...	12,574
3. Land Revenue	12,23,207	13,69,887	1,46,680	...
4. Opium	1,60,96,203	2,06,41,051	45,44,848	...
6. Stamps	1,63,199	1,63,076	837	...
7. Excise	4,75,751	5,02,765	27,014	...
10. Assessed Taxes	90,535	92,093	1,558	...
11. Forest	1,98,697	2,33,034	34,337	...
12. Registration	4,02,680	4,01,271	...	1,409
14. Interest on other obligation ...	1,08,709	86,947	...	21,762
18. General Administration	2,96,343	3,06,640	10,297	...
23. Ecclesiastical	2,09,320	2,09,503	183	...
25. Political	26,173	25,130	...	1,043
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	22,376	22,482	106	...
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	11,12,472	11,08,628	...	3,844
28. Civil Furlough	450	...	...	450
29. Superannuation	1,22,727	1,04,159	...	18,568
30. Stationery and Printing	18,18,563	20,05,925	1,87,342	...
32. Miscellaneous	27,147	24,466	...	2,681
Total ...	2,29,97,641	2,79,20,361	49,80,051	67,331

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The increase was due to larger refunds of salt and customs receipts.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to a larger outlay on the Bihar and other settlement operations.

Opium.—The larger outlay was due partly to larger productioan, viz., 60,084 maunds in 1895-96, against 59,675 maunds in 1894-95, and partly to the increased price paid to cultivators.

Excise.—The increase occurred mainly in the charges of travelling allowance, and supplies, service and contingencies under the head Distilleries.

Forest.—The increase was due to larger outlay on communications and buildings, and also to the larger amount of timber and other produce which was removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers.

General Administration.—The increase occurred chiefly under Salaries, due to the appointment for the whole year of additional officers who in 1894-95 were employed only for a part of the year.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger purchases of stationery for the central stores.

Decrease.

Assignments and Compensations.—The decrease occured almost entirely in the payments of sayer compensations.

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was due to larger withdrawals of deposits consequent on the orders of Government transferring the Presidency Savings Bank accounts to the Post Office.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease occurred chiefly in the pensions of the Nizamut family.

Superannuation.—The decrease was due to the smaller payments of Marine Department pensions and of those of military funds.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year under report. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Dacca and Patna with the public, nor similar transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. The transactions between the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and district treasuries are, however, embodied in it:—

Transactions with—	Receipts from.	Issues to.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	22,92,375	86,67,320
(2) Reserve Treasury, Calcutta ...	.....	1,09,86,745
(3) Other treasuries	86,680	86,680
(4) Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home Circle, Rs 3,03,35,415 / Foreign do., „ 2,82,110	3,06,17,525	1,33,48,875
(5) Public in exchange for silver ...	80,69,380	78,45,625
(6) Ditto ditto for notes of other values	9,58,585	9,58,585
Total ...	4,20,24,545	4,18,93,830
Opening balance ...	41,61,455	.....
Closing do. ...	.....	42,92,170
Grand Total ...	4,61,86,000	4,61,86,000

It will be observed that the balance or stock of currency notes in the treasuries of this Province rose from Rs. 41,61,455 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 42,92,170 at the close.

The following remarks are made in explanation of the several entries in the above statement:—

(1) *Bank of Bengal.*—The treasuries of the Province indent on this office for their requirements in currency notes, and the notes are supplied to them from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. The notes indented for are mainly those

of lower denominations, as such notes are received by them in small amounts in payments. The aggregate value of the remittances made by the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in the year under report was less by Rs. 7,41,525 than the amount remitted in 1894-95.

Under an old arrangement which still continues, the Calcutta, 24-Parganas and Howrah Treasuries remit their surplus in currency notes to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, instead of to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, as is done by other treasuries of the Province. The remittances made by these treasuries to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in the year under report (Rs. 86,67,320) were larger by Rs. 5,89,465 than those made in 1894-95.

(2) *Reserve Treasury.*—The treasuries of this Province receive large sums in currency notes in payment of revenue espicially during the land revenue kist months The notes received are principally of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards, and are remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta. This forms part of the process by which the cash surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The remittances made in the year under report (Rs. 1,09,86,745) exceeded by Rs. 6,81,265 those made in 1894-95 (Rs. 1,03,05,480).

(3) *Other Treasuries.*—Under this head are included the transactions between the Treasuries of the Sundarbans and the 24-Parganas. Under standing orders, the former is required to remit its surplus to, and to replenish its stock from, the latter.

Transactions with the public.—The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads, (4), (5), and (6). The receipts and issues under the several heads for the five years 1891-92 to 1895-96 are exhibited in the statement given below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues.	2,90,01,185	2,97,00,675	2,73,85,015	2,69,91,450	3,06,17,525
From the public in exhange for silver	96,76,165	92,05,495	85,03,240	84,05,490	80,39,380
Ditto ditto for notes of other values.	8,63,035	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585
Total ...	3,95,40,385	3,98,19,610	3,67,76,340	3,61,38,655	3,96,45,490
ISSUES.					
To the public in payment of claims ...	1,20,11,010	1,26,68,925	1,23,74,410	1,20,65,340	1,33,48,875
Ditto in exchange for silver...	62,54,025	70,13,940	70,22,730	65,47,225	78,45,625
Ditto ditto for notes of other values.	8,63,035	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585
Total ...	1,91,28,070	2,05,96,305	2,02,25,195	1,93,54,280	2,21,53,085

Notes received in payment of Government dues.—It will be seen from the above that the total value of notes received from the public in 1895-96 is the highest on record. The receipts as compared with those of 1894-95 show an increase of Rs. 36,26,075. This is noticeable chiefly in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Purnea and Manbhum.

Notes issued to the public in payment of claims.—The value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims in 1895-96 largely exceeds that of

the years since 1891-92. The treasuries, at which, in comparison with 1894-95, the largest amounts were issued, were Burdwan and Hooghly.

Exchange of notes for silver.—The value of the notes received in exchange for silver has been diminishing from year to year, the receipts of 1895-96 showing a shrinkage of Rs. 16,06,785 as compared with that of 1891-92. On the other hand, there has been a progressive increase in the value of notes issued in exchange for silver. The transactions in 1895-96 show an increase of Rs. 15,91,600 as compared with those of 1891-92.

Exchange of notes for those of other values.—The transactions in notes in exchange for those of other values have been variable, and are the highest on record in 1895-96.

Aggregate transactions.—In the aggregate transactions in receipts, *i.e.*, both in payment of Government dues and in exchanges, Burdwan as usual heads the list, the total value of notes received by it being over 26 lakhs. The value of the aggregate issues to the public on all accounts was greatest at Hooghly, Muzaffarpur, Burdwan and Midnapore.

The percentage of issues of notes to total issues was largest at Hooghly, being 34 per cent., at Bhagalpur 25 per cent, and at Purnea 23 per cent. In other treasuries the value of the notes issued was below 23 per cent.

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The existing Provincial contract came into force on the 1st April 1892, and will expire with 1896-97. As a new financial contract with the Government of India will now be made, the general results of the working of the present contract up to date are not without interest. The following statement illustrates the progress of the Provincial receipts and expenditure during the four years from 1892-93 to 1895-96:—

REVENUE.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Approximate actuals, 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	28,33,431	22,65,172	26,24,038	49,21,030
Principal heads of Revenue—				
I.—Land Revenue .. Proper	99,70,223	1,00,86,463	1,00,90,806	1,01,33,400
I.—Land Revenue .. Adjustments	—13,46,000	—14,50,419	—15,8·,1·7	—7,16,840
II. Salt	84,130	77,378	1,41,201	1,78,406
IV.—Stamps	1,10,00,978	1,10,02,539	1,25,2 ,970	1,25,78,720
V.—Excise	28,98,646	30,37,941	31,10,587	33,41,624
VI.—Provincial Rates	40,16,267	40,19,061	43,07,070	42,74,158
VII.—Customs	50,404	68,891	78,380	91,193
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,13,092	21,76,207	22,81,085	23,30,040
IX.—Forests	3,72,441	4,00,500	3,07,896	4,50,365
X.—Registration	7,16,001	6,84,849	6,78,272	6,70,740
Total ...	3,11,43,809	3,10,18,165	3,20,19,829	3,33,14,150
XII.—Interest	1,42,570	1,36,187	2,03,767	2,12,606
XIII.—Post Office	2,422	3,002	4,103	6,280
Receipts by Civil Department—				
XVI.—Law and Justice Courts of Law	8,68,505	8,06,695	8,72,860	8,11,219
XVI.—Law and Justice Jails ..	9,13,130	8,08,117	8,52,068	8,07,147
XVII.—Police...	2,41,618	2,41,100	2,36,077	1,90,601
XVIII.—Marine	9,10,701	9,33,730	9,32,053	9,08,028
XIX.—Education	6,65,566	6,61,314	6,70,031	6,08,400
XX.—Medical	1,70,263	1,90,672	2,06,158	2,00,067
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,00,003	1,82,833	2,04,045	2,35,490
Total ...	38,09,642	38,24,841	38,74,090	38,60,575
Miscellaneous—				
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	76,018	78,047	75,630	76,008
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	1,14,019	1,26,573	1,30,510	1,34,185
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,27,175	8,03,006	10,12,731	10,02,469
Total ...	10,19,800	10,07,626	12,19,080	12,13,162
Railways—				
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings)	31,00,428	38,81,851	43,81,225	45,58,005
Irrigation—				
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	18,87,070	16,72,620	16,24,040	16,16,915
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation— By Public Works Department	7,64,397	7,44,607	6,05,613	7,10,847
By Civil Department ...	1,24,702	1,28,071	1,61,347	84,257
Total ...	27,60,609	25,45,301	24,01,000	23,10,119
Buildings and Roads—				
XXX I. Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department	1,03,000	3,07,200	2,35,308	2,54,204
By Civil Department ...	2,80,187	2,38,000	2,42,161	2,59,525
Total ...	3,83,187	5,45,209	4,77,469	5,13,419
Contributions	......	... ..	11,500	76
Total ...	4,24,45,5·6	4,33,78,325	4,46,23,191	4,53,27,096
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,47,98,997	4,5·,33,497	4,72,47,229	5,01,49,092

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Approximate actuals 1895-96
6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenues—				
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,01,049	1,47,289	1,64,770	1,63,[illegible]
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,63,·00	1,59,060	1,37,448	1,72,[illegible]
3. Land Revenue	33,70,·10	35,20,609	36,08,127	37,20,[illegible]
5. Salt	1,21,·05	20,606	62,220	[illegible]
6. Stamps	4,40,060	4,78,760	4,60,419	4,91,[illegible]
7. Excise	1,64,106	1,02,190	1,58,784	1,57,[illegible]
8. Provincial Rates	4,33,023	4,27,711	89,310	60,7[illegible]
9. Customs	6,10,120	6,42,228	6,46,740	7,07,[illegible]
10. Assessed Taxes	02,045	60,304	00,535	02,0[illegible]
11. Forests	1,90,016	2,01,005	1,98,607	2,33,[illegible]
12. Registration	3,63,101	3,92,740	4,02,680	4,01,2[illegible]
Total ...	60,77,100	61,02,020	59,94,563	63,40,[illegible]
13. Interest on ordinary debt ..	1,21,600	1,43,250	1,40,403	1,01,7[illegible]
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint— 15. Post Office	7,100	3,217	0,247	4,7[illegible]
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—				
18. General Administration ...	16,36,012	17,04,759	17,20,601	17,10,0[illegible]
19. Law and Justice Courts of Law ...	86,21,063	88,10,580	90,10,381	88,24,61
19. Law and Justice Jails ...	21,13,·13	20,75,478	20,07,525	22,08,35
20. Police	56,46,015	55,02,075	60,04,351	61,38,[illegible]
21. Marine	9,44,317	9,41,189	8,58,104	8,73,70
22. Education	20,37,181	25,72,009	25,37,016	21,07,82
24. Medical	16,12,401	17,13,067	18,·3,081	18,25,49
25. Political	12,501	16,201	36,206	10,74
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	5,10,066	4,51,078	4,23,007	5,20,50
Total ...	2,15,05,·57	2,38,66,281	2,43,45,010	2,47,22,20
Miscellaneous—				
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	17,02,663	17,39,020	17,90,481	18,47,65
30. Stationery and Printing ...	13,68,309	12,60,355	11,28,324	10,48,68
31. Miscellaneous	2,11,050	2,80,171	2,20,001	3,91,85
Total ...	32,72,327	32,80,155	31,39,806	32,10,09
Famine Relief and Insurance—				
33. Famine Relief	1,118	......	......	......
Railways (revenue account)— 40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	25,357	2,·25	853	564
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	......	1,207	......	......
Total ...	25,357	3,792	853	564
Irrigation—				
42. Major Works— Working expenses ...	18,05,313	14,65,178	18,72,079	12,08,408
Interest on debt ...	24,·3,368	24,4·,4·4	24,55,205	24,61,966
43. Minor Works and Navigation By Public Works Department	13,04,161	14,81,673	14,·7,820	15,04,539
" Civil Department ...	5,281	1,971	4,059	4,110
Total ...	52,18,141	53,70,606	52,09,·58	53,89,404
Buildings and Roads—				
45. Civil Works— By Public Works Department ...	27,23,·28	26,60,450	24,90,018	30,89,753
" Civil Department ...	1,61,201	1,24,558	2,33,919	1,8·,376
Total ...	29,05,129	26,81,008	27,23,937	32,70,130
Contributions	13,51,207	13,50,179	13,40,917	13,60,584
Total ...	4,25,43,825	4,29,09,439	4,20,25,231	4,48,61,943
Closing balance	22,55,172	26,24,038	53,21,090	57,29,149
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,47,98,997	4,55,33,497	4,73,47,229	5,01,49,092
Provincial surplus(+)or deficit(—)	(—)08,259	+3,68,960	+10,07,066	+14,67,153

According to the above statement, the Provincial revenues and expenditure have steadily increased year by year. It would be misleading, however, to say that the revenue during the four years has increased from Rs. 4,24,45,566 to Rs. 4,58,27,096, or by Rs. 33,81,530, while the expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,25,43,825 to Rs. 43,59,943, or by Rs. 18,16,118 during the same period. Nearly one-half of the increase in expenditure is due to a new charge imposed on the Provincial revenues, in consequence of the payment of exchange compensation allowance sanctioned by the Secretary of State with effect from 1st April 1893, for which no corresponding assignment has been received from the Imperial revenues. There are other disturbing elements which vitiate any comparison of the total transactions of one year with those of another. Thus the reimposition of the import duties from 1894-95, and the consequent increase of Customs establishments, have swollen both sides of the account, for although the Province has no share in the duties reimposed, it has obtained an additional assignment to meet the cost of collecting them. Again, the special contribution of 3 lakhs made to the Imperial revenues in 1894-95, and its restoration to Provincial in the following year, affected the receipts of those years. The fluctuations of exchange have also affected the exchange compensation allowance to a considerable extent.

Eliminating the charges on account of exchange compensation allowance and other accidental elements which have no direct effect on Provincial finance, the following table shows the growth of normal revenue and expenditure during the four years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal heads of revenue	24,92,000	3,30,78,000	3,38,35,000	3,40,91,000
Interest	1,48,000	1,38,000	2,05,000	2,18,000
District Post	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Civil Department	38,00,000	35,25,000	38,74,000	39,70,000
Miscellaneous	10,20,000	10,03,000	11,10,000	12,13,000
State Railways	31,00,000	35,35,000	43,32,000	43,89,000
Irrigation	27,07,000	25,45,000	24,01,000	23,10,000
Civil Works	3,93,000	5,45,000	4,77,000	5,19,000
Contributions	.....	.....	12,000	.....
	4,37,93,000	4,47,85,000	4,61,61,000	4,69,44,000
Transfers to Imperial revenues	−28,000	−71,000	−21,000	−27,000
Ditto from ditto	+82,000	+61,000	+38,000	+46,000
Total Normal Revenue	4,38,47,000	4,47,25,000	4,61,78,000	4,69,63,000
Adjustments fixed under the contract	−14,39,000	−14,39,000	−14,39,000	−14,39,000
	4,24,08,000	4,32,86,000	4,47,39,000	4,55,23,000
Special grants from Imperial revenues for additional charges thrown on the Provincial revenues under Customs, Civil Departments, and Irrigation Department	+38,000	−8,000	+1,84,000	+4,04,000
Special contribution to Imperial or *vice versâ*	.....	.....	−3,00,000	+3,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,24,46,000	4,32,78,000	4,46,23,000	4,63,27,000
EXPENDITURE.				
Direct demand on the revenues—	60,77,000	61,03,000	59,95,000	63,50,000
Deduct for Customs Establishment	.....	.....	70,000	2,29,000
Net charges for collection of revenue (*a*)	60,77,000	61,03,000	59,25,000	61,21,000
Interest on ordinary debt (*b*)	1,93,000	1,43,000	1,60,000	1,92,000
District Post (*c*)	7,000	8,000	9,000	5,000
Charges of Civil Department	2,35,65,000	2,38,88,000	2,43,40,000	2,47,23,000
Deduct—				
Pay of probationer gardener in the Royal Botanic Gardens	.....	.....	2,000	1,000
Gnatong Police	.....	.....	8,000	17,000
Net Charges of Civil Department (*d*)	2,35,65,000	2,38,88,000	2,43,30,000	2,47,04,000
Miscellaneous (*e*)	32,73,000	32,30,000	31,33,000	33,17,000
Famine Relief (*f*)	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Railways	25,000	4,000	.....	1,000
Irrigation	52,18,000	53,80,000	52,93,000	53,33,000
Deduct capital expenditure on Minor Works	1,13,000	74,000	1,80,000	2,23,000
(*g*)	51,05,000	53,06,000	51,13,000	51,09,000
Civil Works (*h*)	29,05,000	26,81,000	27,30,000	32,76,000
Contributions (*i*)	13,50,000	13,86,000	12,50,000	12,65,000
Total of net charges (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*)	4,24,05,000	4,23,31,000	4,26,63,000	4,37,69,000
Deduct amount of exchange compensation allowance	.....	4,75,000	9,21,000	9,42,000
Total Normal Expenditure	4,24,05,000	4,23,56,000	4,17,41,000	4,28,26,000
Total deduction for special expenditure, including expenditure on railways	1,33,000	76,000	2,80,000	5,71,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,25,38,000	4,29,00,000	4,20,22,100	4,33,97,000

Land Revenue.—The receipts from Land Revenue Proper have been as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
Gross Land Revenue	Rs. 3,84,06,003	Rs. 3,87,14,328	Rs 3,89,09,419	Rs, 3,90,49,489
Deduct 12 per cent. on estimated collections from Government estates (Provincial)	4,73,600	4,73,804	4,84,106	5,02,805
Deduct realisations on account of Bihar survey and settlement charges (Imperial)	..	8,023	813	23,002
Total deduction ...	4,73,600	4,86,827	4,84,918	5,25,057
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial funds	3,80,23,403	3,82,27,705	3,84,24,501	3,85,24,331
Provincial share of above (one-fourth)	95,05,028	95,50,919	96,06,300	96,31,095
Add 12 per cent. collections	4,73,600	4,73,804	4,84,106	5,02,305
Total Provincial share ...	99,79,228	1,00,24,453	1,00,90,306	1,01,33,400

Adjustments.—Under the terms of the contract with the Government of India the Provincial Government pays a yearly contribution of Rs. 14,39,000. A special contribution of 3 lakhs was made to the Imperial Treasury in 1894-95, and was repaid to Provincial in the next year. The Board of Revenue, Bengal, having in 1892 prohibited the importation of Shahjohanpur rum into Bengal, except under bond, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh claimed compensation, and Rs. 52,084 was transferred to the Imperial Revenues on this account in 1893-94. Under the terms of the contract, the Government of India have advanced the amounts required yearly for capital expenditure on remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal, and the Provincial Revenues pay interest on these amounts. After the contract had been concluded, the maintenance, repairs and construction of certain Imperial Civil and Military buildings were transferred to local agencies, with suitable grants from Imperial Revenues; but as these grants pass through the Provincial account, they are recorded under the adjusting heads of Land Revenue on the receipt side and "Contribution from Provincial to Local" on the expenditure side. Up to 1895-96 the Imperial Marine Department used to bear the charges for towing the yacht *Rhotas* while His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour, but from that year the charge has been provincialized and debited to the Provincial Marine Budget, an assignment of Rs. 10,000 a year having been made from the Imperial Revenues. A portion of the Lebong spur, called Mackillop's Hill, was purchased by the Local Government at a cost of Rs. 11,000, but the land was afterwards required for the Lebong Cantonment, and the Supreme Government agreed to restore the amount from the Imperial Revenues.

Salt.—In 1893-94 the price of salt rose, and large amounts were cleared from the golahs, thus reducing the Provincial receipts from rent. This rise of price led to large importations in the following year when all the space available was taken up; while from 1894-95 onwards the attempt to monopolise the golahs and form a corner in salt rendered it necessary to store salt at the Kidderpore Docks. On the expenditure side a special payment of Rs. 75,000 was made to Mr. Kilby in 1892-93 as an honorarium for having invented patent scales for the weighment of salt, and the charges in that year amounted to Rs. 1,24,595. Half of this was, however, paid from Imperial Revenues.

Stamps.—Under the head of Stamps the development of the revenue has been steady and continuous. The increase of revenue has been most marked under impressed stamps, and can only be assigned to the general expansion of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of the people to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation.

Provincial Rates.—The head Provincial Rates, which is wholly at the disposal of this Government, consists of—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Public Works cess	Rs. 41,95,236	Rs. 41,84,309	Rs. 41,78,095	Rs. 41,84,585
(b) Proportionate cost of collecting road cess ...	3,44,126	3,47,201	..	..
(c) General management of private estates	76,880	1,31,591	1,28,084	1,37,498
Total	46,16,227	46,18,001	43,07,079	43,74,453

The variations under (*a*) were due partly to the varying proportions of the demand collected, and partly to the enhancement of the demand by the revaluation of districts. Up to 1893-94 the cost of collecting the Road Cess was included in the Provincial account, a credit *per contra* being taken on the receipt side for the recovery of such cost from the District Funds. This charge, however, is now debited direct to those funds, so that from 1894-95 there have been no receipts under (*b*). The increase under (*c*) has resulted from the revised rules enhancing the rates levied for the management of private estates under Act X of 1892.

Customs.—The increase in receipts under this head was in demurrage and weighment fees, and that in expenditure is partly for the payment of exchange compensation allowance, but chiefly for the additional establishments employed in consequence of the new Tariff Acts.

Assessed Taxes.—The head Assessed Taxes represents the receipts from the income-tax, which are divided equally between the Provincial and Imperial Revenues. The Provincial share of the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,13,982 in 1892-93, Rs. 21,75,207 in 1893-94, Rs. 22,81,635 in 1894-95, and Rs. 23,30,040 in 1895-96. The increase is due to the general revision and enhancement of assessments, specially in towns and centres of trade, to the development of the mining industry, to great activity in the building trade in Darjeeling, and to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year.

Registration.—The decrease in receipts is due to the reduction of the minimum *ad-valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, from 12 annas to 8 annas only, which took effect from the 1st July 1893. It was anticipated that, notwithstanding the reduction in the fee, the loss in the receipts would be recouped by an increase in the number of registrations. This expectation has not been fulfilled, as the receipts fell from Rs. 14,33,801 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,41,492 in 1895-96, although the number of registrations increased from 1,102,321 to 1,144,508 during the same period.

Interest.—The actual receipts under this head amounted to—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.—Interest on advances under Land Improvement Loans Act and under Agriculturists' Act	26,576	31,736	20,429	23,341
Class II.—Interest on drainage and embankment advances	4,367	1,290	33,540	31,746
Class III.—Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities ...	17,037	21,182	23,414	21,809
Class IV.—Interest on loans to Municipal and other public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations) ...	29,726	24,041	65,709	62,853
Total	77,806	78,661	1,40,102	1,02,752
Interest on Government securities	12,704	12,672	14,286	11,651
Miscellaneous	52,560	46,854	40,380	38,089
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,42,570	1,38,187	2,03,787	2,12,995

The charges under this head represent the payments made to Imperial Revenues on the amounts advanced by the Government of India, the interest being calculated at 4 per cent. on the mean balance outstanding at the close of every year.

General Administration.—The charges under this head have risen from Rs. 16,36,512 to Rs. 17,49,026, mainly on account of the payment of exchange compensation allowance.

Police.—The decrease in the receipts of the Police Department in 1894-95 was attributed to smaller recoveries from the Frontier Police for supply of rations. Fines under the Village Chaukidari Act have been transferred from Provincial to Local accounts on the creation of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund with effect from the 1st April 1895, and this accounts for the decrease in the receipts of the year 1895-96. Excluding Exchange Compensation Allowance, actual

charges have increased owing to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission, which are summarised as follows:—

		Rs.
(1)	Raising the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong	49,098
(2)	Granting recruits free kits on joining	43,566
(3)	Increase of clothing allowance	21,219
(4)	Stopping deductions from pay towards Superannuation Fund	57,534
(5)	Granting special allowances to a prosecuting agency ...	21,120
(6)	Ditto allowances for the charge of a police-station ...	1,53,240
(7)	Ditto pony allowances to investigating officers ..	25,020
(8)	Increasing the number of sub-inspectors by reducing that of head-constables	2,82,484
(9)	Increasing the number of constables	50,343
(10)	Reorganization of the non-investigating police ...	80,338
	Total ...	7,33,962

Complete effect has already been given to the first six recommendations, and the rest have been partially carried out except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution Sub-Inspectors for head-constables, as investigating officers, is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided to spend on item No. 9 a further sum of Rs. 28,678, so that the total amount sanctioned is Rs. 79,021. Under item No. 10 a reduction of Rs. 2,113 has been made, and the total stands at Rs. 28,225. An additional force, consisting of one Inspector, five head-constables, and 26 constables, has been sanctioned for duties in connection with the mills on the left bank of the river Hooghly. A school for the training of sub-inspectors has been opened in Bhagalpur. In 1894-95 the charges on account of the Bengal Military Police were higher than in the previous year, chiefly on account of the recruitment of a new Military Police guard for service at Gnatong, sanctioned at the latter part of the year.

Marine.—Under Marine the chief receipts are pilotage fees of vessels entering and leaving the Hooghly; the main heads of charges being the payment made to pilots, the cost of pilot-vessels and their repairs, and of the Calcutta Port Officer and his establishment. The receipts are of a fluctuating nature, as they depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting the port. The charges for 1892-93 included Rs. 99,306, and those for 1893-94 Rs. 1,26,319, for the cost of the new pilot-vessel *Alice* constructed in Bombay to replace the *Coleroon*. Additional charges were incurred in 1894-95 for salaries, allowances, and victuals of officers and men afloat on account of the new vessel.

Education.—In 1895-96 twenty-five Departmental Sub-Inspectors were transferred to the District Boards with a grant of Rs. 30,555, and charges fell to Rs. 26,07,827.

Medical.—The receipts of the Medical Department have gradually risen. The fees show a progressive annual increase, and the hospital receipts also began to increase from 1893-94, owing to the raising in January 1893 of the rate of contribution from the Hospital Port Dues Fund, for charges incurred on account of seamen sent to hospital. The charges have increased partly on account of the payment of exchange compensation allowance, and partly by reason of a larger number of officers having been attached to the reserve staff. The increase under Sanitation and Vaccination is due to the greater activity of the department; and that under Hospitals and Dispensaries to larger expenditure on the diet and clothing of patients.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The chief items of receipts under this head are:—

(*a*) Sale-proceeds of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids.
(*b*) Emigration fees.

The receipts under (*a*) have gradually risen owing to the success of the scheme for selling quinine in five-grain packets through the agency of the

post-office. In 1892-93 a special contribution of Rs. 25,000 was made by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay towards the cost of the construction of the Veterinary School and Hospital at Belgachia, and it was credited to this head.

The total charges under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* rose from Rs. 3,40,665 in 1892-93 to Rs. 4,51,978 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 5,26,594 in 1895-96. A special contribution of Rs. 10,000 was made in 1893-94 towards the representation of Indian tea at the Chicago Exhibition. The regular charges for salaries, establishment, &c., of the Veterinary School at Belgachia appeared for the first time in the accounts of that year. Larger payments were also made for the collection of objects of archæological interest in Orissa, and the charges under Provincial Museums were therefore high in 1892-93 and 1893-94. The Nimbong Cinchona Plantation has been purchased from Messrs. Kilburn and Company, and the purchase-money was paid during 1893-96 in two instalments of Rs. 50,000 and one of Rs. 71,000. In 1893-94 Rs. 15,763 was spent on the purchase of quinine, and in the revised estimates for 1895-96 Rs. 55,000 was provided for the purchase of cinchona bark and quinine. The expenditure under this head has been raised by the up-keep of the new cinchona plantation at Nimbong, as well as by temporary establishments required for the extension of the plantation at Mangpu.

Stationery and Printing.—The increased demand from the public for the Indian Law Reports has raised the receipts under this head. The decrease in expenditure under this head in 1895-96 was due to the transfer of the charges of the Book Depôt to the Civil Secretariat, the reduced use of certain kinds of expensive paper, and to the economies effected in the consumption of forms.

Miscellaneous.—The receipts under this head vary within wide limits, and depend mainly on the amount of deposits lapsing to Government. The increase in 1893-94 was chiefly due to exceptionally high receipts from partition fees and from the sale of railway lands in Muzaffarpur, and also to the fact that the rents of holdings in Hastings were for the first time entered in the accounts. The increase in 1894-95 was owing to the sale of old stores belonging to the Bihar Opium Agency and the higher fees paid for the survey of tea and arable lands in Jalpaiguri. The receipts from partition fees and unclaimed deposits were unusually high in 1894-95 and 1895-96. Among the fluctuations on the expenditure side were the following :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions	.....	11,857	15,188	15,376
Donations for charitable purposes	94,331	95,237	1,10,986	1,34,259
Special Commissions of Enquiry	5,035	1,434	... ..	14,044
Rents, rates, and taxes ...	20,470	68,004	25,271	27,996

The charges under the head Contributions represent the outlay for maintaining and working the telegraph lines between Demagri and Chittagong and Dumka and Rampur Hât. The increase under Donations for charitable purposes in 1894-95 was due to additional grants to the District Charitable Society for the repairs of the almshouse buildings, and to the payment of the Government contribution of Rs. 8,000 towards the maintenance of the Albert Victor Asylum for lepers. In 1895-96 Rs. 35,000 was granted towards the site for a new Leper Asylum and the maintenance of the existing asylum. The increase under rents, rates and taxes in 1893-94 was due to a special payment of Rs. 30,517 to Omrao Begum Shahzada Muhammad, being the arrear allowance for the maintenance of the tomb of Khaja Anwar Sahib from December 1881 to March 1893. The expenditure on Special Commissions of Enquiry in 1895-96 represents the cost of the Labour Enquiry Commission.

State Railway—Net profits.—Under the terms of the contract, the Provincial Government gets one-half of the net earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway System, after deducting the working expenses which are debited to Imperial Funds. The following statement illustrates the results of this arrangement during the last four years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	1,18,29,951	1,24,94,814	1,43,86,298	1,43,15,086
Working expenses	56,10,201	54,25,131	57,21,818	56,09,076
Net receipts ...	62,19,660	70,69,083	86,64,448	87,06,010
Provincial share	31,09,828	35,34,541	43,32,224	43,53,005

The increase in gross receipts is mainly due to the increase in jute traffic. In 1893-94 the opening of the Barsoi-Kissenganj Branch and the Bengal Duars Railway increased the receipts to a certain extent. The transfer of the Goalundo-Narayanganj Steamer Service to the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, from the 1st July 1895 reduced the gross receipts in 1895-96.

Irrigation Major Works.—The following table shows the net financial result of the working of the larger canals:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,33,072	4,17,222
Midnapore Canal ...	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682	2,63,994
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	53,462	59,196	58,525	61,976
Sone Canals	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123
Total receipts ...	18,87,670	16,72,626	15,24,040	15,15,315
Total working expenses ...	13,95,343	14,55,178	13,72,972	12,98,405
Net receipts ...	4,92,327	2,17,448	1,51,068	2,16,910

The receipts in 1892-93 were abnormally high owing to the recovery of old outstandings and the prompt realisation of current demands. In 1893-94 some arrears due on the Midnapore Canal were collected, and the receipts in 1894-95 fell in proportion. Seasonable rain lessened the demand for water in 1895-96, and the receipts fell to Rs. 15,15,315.

The receipts from *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department* have fallen off slightly since 1892-93, while expenditure on the other hand has increased by over 1½ lakhs of rupees. There was a decrease in the receipts from Calcutta and Eastern Canals due to much of the traffic in jute being carried by rail and steamers. The Eastern Bengal State Railway now serves some of the marts which formerly sent their produce by the Circular and Eastern Canal routes, and much of the traffic, hitherto carried by boats is now conveyed by steamers. There was heavy pilgrim traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal in 1893-94, and the revenue (97,710) obtained in that year was the highest ever obtained. The falling off in the receipts from the Nadia Rivers is ascribed partly to the bad state of the rivers and partly to the dulness of trade. The increase in expenditure was mainly under capital expenditure on canals, which rose from Rs. 1,12,502 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,79,701 in 1894-95 and to Rs. 3,22,814 in 1895-96. The suspense balances of the Brahmini-Baiturni Division were transferred from Major Works, Imperial, to Minor Works and Navigation, Agricultural Works, Provincial, in the year 1895-96.

The amount involved in this adjustment was Rs. 1,06,760. In 1895-96 the charges incurred by Civil Officers for improvements in Government estates were adjusted under Land Revenue instead of under the head of Agricultural Works as heretofore.

Minor Works in charge of Civil Officers.—The receipts under this head include (*a*) fixed recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments, (*b*) recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Dankuni drainage works, and (*c*) receipts of the Dankuni Canal. There was a special credit of Rs. 77,699 in 1894-95, being the recoveries on account of the capitalized maintenance charge of the Howrah drainage scheme, and the total receipts were Rs. 1,81,347.

Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,63,060 in 1892-93, but rose to the abnormal figure of Rs. 3,07,209 in 1893-94, owing to the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the three years ending the 30th June 1892 having been paid by the Agents during that year. In 1895-96 the distillery buildings at Manicktolla were sold, and the sale-proceeds together with larger profits from the Calcutta Workshops raised the total receipts to Rs. 2,64,594.

In the year 1892-93 several Provincial buildings and roads were transferred to Local authorities for repairs and maintenance, with additional grants from Provincial Revenues to meet the charges. The construction and repairs of several other buildings were also localised with additional grants from Provincial Revenues. As these additional grants are adjusted under the head Contributions from Provincial to Local, the charges of the Public Works Department have decreased, while those under Contributions have increased. The following important Public Works have been constructed:—

Name of work.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Collectorate and Income Tax Office	1,98,215	.....	.....	30,071
School of Art and Art Gallery ...	1,21,459	2,468	.....	.....
Stamps and Stationery Office, Calcutta	.....	1,52,168	29,681	84,723
Bengal Veterinary Institution ...	...	75,731	.....	.....
Ranchi and Chaibassa Road ...	1,00,272	86,856	86,032	.....
Darjeeling Hill Cart Road and Road to Lebong	1,05,996	29,135	28,264	.....
Foreshore Road, Howrah ...	35,000	35,499	.. ...	.....
New Opium Godown, Calcutta ...	73,631	38,251	—553	.....
Additional accommodation for Museum	.....	.....	93,068	1,44,516
Bhawanipur Hospital ...	.....	.. ...	8,281	89,442
Balasun Bridge	.....	.....	38,177	26,929
Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	1,94,560
School at Kurseong ...	.....	.....	.....	1,04,080
Anatomical Branch, Medical College	.. ...	.....	.....	99,705
Total ...	6,34,573	4,20,108	2,82,950	7,74,026

In the first part of the contract period, the expenditure on Public Works was necessarily restricted. The increased balance at the credit of the Provincial Government at the end of 1894-95 and the rapid growth of revenue, specially under Railways, enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to spend larger amounts on Civil Works in 1895-96.

Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.—The increase in receipts under this head is from tolls on ferries. On the expenditure side a special payment was

made in 1892-93 on account of the cost of purchasing the cantonment land on the Lebong spur, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 1,81,201. In 1894-95 special payments for the purchase of a recreation ground at Marcus Square in Calcutta, for improvements in the Suburbs of Hastings, and for additions and alterations to the Sibpur Engineering College were adjusted under this head, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,38,919.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.—The following table shows the expenditure under the several major heads of account which has been met from the contributions from Provincial Revenues to Incorporated Local Funds:—

District Funds.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	2,09,233	3,00,661	2,04,760	3,12,000
Police (Pounds)	25,231	27,476	27,314	28,000
Education	10,54,782	10,82,397	11,28,966	11,60,000
Medical	94,230	1,28,859	1,51,038	1,89,000
Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,507	8,438	6,007	9,000
Superannuation Allowance	3,530	3,901	2,079	5,000
Stationery and Printing	50,016	45,452	50,020	52,000
Miscellaneous	47,812	51,576	58,774	60,000
Famine relief, excluding works	10,179	2,849	4,091	.....
Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Minor Works	12,302	10,257	8,782	5,000
Civil Works (Ferries)	43,501	43,503	38,008	40,000
Provincial Roads and Government Buildings ...	3,01,388	3,81,388	3,70,750	3,80,000
Total ...	20,51,850	20,94,970	21,46,703	24,40,000
Deduct receipts made over to Local ...	11,50,031	11,62,360	11,47,503	11,43,000
Excess of expenditure over receipts	8,94,500	9,32,610	9,99,205	12,95,000
Deduct—				
Contributions from private persons in aid of District Funds	56,064	27,054	17,621	38,000
Contributions from Municipalities in aid of District Funds	8,014	9,028	9,102	11,000
Total contributions other than from Provincial Revenues	64,078	36,082	26,713	49,000
Net excess expenditure	8,30,021	8,95,034	9,72,492	12,49,000
Grants from Government to District Funds ...	13,41,380	11,94,002	11,05,256	11,07,000
Do. to District Road Funds for Public works ...	12,180	32,329	30,990	53,000
Do. to ditto Accounts for ditto ...	96,647	97,988	1,06,972	1,04,000
Do. to Police funds	.....	32,100	.....	.....
Total Grants from Government ...	13,50,207	13,56,179	12,49,917	12,80,000

In 1892-93 a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was made to the District Board of Darbhanga towards expenditure incurred by them on relief works. In 1893-94 special grants of Rs. 24,855 and Rs. 7,305 were made to the Village Chaukidari Fund and the Road Patrol Fund, respectively, to keep them solvent, and Rs. 21,881 was allotted to the Bhagalpur District Board on account of famine relief works.

Local.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1895-96:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	1,16,513	2,80,521	3,97,034	3,01,697	95,337
District Road Account	62,182	1,44,315	2,06,497	1,72,094	34,403
District Fund	25,16,909	80,00,834	1,06,07,743	84,88,333	21,19,410
District Post Fund	3,87,097	3,35,996	7,23,093	3,59,050	3,64,043
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	...	21,734	21,734	21,734	...
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ..	12,933	33,851	46,784	28,456	18,328
Village Chaukidari Fund ..	34,743	2,38,128	2,72,876	2,26,277	46,599
District Chaukidari Reward Fund ...	...	36,307	36,307	16,591	19,716
Road Patrol Fund	6,297	33,306	39,603	33,251	6,352
Total ...	31,36,679	92,14,992	1,23,51,671	96,47,433	27,04,188

The *District Road Fund* existed, as in the previous year, in the six districts in which the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force, and to which the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, has not been extended, viz., Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, Darjeeling, Singhbhum. The Fund was solvent in all districts except Singhbhum, where the local receipts were not sufficient to meet the expenses, as the Cess Act of 1880 was in force in one pargana only, and the requirements of the rest of the district had to be met from contributions from Provincial Revenues.

The *District Fund* existed in the 38 districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In none of the districts was the account in the Treasury overdrawn.

The balance of the *District Post Fund* decreased from Rs. 3,87,097 to Rs. 3,64,043. The balances in the districts of Dacca, Gaya, Midnapore, Patna, Saran, and Shahabad were high. The period of five years for which the present rate of the dák cess was fixed will expire on the 31st December 1897.

The receipts of the *Inland Labour Transport Fund* exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 6,970, owing to a large increase in registration fees, and the charges were greater than in the previous year by Rs. 975.

The *District Chaukidari Reward Fund* was created will effect from 1st April 1895 as an Incorporated Local Fund. The fund was opened without a balance, as the balances which should be held at credit of the fund on 1st April 1895 have not yet been settled.

The transactions of the EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS were as follows:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds.				
Darjeeling (Jalapahar) ...	130	5,660	5,743	47
Ditto (Lebong) ...	...	835	623	212
Patna (Dinapur)	9,765	17,183	24,110	2,838
Cuttack	1,903	3,865	4,192	1,576
Alipore	166	2,584	2,346	404
Barrackpore	2,662	22,976	22,847	2,791
Dum-Dum	31	13,889	12,891	1,029
Dorunda	303	2,207	1,772	738
Buxa	8	2,019	1,769	258
Total ...	14,968	71,218	76,293	9,893
Police Funds.				
Railway Police Clothing ...	3,902	3,404	6,512	794
Foundling Asylum	325	3,419	3,663	81
Fire Brigade	9,044	75,896	63,381	21,559
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation	8,550	27,957	29,808	6,699
Total ...	21,821	1,10,676	1,03,364	29,133
Marine Funds.				
Hospital Port Dues ...	81,147	72,985	90,396	63,736
Balasore Port	—10,254	16,939	13,928	—7,243
Cuttack Port	—1,212	12,841	9,518	2,111
Puri Port	5,675	2,388	694	7,369
Total ...	75,356	1,05,153	1,14,536	65,973

Names of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education Funds.				
Hindu College	3,050	4,664	4,689	3,025
Durga Churn Laha's ...	.....	3,001	3,091	.....
Vizianagram Scholarship ...	130	.....	186	—56
Jagiria	775	1,000	1,240	535
Jadunath Mukerjie's Scholarship...	788	.....	.....	788
Total ...	4,743	8,665	9,116	4,292
Medical and Charitable Funds.				
Pilgrims' Lodging-house ...	29,954	39,374	32,851	36,477
Balasore Pilgrims' Hospital ...	216	921	1,137	.....
Cuttack Unnoohuttur ...	472	6,040	5,498	1,014
Chuni Lal Seal's Endowment ..	439	1,746	2,625	—440
Cantonment Hospital ...	289	1,528	1,812	.....
Total ...	31,370	49,604	43,923	37,051
Public Works Funds.				
Darjeeling Improvement ...	8,512	30,908	28,228	11,192
Khond Mahal Road ...	9,862	4,645	5,629	8,878
Total ...	18,374	35,553	33,857	20,070
Miscellaneous Funds.				
Zoological Garden	4,774	44,317	44,106	4,985
Mohsin Endowment... ...	21,464	1,09,901	1,20,552	10,813
Christian Burial Board ...	14,274	17,141	20,052	11,363
Muhammadan Burial Board ...	318	2,000	1,624	694
Western Duars Market ...	11,931	19,633	21,539	10,025
Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar ...	.....	1,027	.....	1,027
Total ...	52,761	1,94,019	2,07,873	38,907
Municipalities.				
Municipalities	3,59,072	21,00,203	21,35,029	3,24,246
Unions	117	.....	.....	117
Total ...	3,59,189	21,00,203	21,35,029	3,24,363
Port Trust Fund.				
Chittagong Port Trust ...	70,154	89,081	1,02,057	57,178
Grand Total ...	6,48,736	27,64,172	28,26,048	5,86,860

Cantonment Funds.

In Darjeeling there were now two Cantonment Funds, namely, one in Jalapahar and another in Lebong, the latter being a new fund created in August 1895. Grants-in-aid were received by both the funds during the year from the Military Department,

amounting to Rs. 941 and Rs. 692, respectively. The Alipore Cantonment Fund was kept solvent by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,200 from the Military Department. Since March 1896 the banking account of the Barrackpore Fund has been transferred from the Treasury at Alipore to the sub-treasury at Serampore in the Hooghly district. The account of the Dum-Dum Fund in the Treasury was temporarily overdrawn at the beginning of the year, but at the close of the year there was a credit balance of Rs. 1,029.

Police Funds.

The payments from the Railway Police Clothing Fund were exceptionally large in 1895-96, owing to outstanding claims for the previous year.

Education Funds.

Owing to the reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities, the income of the Hindu College Fund fell from Rs. 5,331 to Rs. 4,664 a year. It was decided that Government securities for Rs. 2,500 should be purchased out of the balance at credit of the Fund in order to increase the income, and that the value of three scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each should be reduced to Rs. 25. The income of the Durga Churn Laha Scholarship Fund was also reduced by the reduction of interest on Government securities, and in 1895-96 a contribution of Rs. 1,228 was made to the Fund from Provincial Revenues to cover the deficit at the end of the year. It was decided that, when the small balance remaining to the credit of the Vizianagram Scholarship Fund had been exhausted, the Fund would be closed, but as some payments on account of scholarships, amounting to Rs. 56, were made after the balance had been exhausted, the Fund closed with a deficiency. A grant of a corresponding amount has been sanctioned in 1896-97 from the Provincial Revenues to cover this deficit.

Medical Funds.

The account of the Balasore Pilgrim Hospital was closed, and the balance to the credit of the Fund on 30th September 1895 was made over to the Balasore Municipality, which had taken over charge of the Hospital. The expenditure of the Chuni Lal Seal Dispensary Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 879 owing to large purchases of medicines, etc., and the Fund closed the year 1895-96 with a deficit balance. In the budget estimate of the Medical Department for the year 1896-97, provision has been made for a special grant of Rs. 1,250 to the Fund to make up this deficit, as well as the diminution in the income of the Fund due to the reduction in the rate of interest on Government securities. The Cantonment Hospital Fund was abolished on the 31st March 1896, and in its place the Station Followers Hospital and Outdoor Dispensary Fund was created in Dum-Dum.

Public Works funds.

A sum of Rs. 2,427 was fraudulently drawn from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund during 1895-96, but the amount was subsequently recovered in full. It has been decided that payments at the Treasury on account of the Fund shall in future be made by cheque.

Miscellaneous funds.

The excess of the expenditure of the Mohsin Endowment Fund over the receipts in the year under report was due to a grant of Rs. 11,000 for the construction of an additional building for the accommodation of the Madrasa classes at Dacca, of Rs. 650 for the construction of a verandah to the kitchen of the boarding-house attached to the Rajshahi Madrasa, and of Rs. 72-5-6 on account of petty repairs. The Muhammadan Burial Board Fund received a grant of Rs. 2,000 from Government during the year under report. The Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar Fund is a new fund sanctioned by the Government of India. The receipts consist of the rents from the bazar. No charges were incurred during the year 1895-96.

Municipalities.

At the close of the year 1895-96 there were 146 municipalities in Bengal, including Calcutta, of which 12 kept their money in the Bank of Bengal or in its branches outside the Government account, and the remaining 134 banked with the Government treasuries. Two municipalities were abolished during the year, viz, those of Jamui in Monghyr and Chanduria in Khulna. A new municipality was formed for Titaghur in the 24-Parganas; it is included in the 12 municipalities mentioned above as banking with the Bank of Bengal. None of the municipalities overdrew their balances in the Treasury, but in 11 cases the balances were less than Rs. 100.

Road and Public Works Cess.

The Road and Public Works Cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force. The total collections in the two years remained almost the same; but owing to the enhanced demand in the year under review, the balance outstanding at the end of 1895-96 was greater by Rs. 2,10,385.

Review of results.

Sixteen districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year, while Burdwan and Balasore collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand, but less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand. Of the remaining districts in which the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent., the short collections in Manbhum are ascribed to the fact that the Pachete Estate, which was lately brought under the Encumbered Estates Act, was unable to pay up its dues within the year, and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 28th March, and no coercive measures could be adopted till after the close of the year. Poor harvests, the cadastral survey, but more especially the stoppage of sales owing to the amendment of the Certificate Act, whereby estates sold can be redeemed by the tender of the purchase money within 30 days, are the causes assigned for the bad results in Muzaffarpur. In Champaran collections were retarded by the default of some of the principal landholders and zamindars, and by delay in the filing of certificates, due to the difficulty experienced in making out the arrear lists under the new tauzi procedure. The latter cause also contributed to the short collections in Midnapore, Chittagong, and several other districts. In Faridpur, the explanation given is that most of the estates are petty and contain numerous shareholders, each of whom tries to evade payment and throw the burden of payment on his co-sharers till final steps are taken under the certificate procedure. In Backergunge the increase in the demand, the reduction of the rate of interest on arrears, and the low price of rice throughout the year, are put forward in explanation of the short collections. In Cuttack and Purnea certain proprietors deliberately withheld payment. The difficulty in realizing cesses from holders of rent-free tenures in Jessore is said still to continue, though to a less extent. In the 24-Parganas the poor results are attributed to failure of crops, and in Tippera to the introduction of the system of post card warnings in lieu of notices under the certificate procedure, to delays in the preparation of arrear lists in consequence of the new tauzi system, and to the failure of certain of the chief zamindars to pay in time. The last two causes also operated in Bhagalpur, where the bad outturn of the *rabi* crops further affected the collections.

In nine districts both current and arrear collections fell short of the prescribed standards Short current collections in Gaya are said to be entirely due to the failure of the 7-anna share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year; and in Saran to the contumacy of the petty shareholders, the general indebtedness of the zamindars, and the heavy arrear balance which had to be collected during the year. The reasons assigned in Hooghly are the inability of the cess office to issue notices in due time, the inclusion of rent-free holdings in estates to which they did not belong, and the failure of the certificate procedure for various reasons. The falling off in Monghyr is attributed to the introduction of the new tauzi system, which is said to have increased the work and also to the action of the co-parceners of petty estates, each of whom tries to shirk payment in the hope that his co-sharers will pay. In Darbhanga the reasons given are the disinclination of the proprietors to pay cesses until they are forced to do so, and the bad working of the nizarat staff in not realizing promptly arrears covered by warrants. The collections suffered in Shahabad in consequence of the non-payment of cesses by the chief zamindars of the district, especially those of Dumraon and Surajpura, while the bad results in Murshidabad appear to have been due mainly to the difficulty of tracing rent-free holdings and to family dissensions between two leading zamindars. Heavy arrears due from rent-free tenures, many of which cannot be traced, account for the poor collections in Bankura. Arrears amounting to Rs. 11,149 became

barred by limitation in thirteen districts, Monghyr heading the list with Rs 4,506, followed by Gaya with Rs. 2,615. In Monghyr Rs. 1,617 have since been realized, and it is explained that in the case of revenue-paying estates the certificates could not be enforced owing to the defective nature of the records, while many revenue-free estates were not traceable. In regard to Gaya, it is stated that the defaulting jagirdars are either dead or have transferred their jagirs to others whom it is difficult to trace.

Certificate procedure.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	36,672	40,960
Filed during the year	85,914	66,571
Total for disposal	1,22,586	1,07,531
Cancelled on objection	1,042	1,258
Struck off	6,406	4,943
Fully discharged	74,521	65,318
Pending at close of year	40,960	36,022
Sales effected	1,105	1,526
Sales set aside	32	29

As compared with 1894-95, the decrease in the number of pending cases is satisfactory, but it is still 54 per cent. of the number of cases instituted during the year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Saran (9,095), Muzaffarpur (5,271), Hooghly (4,362), Darbhanga (4,083), Shahabad (3,959), Midnapore (3,770), Cuttack (3,740), Gaya (3,334), and Patna (3,280).

Revaluations.

The complete revaluation of the district of Darbhanga, which was sanctioned in September 1890 and commenced in April 1891, was brought to a close during the year. The work occupied a Deputy Collector four years and nine months, and resulted in an addition of 21·4 per cent. to the valuation of the district and an increase of the cess demand from Rs. 4,13,326 to Rs. 5,07,729. The net cost after deducting fines and stamp receipts was Rs. 11,173, or less than 12 per cent. of the increase in the yearly demand. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Faridpur, Backergunge, Noakhali, Chittagong, Monghyr, and Manbhum. In Darjeeling and Chittagong the revaluation resulted in a slight decrease. Valuation and revalution work was in progress in 17 districts when the year closed.

Gross rental.

If the gross rental in each district for 1895-96, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, be compared with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road-cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year, the results for the Province are as follow :—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	15,36,83,959
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	15,63,28,446

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,51,60,014 or 19·1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1895-96, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, and in one case to diluvion.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public

District.	Part.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Excess payments from previous year.	Additions to Demand.		Reductions and remissions of Demand.		Net Demand.	
			Arrear.	Current.	For the previous year.		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear (columns 4 + 8)—column 10.	Current (columns 5 + 9)—column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1. Revenue-paying estates	3,329	18,309	2,98,825	...	6,250	...	...	...	50	18,059	2,98,785
	2. Revenue-free estates	1,099	10,804	16,844	...	445	...	3	...	43	10,804	16,806
	3. Rent-free lands	6,450	40,082	12,853	...	6	...	3	25,265	33	14,817	12,823
	4. Mines and railways	50	6,010	...	...	19	...	43,329	2,097	...	3,932	43,329
	Total	13,528	75,074	3,26,032	...	6,720	...	43,335	27,362	131	48,612	3,75,780
	Total of previous year*	...	72,100	3,67,140	3,01,146	6,890	...	...	...		4,30,385	
Birbhum	1. Revenue-paying estates	1,475	8,025	1,37,042	...	2,657	...	...	12	16	8,013	1,37,026
	2. Revenue-free estates	406	980	3,021	...	94	...	...	...	...	980	3,022
	3. Rent-free lands	146	835	228	...	...	60	13	384	13	511	244
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,020	10,600	1,40,301	...	2,651	60	10	396	29	10,303	1,40,702
	Total of previous year*	...	9,006	1,40,108	1,60,198	2,172	...	...	3		1,44,433	
Bankura	1. Revenue-paying estates	1,200	4,514	87,208	...	360	37	126	...	1,252	4,551	86,182
	2. Revenue-free estates	417	3,025	5,007	...	43	...	10	9	66	3,016	5,011
	3. Rent-free lands	1,496	19,693	4,395	...	88	60	501	325	43	19,670	4,854
	4. Mines and railways	2	1	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	153
	Total	3,113	27,276	97,483	...	511	97	637	237	1,360	27,238	96,770
	Total of previous year*	...	30,710	93,741	93,741	790	...	...	4,705		1,23,001	
Midnapore	1. Revenue-paying estates	2,787	43,843	2,67,244	...	7,303	...	...	21	1,318	43,822	2,65,981
	2. Revenue-free estates	1,518	8,024	14,956	...	1,320	...	...	536	39	7,445	14,917
	3. Rent-free lands	27	63	110	...	1	...	...	1	1	57	180
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,330	51,930	2,82,340	...	8,625	...	...	605	1,358	51,324	2,80,987
	Total of previous year*	...	75,745	2,82,405	2,82,405	5,260	...	...	790		3,02,800	
Hooghly	1. Revenue-paying estates	6,203	40,595	1,60,225	...	7,918	311	287	604	5,500	40,302	1,04,008
	2. Revenue-free estates	505	3,778	11,354	...	157	67	98	64	21	3,781	11,429
	3. Rent-free lands	13,021	49,279	47,024	...	2,528	847	518	1,628	938	48,208	46,604
	4. Hats and fairs	217	2,382	2,851	...	57	...	10	330	573	2,049	2,288
	Total	20,549	1,01,031	2,20,454	...	10,660	1,225	911	2,626	7,041	99,424	2,24,324
	Total of previous year*	...	74,257	2,20,808	2,20,808	6,508	...	...	...		2,94,847	
24-Parganas	1. Revenue-paying estates	2,834	27,701	1,90,493	...	3,662	...	13	101	21	27,603	1,90,304
	2. Revenue-free estates	213	874	21,809	...	325	...	...	...	...	874	21,809
	3. Rent-free lands	11,351	10,853	22,570	...	3,078	250	88	207	20	10,010	22,444
	4. Hats and fairs	226	661	2,576	...	44	...	594	2	537	659	2,633
	Total	14,303	39,987	2,37,462	...	6,829	250	695	310	578	39,300	2,37,569
	Total of previous year*	...	39,959	2,37,725	2,37,725	4,829	...	...	70		2,05,805	
Nadia	1. Revenue-paying estates	3,115	3,108	1,39,080	...	2,505	...	87	...	44	3,108	1,39,021
	2. Revenue-free estates	249	105	1,024	...	123	...	...	4	2	101	1,022
	3. Rent-free lands	4,807	1,811	13,025	...	3,260	289	97	17	4	2,082	14,018
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,170	10,244	1,54,632	...	5,987	289	182	21	50	10,471	1,54,066
	Total of previous year*	...	15,620	1,54,833	1,54,833	4,285	...	...	46		1,00,177	
Murshidabad	1. Revenue-paying estates	3,255	11,053	1,30,220	...	5,408	...	142	54	221	10,999	1,30,220
	2. Revenue-free estates	203	1,256	4,209	...	239	...	...	...	5	1,295	4,203
	3. Rent-free lands	10,397	20,699	11,221	...	960	...	...	501	920	20,098	10,494
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	13,855	34,037	1,45,903	...	6,609	...	142	555	1,147	32,392	1,44,937
	Total of previous year*	...	33,912	1,45,991	1,45,991	5,810	...	...	5,328		1,74,013	
Jessore	1. Revenue-paying estates	3,117	18,774	1,58,037	...	3,102	...	1	...	...	18,770	1,58,038
	2. Revenue-free estates	203	941	4,164	...	144	...	...	20	2	921	4,162
	3. Rent-free lands	11,095	11,069	23,157	...	4,778	...	153	670	6	10,399	23,296
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15,415	30,777	1,85,358	...	8,024	...	154	700	8	30,077	1,86,020
	Total of previous year*	...	43,331	1,85,342	1,85,342	6,150	...	...	539		2,23,013	
Khulna	1. Revenue-paying estates	901	14,190	1,42,506	...	2,797	...	...	4	30	14,186	1,42,476
	2. Revenue-free estates	34	229	7,243	...	69	...	...	19	19	209	7,224
	3. Rent-free lands	5,980	4,021	7,764	...	740	...	12	39	17	4,042	7,759
	4. Hats	163	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	...	1,288
	Total	6,078	18,403	1,57,503	...	3,605	...	1,311	62	66	18,437	1,53,350
	Total of previous year*	...	15,967	1,57,054	1,57,054	3,009	...	...	273		1,70,603	

* The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-95, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement do

Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Collections.				Balance.			Excess.		Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 14 on column 19).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 15 on column 13).	Percentage of total collection on net current demand (column 17 on column 13).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
Arrear.	Current.	Advance.	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arrear (column 12 — column 14).	Current column 13—[(columns 7 + 15) — column 21].	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current.	For advance (same as column 16).					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
9,703	3,86,037	98	3,90,703	9,201	12,029	21,210	8,421	98	...	...	...	...	...
4,538	9,077	37	14,297	6,371	6,463	12,834	886	37	..	...	...	...	...
7,303	5,544	196	13,122	7,410	6,804	14,253	391	196	...	...	...	...	...
2,864	40,220	18	43,602	1,338	6,691	10,040	1	18	...	...	...	...	...
24,203	3,42,303	393	3,67,024	24,340	34,047	58,390	9,300	303	49·9	91·1	97·6	30,46,382	74,20,637
31,504	3,18,300	7,510	3,57,604	40,515	35,606	76,121	..	...	43·8	89·0	96·0	30,46,501	56,32,878
8,333	1,38,786	1,828	1,30,457	80	5,830	5,910	157	1,828	...	...	...	...	...
771	2,284	173	3,228	168	1,144	1,312	...	173	...	...	...	...	...
430	84	3	529	76	160	235	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,040	1,81,164	2,004	1,43,203	323	7,134	7,457	157	2,004	96·8	93·1	101·7	10,03,689	27,53,418
5,900	1,28,030	4,013	1,37,043	703	9,000	10,699	...	...	89·3	62·7	93·3	10,03,689	27,43,994
4,340	81,763	803	87,016	211	4,022	4,233	33	803	...	...	...	...	...
2,814	3,233	48	5,095	602	3,342	4,144	7	48	...	...	...	...	...
7,003	1,270	98	9,407	12,575	3,521	16,106	35	98	...	...	...	...	...
...	162	...	162	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,240	86,444	977	1,00,670	13,350	10,339	24,478	75	977	51·1	89·2	104·0	4,58,016	13,50,106
12,084	75,004	1,628	87,516	10,726	16,047	27,978	..	...	54·4	82·5	105·0	4,57,903	13,31,463
38,779	2,16,743	80	2,56,611	5,043	50,040	55,980	8,226	89	...	...	..	...	...
6,071	7,653	11	13,735	1,374	7,209	8,583	1,271	11	...	...	...	...	...
43	80	...	123	14	59	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44,893	2,24,476	100	2,69,469	6,431	57,314	63,745	9,498	100	87·4	79·8	95·9	23,67,783	69,09,070
60,660	2,39,550	5,453	3,05,057	6,476	45,069	51,550	..	...	91·9	83·1	108·2	23,66,106	69,15,047
28,201	1,27,297	4,144	1,59,722	12,011	34,101	46,112	5,303	4,144	...	...	...	...	...
1,351	5,316	40	6,704	7,430	6,054	13,524	137	40	...	...	...	...	...
10,267	14,345	889	31,101	20,011	31,466	60,477	1,705	889	...	...	...	...	...
832	325	4	1,161	1,221	2,013	3,233	106	4	...	...	...	...	...
40,731	1,47,272	5,077	2,02,070	49,703	73,613	1,23,316	7,251	5,077	50·0	90·6	90·0	13,51,437	43,03,681
58,635	1,44,638	3,255	2 06,352	20,318	75,762	96,080	...	...	72·0	69·6	91·1	13,50,767	44,09,849
23,070	1,07,228	...	1,30,307	4,584	23,071	29,355	3,837	...	...	...	...	...	...
820	20,500	...	21,710	54	878	932	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,717	18,321	...	21,338	1,303	8,054	10,347	2,409	...	...	...	...	...	...
660	2,126	...	2,785	...	821	821	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,275	2,03,005	...	2,30,340	6,531	34,024	41,155	6,040	...	53·5	85·4	99·4	16,12,895	54,78,433
31,000	1,95,333	5,105	2,33,003	2,884	37,063	39,657	...	...	91·5	81·0	97·6	16,18,828	54,09,062
8,183	1,20,112	1,113	1,29,408	15	17,145	17,160	631	1,113	...	...	...	...	...
170	1,000	23	1,870	15	237	252	109	23	...	...	...	...	...
1,890	6,738	620	11,250	196	3,301	3,497	2,290	620	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,245	1,31,510	1,767	1,43,528	220	20,053	20,900	3,221	1,707	97·9	84·8	92·6	9,40,715	29,05,811
15,180	1,40,750	5,134	1,61,114	419	9,709	10,204	...	...	97·1	93·4	104·0	9,01,009	29,05,974
3,441	1,15,030	16	1,24,547	1,553	16,144	17,703	6,347	16	...	...	...	...	...
996	3,900	...	5,905	299	1,313	1,612	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,546	2,586	...	11,132	11,262	7,099	18,361	737	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,983	1,20,535	16	1,39,584	13,000	25,006	39,106	7,272	16	50·6	88·1	98·4	10,60,291	29,26,097
20,590	1,21,250	5,227	1,47,188	13,332	18,865	29,300	...	...	60·0	86·5	109·7	10,66,825	29,49,727
13,408	1,30,750	1,532	1,50,750	272	20,407	20,670	1,631	1,532	...	...	...	...	...
997	3,083	40	4,630	15	1,044	1,058	100	40	...	...	...	...	...
8,780	13,095	1,574	23,428	1,020	9,563	11,183	3,200	1,574	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,171	1,51,928	3,142	1,83,241	1,006	31,014	32,020	4,940	3,142	93·0	81·0	98·5	8,58,880	34,27,367
43,250	1,51,901	6,948	2,01,103	3,093	27,701	45,270	...	...	93·2	84·5	103·3	8,58,770	34,25,205
13,869	1,34,057	830	1,48,948	324	8,030	9,404	2,336	830	...	...	...	...	...
104	6,016	35	7,105	39	228	307	72	35	...	...	...	...	...
2,710	3,681	287	6,654	1,326	3,504	4,830	105	287	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,040	...	1,040	...	259	259	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,743	1,45,747	831	1,63,749	1,689	12,111	13,800	2,573	831	90·8	91·7	102·6	6,48,880	23,93,458
14,608	1,41,144	3,171	1,58,723	1,080	13,498	14,778	...	...	90·2	91·2	100·7	6,48,190	23,79,604

not apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of previous year" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

District.	Part.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Excess payments from previous year.	Additions to Demand.		Reductions and remissions of Demand.		Net demand.	
			Arrear.	Current.	For the previous year.		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear (columns 4 + 8) — column 10.	Current (column 5 + 9) — column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	2,914	20,095	1,03,644	...	2,011	...	...	...	...	20,095	1,03,644
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	125	1,609	5,101	...	171	...	...	...	...	1,609	5,101
	3. Rent-free lands ...	42	313	828	...	37	17	7	...	...	330	835
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,081	22,108	1,09,573	...	2,219	17	7	...	...	22,435	1,09,580
	Total of previous year† ...	...	27,322	1,09,573	1,09,573	1,176	...	...	...		1,05,720	
Dinajpur ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	1,127	12,027	1,67,731	...	4,432	...	6,161	...	16	12,027	1,72,836
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	175	108	3,220	...	134	...	210	...	1	108	3,329
	3. Rent-free lands ...	135	74	327	...	80	8	5	...	85	82	242
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,437	12,209	1,71,078	...	4,676	6	6,304	...	102	12,217	1,77,370
	Total of previous year† ...	...	12,826	1,71,078	1,71,078	3,810	...	...	10		1,80,904	
Jalpaiguri ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	220	220	91,827	...	70	...	18,031	...	1,500	220	1,08,358
	2. Revenue free estates ...	122	120	5,575	...	40	...	...	...	...	120	5,575
	3. Rent-free lands ...	105	239	946	...	40	...	2	...	234	230	714
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	049	807	98,348	...	103	...	18,033	...	1,743	807	1,14,067
	Total of previous year† ...	...	7,435	98,343	98,343	12,107	...	...	...		93,670	
Darjeeling ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	237	61	19,005	...	2,430	...	...	2	2	59	19,003
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	122	58	15,553	...	003	...	...	...	9	50	15,549
	3. Rent-free lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways ...	8	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
	Total ...	1,007	117	35,770	...	3,003	...	...	2	11	116	35,769
	Total of previous year† ...	...	2	35,770	35,770	2,021	...	...	1		33,361	
Rangpur ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	1,002	16,242	2,50,818	...	4,018	...	108	...	2	16,242	2,51,004
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	232	378	3,891	...	553	...	211	...	...	378	3,302
	3. Rent-free lands	1,195	1,606	4,374	...	664	...	303	...	024	1,606	4,353
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,300	18,221	2,58,313	...	5,233	...	072	...	026	18,221	2,58,350
	Total of previous year† ...	...	18,015	2,58,320	2,58,320	3,703	...	...	488		2,75,172	
Bogra ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	1,378	6,100	97,445	...	4,400	...	2,222	103	1,641	6,222	98,026
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	40	174	741	...	29	...	24	...	15	174	750
	3. Rent-free lands ...	7	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	28
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,423	6,581	98,214	...	4,429	...	2,246	103	1,656	6,473	98,804
	Total of previous year† ...	...	7,330	98,214	98,214	2,193	...	...	...		1,02,360	
Pabna ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	1,813	14,094	1,21,832	...	7,309	33	1,107	18	6	14,129	1,18,934
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	40	132	453	...	12	...	15	...	...	132	467
	3. Rent-free lands	1,274	1,405	1,803	...	114	15	6	...	...	1,420	1,803
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,143	15,631	1,14,087	...	7,435	53	1,127	19	6	15,673	1,17,209
	Total of previous year† ...	...	14,723	1,14,087	1,14,087	4,563	...	...	301		1,34,252	
Dacca ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	14,976	14,412	1,45,004	...	10,657	...	2,105	61	1,089	14,351	1,49,720
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	709	175	1,103	...	164	...	98	...	...	175	1,101
	3. Rent-free lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,082	14,587	1,40,767	...	10,819	...	2,203	61	1,089	14,526	1,50,931
	Total of previous year† ...	...	15,238	1,49,767	1,49 767	8,198	...	...	9		1,50,802	
Mymensingh ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	11,898	21,592	3,39,123	...	10,135	...	...	4	188	21,583	3,38,935
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	931	264	1,462	...	255	4	71	...	...	268	1,623
	3. Rent-free lands ...	60	110	507	...	8	...	...	...	...	110	507
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,942	21,966	3,41,092	...	10,398	4	71	4	188	21,960	3,41,065
	Total of previous year†...	...	23,841	3,41,178	3,41,178	11,667	...	...	103		3,53,150	
Faridpur ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	5,335	34,737	1,37,990	...	3,929	234	1,059	140	233	34,832	1,38,373
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	50	18	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	18	16
	3. Rent-free lands ...	67	218	576	...	55	...	...	...	...	218	576
	4. Mines and railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,452	34,973	1,37,982	...	3,990	234	1,059	140	233	35,068	1,38,967
	Total of previous year†...	...	20,106	1,37,903	1,37,903	4,927	...	...	1,426		1,66,783	

* The difference of Rs. 14 is due to the exclusion of the amount from column 21 on account of advance collection made

† The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-95, the items noted in the column headings of this statement

Collections.				Balance.			Excess.		Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 14 on column 13).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 15 on column 18).	Percentage of total collection on net current demand (column 17 on column 18).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
Arrear.	Current.	Advance.	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arrear (column 13 — column 14).	Current (column 13—[(columns 7+15)—column 21.]	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current.	For advance (same as column 16).					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
18,495	1,53,497	10	1,72,011	2,200	12,120	14,320	3,093	10	...	...	...	...	...
1,560	3,820	0	5,398	...	1,287	1,287	183	0	...	...	...	...	...
280	740	...	970	...	77	77	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,335	1,58,073	28	1,78,335	2,200	13,403	15,603	4,204	28	90·2	93·2	105·1	8,02,688	31,53,913
24,017	1,40,785	1,312	1,75,064	806	21,662	22,468	...	...	97·0	87·1	103·3	8,02,330	31,51,818
13,025	1,60,000	26	1,78,111	2	8,708	8,710	5,350	26	...	...	...	...	...
152	3,604	0	3,756	16	329	345	151	0	...	...	...	...	...
60	132	10	202	23	88	110	55	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,237	1,69,080	45	1,81,368	40	9,208	9,248	5,556	45	99·6	93·2	105·2	16,40,268	34,61,677
12,703	1,55,310	3,049	1,72,062	36	12,252	12,209	...	...	80·7	92·2	100·5	16,40,204	36,59,095
220	1,09,453	16	1,09,688	...	84	84	209	16	...	...	...	...	...
129	5,455	...	5,584	...	102	102	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	592	1	702	70	124	194	61	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	1,14,450	17	1,14,024	70	400	470	331	17	83·2	90·7	100·2	6,16,405	21,87,037
7,435	85,014	102	93,251	...	507	507	...	...	100·0	99·3	94·7	6,08,432	17,16,210
49	17,447	2,210	19,725	...	117	117	1	2,219	...	...	...	...	...
66	14,834	706	15,646	...	2	2	...	706	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	217	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	32,648	2,925	35,688	...	119	119	1	2,925	100·0	91·0	89·5	1,37,428	5,80,727
1	32,783	2,920	35,653	1	117	117	...	...	100·0	99·8	100·7	1,36,243	5,00,007
16,217	2,23,142	...	2,44,359	25	22,330	22,331	3,510	...	...	...	...	...	...
968	2,831	...	3,197	7	826	806	451	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,042	2,816	41	3,928	564	1,282	1,847	730	41	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,025	2,28,818	41	2,51,484	596	24,008	24,004	4,720	41	93·7	90·5	97·3	16,13,930	54,90,364
17,020	2,30,608	3,600	2,67,037	905	17,740	18,270	...	...	94·0	93·84	99·2	16,13,915	54,97,605
6,109	92,319	230	98,727	128	6,343	6,305	4,080	230	...	...	...	...	...
174	513	41	728	...	210	210	2	41	...	...	...	...	...
7	20	...	27	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,290	92,852	280	99,482	128	6,460	6,583	4,037	280	98·0	93·9	102·0	4,85,043	17,78,201
7,839	90,970	2,108	1,00,913	...	5,045	5,043	...	...	100·0	94·7	102·3	4,83,337	17,69,361
12,101	1,09,163	...	1,15,284	1,050	11,049	13,098	8,257	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	261	...	383	10	200	210	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
886	810	...	1,696	834	1,010	1,844	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,109	1,04,234	...	1,17,403	2,503	12,205	14,768	8,725	...	95·0	90·4	101·0	3,98,873	21,44,094
12,999	93,701	4,090	1,11,700	1,720	14,503	15,631	...	...	88·2	80·4	97·3	3,98,871	21,26,029
11,852	1,34,207	...	1,47,218	2,709	13,514	16,713	17,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	1,026	28	1,155	74	164	238	101	28	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,953	1,37,233	28	1,48,073	2,673	14,078	16,751	17,230	28	80·2	80·9	98·7	5,00,970	27,76,687
16,333	1,28,343	10,001	1,55,807	1,370	13,221	14,057	...	...	93·4	80·0	104·0	4,99,592	27,50,012
20,002	3,16,403	1	3,37,006	336	24,284	25,120	17,837	1	...	...	...	...	...
235	1,280	101	1,676	29	232	261	104	101	...	...	...	...	...
100	448	2	550	10	61	71	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,031	3,16,031	104	3,30,816	335	24,577	25,512	18,051	104	95·7	93·2	99·4	5,00,340	30,76,703
23,027	3,07,094	13,400	3,44,491	744	21,324	21,036	...	...	96·8	93·5	100·9	5,07,332	30,76,784
23,287	1,00,871	...	1,42,158	2,015	23,008	25,008	8,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	5	...	10	11	12	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	103	6	606	61	180	237	50	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,461	1,10,067	6	1,42,534	2,077	23,201	25,308	8,897	6	92·6	75·3	102·7	5,77,110	29,70,180
27,853	90,048	5,797	1,23,708	1,703	24,078	25,855	...	...	94·1	74·6	96·2	5,71,507	28,65,693

for Government estates which were subsequently sold and became property of private persons,
do not apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of previous year" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

District.	Part.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Excess payments from previous year.	Additions to demand.		Reductions and rejections of demand.		Net demand.	
			Arrear.	Current.	For the previous year.		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear (columns 4 + 8) — column 10.	Current (columns 5 + 9) — column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Backerganj	1. Revenue-paying estates	4,499	41,500	2,80,911	...	2,315	136	1,33,877	83	743	41,943	3,33,045
	2. Revenue-free estates	47	168	4,316	...	2,214	...	1,488	...	...	168	8,755
	3. Rent-free lands	519	109	673	...	80	...	220	...	...	109	893
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,065	41,866	2,91,900	...	4,527	136	1,36,585	83	743	41,921	3,30,693
	Total of previous year*	...	50,020	3,04,000	3,04,000	5,378	...	...	635		3,50,543	
Tippera	1. Revenue-paying estates	6,686	24,025	2,13,553	...	1,739	...	00	10	89	24,915	2,13,320
	2. Revenue-free estates	72	593	915	...	20	...	...	...	...	603	915
	3. Rent-free lands	2,519	2,451	3,038	...	341	...	...	16	2	2,413	3,034
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,283	27,079	2,17,509	...	2,101	...	00	26	91	27,931	2,17,268
	Total of previous year*	...	27,720	2,17,500	2,17,500	1,804	...	...	8		2,53,574	
Noakhali	1. Revenue-paying estates	2,419	12,315	1,42,015	...	1,747	...	5,330	...	376	12,345	1,47,329
	2. Revenue-free estates	98	205	1,050	...	3	...	...	...	...	205	1,046
	3. Rent-free lands	1,260	710	1,590	...	210	...	64	...	...	710	1,610
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,678	13,200	1,46,640	...	1,960	...	5,350	...	375	13,300	1,50,315
	Total of previous year*	...	13,277	1,44,040	1,44,040	460	...	...	11		1,57,457	
Chittagong	1. Revenue-paying estates	30,825	11,642	1,65,071	...	5,011	...	...	...	6	11,642	1,65,065
	2. Revenue-free estates	11,868	1,600	12,160	...	2,110	...	...	...	6	1,600	12,163
	3. Rent-free lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	41,693	13,241	1,77,180	...	7,721	...	...	...	14	13,241	1,77,166
	Total of previous year*	...	13,044	1,77,180	1,77,180	5,338	...	...	...		1,95,533	
Patna	1. Revenue-paying estates	18,418	71,960	3,40,231	...	24,749	...	...	102	122	71,857	3,40,109
	2. Revenue-free estates	765	4,129	13,130	...	1,940	...	...	...	...	4,129	13,130
	3. Rent-free lands	338	1,002	1,969	...	770	...	...	...	...	1,002	1,969
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	19,521	76,890	3,67,330	...	27,459	...	...	102	122	76,988	3,67,208
	Total of previous year*	...	78,906	3,67,330	3,67,330	17,650	...	...	425		4,13,000	
Gaya	1. Revenue-paying estates	18,391	1,47,702	4,22,330	...	23,090	...	480	10,744	9	1,37,054	4,22,809
	2. Revenue-free estates	179	2,931	6,918	...	491	...	...	307	...	2,624	6,918
	3. Rent-free lands	3,139	16,065	16,922	...	2,079	...	85	2,828	413	13,236	16,845
	4. Mines and railways	33	4,268	2,778	...	2	...	1,310	277	1,406	3,991	7,007
	Total	21,750	1,70,970	4,48,948	...	26,183	...	1,934	23,956	1,814	1,47,014	4,48,908
	Total of previous year*	...	1,65,668	4,48,948	4,48,948	19,018	...	...	1,506		5,07,605	
Shahabad	1. Revenue-paying estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Revenue-free estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Rent-free lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12,064	59,922	3,03,698	...	17,107	1,049	424	509	280	60,463	3,03,872
	Total of previous year*	...	48,042	3,03,698	3,02,698	18,032	...	...	...		3,06,608	
Saran	1. Revenue-paying estates	12,000	1,31,973	3,56,718	...	7,554	62	22	2,290	570	1,59,610	3,53,171
	2. Revenue-free estates	31	919	1,834	...	80	...	...	...	...	919	1,834
	3. Rent-free lands	155	1,776	2,252	...	164	72	28	24	12	1,824	2,243
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12,122	1,34,668	3,60,734	...	7,747	134	60	2,310	591	1,02,353	3,60,256
	Total of previous year*	...	1,15,421	3,62,140	3,62,140	9,245	...	...	...		4,88,350	
Champaran	1. Revenue-paying estates	1,216	89,295	1,72,432	...	1,243	...	...	...	...	89,295	1,72,432
	2. Revenue-free estates	53	321	1,522	...	8	...	...	...	...	321	1,522
	3. Rent-free lands	12	12	150	...	0	...	...	...	...	12	150
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
	Total	1,275	89,628	1,74,158	...	1,253	...	...	...	54	89,628	1,74,104
	Total of previous year*	...	24,069	1,74,158	1,74,158	704	...	...	...		1,77,438	
Muzaffarpur	1. Revenue-paying estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Revenue-free estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Rent-free lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23,496	1,50,027	3,37,705	...	23,818	...	...	842	632	1,23,325	3,37,691
	Total of previous year*	...	1,23,247	3,37,705	3,37,705	27,982	...	...	1,334		4,63,024	

* The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-95, the items noted in the column headings of this

Collections.				Balance.			Excess.		Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 14) on column 12).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 15 on column 13).	Percentage of total collection on net current demand (column 17 on column 13).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
Arrear.	Current.	Advance.	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arrear (column 12 — column 14).	Current (column 13—[(columns 7 + 15)—column 21.]	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current.	For advance (same as column 16).					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
41,067	3,13,399	18	3,59,474	598	74,326	74,924	2,203	18	...	...	...	...	...
107	3,214	2,154	5,535	1	367	368	41	2,154	...	...	...	...	...
90	750	4	844	18	140	158	37	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,314	3,28,363	2,176	3,66,853	607	74,843	75,450	2,271	2,176	98·5	80·2	91·8	16,32,767	74,37,334
40,208	2,47,120	4,530	3,01,541	214	42,328	41,805	...	...	99·5	85·5	102·4	15,52,492	68,89,329
22,755	1,89,045	78	2,11,478	2,160	24,443	26,603	1,854	78	...	...	...	...	...
339	529	...	1,068	54	383	437	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,103	1,337	98	3,538	250	1,505	1,755	149	98	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,197	1,90,511	176	2,16,174	2,464	26,336	28,800	1,449	176	91·1	87·5	93·3	10,57,225	86,96,364
24,167	1,81,446	1,677	2,27,270	2,552	24,300	27,979	...	...	90·4	88·6	104·4	10,55,231	86,80,413
11,019	1,37,244	...	1,48,263	726	10,305	11,031	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	766	...	917	54	291	345	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
409	930	...	1,339	310	708	1,018	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,170	1,38,940	...	1,51,110	1,090	11,304	12,394	2,338	...	91·7	99·5	100·6	6,28,058	92,35,365
12,271	1,34,480	1,053	1,47,723	1,066	9,601	10,630	...	...	92·3	93·2	102·1	6,26,230	86,99,611
11,209	1,43,705	4,958	1,56,063	332	19,583	19,955	886	4,958	...	...	...	...	...
1,385	8,067	1,761	11,203	214	2,709	2,923	729	1,761	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,676	1,49,772	6,720	1,69,166	546	22,292	22,838	1,619	6,720	95·7	85·0	91·0	2,75,054	39,02,412
14,676	1,52,360	6,370	1,73,406	106	18,073	18,241	...	...	98·8	92·5	102·3	2,68,478	35,02,638
52,067	3,53,542	17,523	3,23,133	13,170	69,017	85,087	3,003	17,523	...	...	...	...	...
2,484	11,394	825	14,703	1,095	3,403	5,103	1,572	825	...	...	...	...	...
421	1,225	585	2,231	381	620	1,201	616	585	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69,972	2,66,062	18,943	3,45,027	18,419	74,005	89,451	10,317	18,943	70·7	74·4	90·8	14,23,303	64,46,372
66,522	2,70,220	19,765	3,56,497	7,474	69,480	70,880	...	...	89·3	78·3	90·7	14,22,260	64,50,577
50,242	2,67,144	17,012	3,34,399	27,722	1,37,406	1,65,127	5,341	17,012	...	...	...	...	...
747	5,778	210	6,741	1,077	707	2,384	48	210	...	...	...	...	...
6,808	8,602	1,792	16,202	8,427	6,064	14,491	361	1,792	...	...	...	...	...
3,118	14	1	3,133	278	2,081	2,359	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
58,010	2,81,028	19,031	3,59,080	58,104	1,46,257	2,04,361	5,770	19,021	80·4	63·8	86·7	14,77,468	79,78,297
62,557	2,82,091	21,877	4,46,526	76,095	90,568	1,66,663	...	...	82·0	75·7	94·1	14,75,495	78,93,577
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,305	2,90,134	6,752	3,48,331	18,868	60,324	76,262	13,803	6,752	70·1	81·6	95·1	17,12,502	63,11,221
23,513	3,13,173	2,611	3,41,297	23,419	36,493	59,922	...	...	69·1	89·6	94·0	17,04,375	67,11,021
1,27,134	2,33,790	83	3,60,985	32,515	1,24,714	1,57,229	8,594	83	...	...	...	...	...
411	1,103	6	1,520	503	628	1,130	20	6	...	...	...	...	...
403	1,189	20	1,609	1,831	1,036	2,867	122	20	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,28,033	2,35,173	83	3,63,289	34,854	1,26,378	1,61,232	8,644	83	78·8	98·2	100·8	12,54,660	65,59,855
82,930	2,20,788	7,245	3,11,022	32,482	1,23,113	1,55,595	...	...	71·6	82·5	85·2	12,34,096	64,92,496
31,366	1,54,207	1,720	1,87,293	670	36,895	37,765	303	1,720	...	...	...	...	...
521	707	13	1,240	...	307	307	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
13	101	24	137	...	40	40	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,899	1,55,405	1,756	1,88,670	670	37,742	38,412	303	1,756	97·9	77·7	95·9	5,18,740	30,80,741
31,494	1,51,374	1,012	1,85,880	670	31,903	32,573	...	...	97·5	81·5	95·2	5,15,373	30,36,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1,17,695	2,09,979	5,769	3,33,443	23,700	1,09,878	1,33,578	21,103	5,769	84·9	68·7	101·8	9,74,812	63,82,373
96,787	2,48,230	28,162	3,71,079	20,460	1,13,147	1,37,728	...	...	78·5	68·5	96·3	9,74,626	60,94,290

statement do not apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of previous year" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

District.	Part.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Excess payments from previous year.	Additions to Demand.		Reductions and remissions of Demand.		Net Demand.	
			Arrear.	Current.	For the previous year.		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear columns (4+8)—column 10.	Current (columns 5+9)—column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darbhanga	1. Revenue-paying estates	15,350	55,992	3,60,207	...	53,145	... 2	... 15	2	15	55,990	3,60,192
	2. Revenue-free estates	636	6,320	24,730	...	19,074	...	...	...	...	6,371	23,754
	3. Rent-free lands	217	123	330	...	224	...	...	...	...	123	330
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	16,185	62,334	4,13,326	...	72,443	2	15	2	15	62,334	4,13,326
	Total of previous year*	...	64,011	4,13,326	4,13,326	38,735	...	...	29		4,53,032	
Monghyr	1. Revenue-paying estates	11,325	46,105	2,54,033	...	5,021	...	...	...	325	46,105	2,54,340
	2. Revenue-free estates	1,573	5,560	8,158	...	512	...	...	...	181	5,560	7,967
	3. Rent-free lands	11	54	193	...	5	...	...	...	...	54	193
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12,909	51,719	2,62,014	...	5,538	...	...	...	524	51,719	2,62,490
	Total of previous year*	...	50,930	2,49,767	2,49,767	3,733	...	...	27		2,01,014	
Bhagalpur	1. Revenue-paying estates	5,017	22,310	2,83,708	...	24,168	...	5	148	134	22,198	2,83,870
	2. Revenue-free estates	1,155	1,138	4,834	...	3,521	... 30	... 10	65	13	1,130	4,831
	3. Rent-free lands	1,502	1,276	1,095	...	563	...	...	4	1	1,301	2,000
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,724	24,800	2,95,027	...	27,190	30	21	207	143	24,723	2,98,500
	Total of previous year*	...	35,301	2,95,027	2,95,027	14,920	...	...	1,128		3,16,102	
Purnea	1. Revenue-paying estates	2,245	23,786	1,99,264	...	3,809	...	...	...	...	23,786	1,99,264
	2. Revenue-free estates	167	1,179	2,831	...	201	...	...	...	...	1,179	2,830
	3. Rent-free lands	175	300	1,054	...	138	...	307	...	...	300	1,421
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,587	24,265	2,03,154	...	3,547	...	307	...	...	24,265	2,03,291
	Total of previous year*	...	23,189	2,02,952	2,02,952	1,178	...	...	6,075		2,29,943	
Malda	1. Revenue-paying estates	788	1,037	60,860	...	1,032	...	...	...	...	1,037	60,860
	2. Revenue-free estates	143	1,243	3,008	...	41	...	...	...	...	1,243	3,008
	3. Rent-free lands	541	67	1,003	...	176	... 5	... 1	...	...	72	1,004
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,472	2,347	64,901	...	1,360	5	1	...	...	2,353	64,952
	Total of previous year*	...	1,040	64,901	64,901	1,493	...	...	2		66,114	
Cuttack	1. Revenue-paying estates	4,303	17,463	1,15,231	...	1,511	...	...	...	...	17,463	1,15,231
	2. Revenue-free estates	4,938	8,037	12,070	...	181	...	...	...	64	8,037	12,012
	3. Rent-free lands	79	250	1,218	...	16	...	...	...	...	250	1,218
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,320	25,750	1,28,525	...	1,708	...	...	...	64	25,750	1,28,461
	Total of previous year*	...	23,127	1,28,525	1,28,525	2,360	...	...	...		1,53,543	
Balasore	1. Revenue-paying estates	2,000	3,040	62,726	...	3,156	...	...	...	...	3,040	62,726
	2. Revenue-free estates	10,114	2,563	9,272	...	271	...	...	... 21	... 10	2,542	9,262
	3. Rent-free lands	4	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12,127	5,615	72,708	...	3,430	...	...	21	10	5,594	72,702
	Total of previous year*	...	4,570	72,707	72,707	1,716	...	...	34		75,501	
Puri	1. Revenue-paying estates	590	87	48,537	...	90	195	... 1	... 3	... 2	282	48,537
	2. Revenue-free estates	3,104	1,384	11,580	...	47	...	...	...	...	1,381	11,585
	3. Rent-free lands	10	...	8,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,007
	4. Mines and railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,704	1,471	68,433	...	143	195	1	3	2	1,663	68,432
	Total of previous year*	...	1,753	68,434	68,434	102	...	...	10		70,088	
Hazaribagh	1. Revenue-paying estates	378	2,511	91,815	...	578	...	...	...	...	2,511	91,846
	2. Revenue-free estates	270	11	5,747	...	3,117	...	...	...	...	11	5,747
	3. Rent-free lands	177	3	386	...	50	...	...	...	...	3	380
	4. Mines and railways	34	1	4,016	...	20	...	...	...	19	1	4,997
	Total	859	2,526	1,02,004	...	4,003	...	...	...	19	2,526	1,03,979
	Total of previous year*	...	3,029	1,02,301	1,02,301	3,435	...	...	...		1,02,804	
Lohardaga	1. Revenue-paying estates	11	14,018	94,503	...	3	...	...	...	...	14,018	94,503
	2. Revenue-free estates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Rent-free lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1
	Total	12	14,019	94,508	...	3	...	...	...	4	14,019	94,504
	Total of previous year*	...	16,669	94,508	94,508	3	...	...	...		1,11,225	

*The form of the present statement being different from that of Statement No. I for 1894-95, the tests noted in the column headings of this statement

Collections.				Balance.			Excess.		Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 14 on column 12).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 15 on column 13).	Percentage of total collection on net current demand (column 17 on column 13).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation of gross rental.
Arrear.	Current.	Advance.	Total (columns 14+15+16).	Arrear (column 12—column 14).	Current, column 13—[(columns 7+15)—column 21.]	Total (columns 18+19).	For current.	For advance. (same as column 16).					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
42,000	3,14,235	36,014	3,92,249	12,950	40,507	53,527	18,765	36,014	...	...	...	...	...
4,051	15,008	2,260	23,009	1,720	3,183	4,903	14,901	2,260	...	...	...	...	...
23	292	46	360	100	47	147	183	45	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,074	3,30,235	42,319	4,20,178	14,750	43,827	58,577	33,169	42,319	70·3	79·8	101·6	7,05,325	70,12,904
40,074	3,27,115	40,481	4,10,070	14,037	47,478	62,334	...	...	70·6	87·3	100·8	7,05,344	70,12,904
34,065	2,03,055	...	2,37,660	12,100	57,404	69,504	12,340	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,230	5,480	...	7,730	3,310	2,015	5,325	756	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	113	...	155	12	84	96	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,337	2,09,654	...	2,45,551	15,422	60,103	75,525	13,105	...	70·1	79·7	93·5	6,59,902	47,52,389
42,110	1,98,468	6,638	2,46,706	8,820	43,926	51,719	...	...	82·6	82·1	98·7	3,68,910	43,20,339
21,303	2,50,628	...	2,71,931	635	31,526	32,081	16,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
314	3,910	168	4,391	316	669	985	2,139	168	...	...	...	...	...
976	510	500	1,985	418	1,120	1,538	135	350	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,193	2,55,087	518	2,78,728	1,369	33,315	35,184	20,393	518	93·5	89·3	94·3	6,03,816	50,20,997
21,049	2,28,468	18,681	2,68,938	3,712	23,543	24,927	...	...	80·5	92·9	103·8	6,03,252	50,26,776
19,214	1,77,021	...	1,96,295	3,372	23,061	26,433	4,587	...	...	...	...	...	...
805	1,484	55	2,344	374	1,409	1,783	200	55	...	...	...	...	...
159	760	19	931	141	609	753	79	19	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,178	1,79,221	74	1,99,570	4,000	25,076	29,103	4,723	74	83·1	85·1	99·0	11,76,309	50,33,589
20,926	1,78,977	2,003	2,03,906	7,343	22,797	24,965	...	...	73·2	88·7	100·3	11,76,180	50,05,032
1,037	60,410	...	62,347	...	664	664	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,230	1,305	2	2,100	4	1,137	1,141	35	2	...	...	...	...	...
61	959	21	1,041	11	104	115	145	21	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,337	63,234	23	66,494	15	1,905	1,920	1,446	23	69·5	97·3	102·3	4,34,633	12,49,949
1,636	66,290	1,063	69,027	11	3,233	3,247	...	...	69·2	94·3	99·3	4,34,581	12,49,949
15,743	95,610	179	1,11,732	1,720	19,778	21,498	1,763	179	...	...	...	...	...
5,681	6,687	31	12,229	3,116	6,043	9,159	372	31	...	...	...	...	...
220	971	...	1,190	25	230	261	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,510	1,03,488	210	1,25,107	4,861	26,051	30,916	2,139	210	61·4	80·0	96·9	5,55,389	25,86,040
21,924	1,07,200	1,709	1,30,871	7,178	19,207	26,385	...	...	75·3	81·8	101·2	2,53,281	25,87,097
2,648	60,000	1,020	63,208	302	645	1,039	1,976	1,020	...	...	...	...	...
1,241	3,055	554	3,940	1,106	2,730	3,836	124	554	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,093	67,055	2,214	74,152	1,501	3,385	4,887	1,978	2,214	73·1	93·3	102·0	4,18,554	13,46,503
3,704	66,148	1,023	71,531	305	4,843	5,315	...	...	82·3	93·1	99·3	4,17,831	13,50,184
282	48,340	47	48,978	...	104	104	13	47	...	...	...	...	...
1,225	10,247	24	11,496	156	1,001	1,757	7	24	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,008	...	8,008	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,507	66,602	71	68,180	156	1,706	1,862	19	71	90·6	97·3	40·6	5,50,015	13,77,655
1,536	67,021	130	68,737	167	1,314	1,471	...	...	90·4	93·0	100·4	5,50,401	13,77,655
2,511	87,943	550	91,034	...	3,037	3,037	11	550	...	...	...	...	...
8	3,191	3,028	6,104	3	9	12	510	3,028	...	...	...	...	...
2	937	102	441	1	3	4	10	102	...	...	...	...	...
1	4,474	1	4,476	...	123	123	20	1	...	...	...	...	...
2,522	93,985	3,706	1,02,115	4	3,172	3,176	551	3,706	99·8	98·4	99·5	1,22,782	16,19,671
3,033	96,350	3,550	1,03,933	...	2,626	2,626	...	...	100·8	97·14	101·4	1,20,173	16,51,124
14,618	65,169	6	79,793	...	23,330	23,330	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,619	65,169	6	79,794	...	23,330	23,330	...	6	100·0	88·9	84·8	45,625	16,20,770
18,660	79,043	6	96,009	...	14,619	14,619	...	...	100·0	84·6	102·1	45,811	16,22,000

do not apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of previous years" reproduced in the corresponding columns of the present statement.

District.	Part.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Excess payments from previous year.	Additions to demand.		Reductions and remissions of demand.		Net demand.	
			Arrear.	Current.	For the previous year.		Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear (columns 4+8) — column 10.	Current (columns 5+9) — column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Palamau ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	53	3,776	25,141	...	164	...	...	...	...	3,776	25,141
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	362	380	12,672	...	1,015	...	...	...	...	380	12,672
	3. Rent-free lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways ...	2	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	27
	Total ...	417	4,174	37,740	...	1,719	...	...	...	...	4,174	37,740
	Total of previous year‡ ...	...	2,703	37,741	37,741	1,572	...	...	...		38,935	
Manbhum ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	51	26,429	81,373	...	...	...	12	...	...	26,429	81,385
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	25	205	2,575	...	3	...	...	...	...	205	2,575
	3. Rent-free lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways ...	374	2,471	0,490	...	13	...	4,012	401	...	2,470	14,402
	Total ...	450	20,505	83,438	...	16	...	4,024	401	...	20,104	98,362
	Total of previous year‡ ...	...	6,824	94,564	94,564	...	...	...	705		1,01,388	
Singhbhum ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	1	...	9,065	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	9,059
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Rent-free lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Mines and railways ...	70	39	410	...	...	...	...	39	30	60	378
	Total ...	70	39	9,475	...	...	...	...	39	44	60	9,431
	Total of previous year‡ ...	...	177	9,475	9,475	...	...	...	137		9,952	
Total ...	1. Revenue-paying estates	2,03,250	10,88,001	70,73,820	...	2,71,065	1,015	1,42,000	25,571	15,541	10,35,445	71,90,288
	2. Revenue-free estates ...	41,653	78,405	2,03,040	...	30,507	73	2,152	1,295	510	77,253	2,70,712
	3. Rent-free lands ...	83,981	1,33,570	1,91,701	...	21,137	1,601	2,413	34,020	3,142	1,70,020	1,90,702
	4. Mines, railways, &c. ...	1,184	10,312	23,476	...	134	...	57,042	8,705	2,023	12,557	77,808
	†Grand Total ...	3,68,259	15,33,106	83,07,500	...	3,78,766	3,708	2,04,120	01,761	23,078	14,80,128	84,86,012
	Grand Total of previous year.‡	...	14,86,934	83,24,903	83,21,903	2,76,610	...	...	87,671		98,31,337	

* Corrected

† The figures against the head "Grand Total" do not agree with the totals of cross-heads 1, 2, 3 and 4, as figures under each of these classified heads have

‡ The form of the present statement being different from that of statement No. I for 1894-95, the items noted in the column headings of this statement do of the present statement.

§ The difference of Rs. 14 is due to the exclusion of the amount from column 21 on account of advance collection made for Government estates in Dinajpur

Collections.				Balance.			Excess.		Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 14) on column 12).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 15 on column 13).	Percentage of total collection on net current demand (column 17 on column 18).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
Arrear.	Current.	Advance.	Total (columns 14 + 15 + 16).	Arrear (column 12— column 14).	Current column 13—[(columns 7 + 15) —column 21].	Total (columns 18 + 19).	For current.	For advance (same as column 16).					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
3,775	20,401	...	24,176	1	4,740	4,741	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	11,777	...	12,161	5	513	518	1,833	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	18	...	27	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,168	32,196	...	36,364	6	5,262	5,268	1,937	...	99·3	86·3	96·3	77,292	6,34,416
2,786	31,055	1,758	35,470	...	4,214	4,214	...	...	100·0	88·3	94·6	69,292	6,34,416
20,429	44,700	...	71,180	...	30,625	30,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205	1,365	3	1,573	...	1,207	1,207	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,469	12,853	11	15,033	1	1,334	1,335	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
22,103	58,681	14	87,793	1	32,666	32,667	...	14	99·9	50·6	89·2	82,463	16,53,661
6,729	64,393	11	71,126	95	30,176	29,506	...	...	95·0	68·08	75·2	82,464	16,53,203
...	9,059	...	9,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	344	...	394	10	29	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	9,402	...	9,452	10	29	39	...	...	83·3	98·6	100·2	69,092	1,53,735
21	9,394	...	9,415	106	81	100	...	...	11·66	99.14	99·3	68,404	1,53,735
8,01,074	60,58,680	92,409	70,12,463	1,73,471	10,64,879	12,38,350	1,05,013	92,409	83·2	84·1	97·4	...	...
40,237	1,06,081	10,417	2,69,268	31,016	31,402	62,508	25,971	10,417	59·8	72 8	93·4	...	...
77,727	93,197	6,711	1,74,628	78,293	99,120	1,68,423	14,121	6,711	49·9	49·1	93·5	...	...
9,098	91,480	35	71,210	2,869	16,462	19,331	207	35	77·1	78·0	91·4	...	...
11,85,010	69,75,810	1,28,143	83,68,731	3,24,507	14,03,104§	17,27,671	2,83,803	1,28,143	78·0	82·1	97·2	3,82,73,965*	15,53,28,446
11,09,115	68,28,805	2,73,275	82,69,755	3,37,809	12,10,988	15,17,280	...	...	77·0	84·8	90·2	3,81,98,931	15,36,93,959

figures.
not been reported from the districts of Shahabad and Muzaffarpur.
not apply to the figures against all the cross-heads "Total of previous year" and "Grand Total of previous year" reproduced in the corresponding columns which were subsequently sold and became property of private persons.

Land Revenue.

Financial results.

The current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Class of estates.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates	3,22,47,051	3,22,64,703	3,23,65,806	3,24,61,632	3,22,62,525
II.—Temporarily-settled estates	20,70,098	27,10,012	28,10,713	28,21,720	28,35,046
III.—Estates held direct by Government	33,35,125	33,97,617	34,08,777	34,84,409	35,25,830
Total ...	3,81,02,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,296	3,85,67,551	3,86,23,401

The current demand was higher than that in the preceding year by Rs. 75,610, the increase being in all three classes of estates, but mainly in class III, owing to the resettlement of Government estates in Backergunge and Faridpur, and to the resettlement of Chittagong.

The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same five years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1891-92 ...	3,81,02,175	17,00,912	3,98,73,087	3,60,87,653	13,52,750	3,83,40,403	50,166	11,07,045	3,14,173	14,81,218	90·15	100·61	96·93
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,332	15,01,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735	11,46,319	3,81,68,054	56,540	13,35,707	2,88,733	16,22,200	90·71	99·49	96·49
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,296	16,11,943	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,305	12,30,719	3,84,34,024	1,21,405	12,05,118	2,67,258	14,72,376	90·87	99·80	96·66
1894-95 ...	3,85,67,851	15,99,700	4,01,33,910	3,72,10,317	12,09,078	3,84,19,395	84,741	13,27,403	2,10,418	15,37,820	90·05	99·51	96·48
1895-96 ...	3,86,23,401	12,72,463	3,99,15,024	3,75,75,616	9,99,576	3,85,75,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	90·63	99·81	97·23

Collections, balances, and remissions.

The percentage of current collections on current demand increased from 96·48 in 1894-95 to 97·23 in the year under report. This is the highest percentage attained in any year of the quinquennial period, or in any previous year. The arrear collections amounted only to Rs. 9,99,576, or 78·55 per cent. on the demand (Rs. 12,72,463), as against 82·95 per cent. in the previous year. Remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 42,246, and were chiefly allowed in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Midnapore to the tenants of Government estates on account of loss of crops, relinquishment of lands by lessees, and purchase by Government of the raiyats' jotes. Remissions of right amounted to Rs. 25,139, and nominal remissions to Rs. 19,835, the recovery of which was in suspense.

Permanently-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I was Rs. 3,26,35,827, of which Rs. 3,22,27,968 were collected. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums, the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums, realised but not credited, during the year, was 98·91 as against 98·32 in the preceding year. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in fourteen districts, of which, however, seven collected over 98 per cent. It is satisfactory to observe that Patna, which collected only 89·16 per cent. in 1893-94, and was even less successful in 1894-95, when the ratio of collection was 88·27, showed very

good results during the year under review, the percentage of current collections being 99·06.

Temporarily-settled estates.

The following table shows the results of collections in each subdivision of Class II, temporarily settled estates, for the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Classification of estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Settled with proprietors ...	1894-95 ...	95·39	95·34	93·49
	1895-96 ...	97·51	94·46	97·31
(*b*) Private estates leased to farmers.	1894-95 ...	76·72	94·26	79·98
	1895-96 ...	78·94	76·62	78·45
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers.	1894-95 ...	85·59	77·90	84·44
	1895-96 ...	83·51	71·56	81·75
Total ...	1894-95 ...	91·31	88·02	91·06
	1895-96 ..	91·15	84·85	93·32

During the year under report there was an improvement in collections in temporarily-settled estates settled with proprietors, but the comparative figures in the statement regarding private and Government estates leased to farmers showed poorer results in every case, except in the case of current collections of private estates so leased. The current collections reached or exceeded the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all classes of temporarily-settled estates in seventeen districts, but in the rest there was a failure to collect up to the prescribed standard under one or more of the three heads, the collections in Government and private estates leased to farmers being in several districts especially bad.

Estates held direct.

During the year 1895-96 there were altogether 2,833 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,587 were Government estates and 246 were private estates managed by Government. The total demand has increased from Rs. 41,17,668 to Rs. 41,68,987, out of which Rs. 34,41,669, or 82·55 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 82,856 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 6,44,462. As there was a higher demand, the collections too were higher, but the balances have increased, on the whole, by Rs. 17,144. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 85·01 against 85·74 in 1894-95 and 87·63 in 1893-94.

The following statement compares the percentage of actual collections with those of the previous year in each subdivision of Class III, estates held direct by Government:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1894-95 ...	67·14	56·71	63·78
	1895-96 ...	67·28	66·62	67·07
(*b*) Owned by Government ...	1894-95 ...	89·11	73·84	87·32
	1895-96 ..	88·29	70 87	86·35
Total ...	1894-95 ...	85·74	66·66	82·81
	1895-96 ...	85·01	69·09	82·55

These figures show an improvement in both current and arrear collections in estates managed for proprietors, and a falling off in both current and arrear collections in Government estates. The standard of 90 per cent. for current collections under both heads was reached or exceeded in 13 districts against 21 in 1894-95, and in 9 districts against 12 in the previous year the standard was reached under one or other of the two heads, but not under both. Large balances in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad could not be realised owing to the impoverished condition of the raiyats due to a failure of the crops.

Sale of Government lands.

Out of 941 petty Government estates which it was in 1894-95 decided to sell, 451 were actually sold during the year in addition to 29 disposed of in 1894-95, with an area of 13,586 acres and an annual revenue of Rs. 18,290. The price realised was Rs. 91,810, equivalent to about five times the annual revenue. As these estates were sold at a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the existing rental, the results are not unsatisfactory and show that the rental is moderate.

Particulars of estates held direct.

The subjoined statement shows the number of estates held direct by Government, the divisions in which they are situated, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year :—

Division.	Government Estates.		Private Estates.		Total.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan ...	218	57,169	5	2,34,944	223	2,92,100	23,551	8·06	1,58,129	54·13
Presidency ...	216	3,32,496	41	12,592	257	3,45,058	17,113	4·05	2,74,799	79·62
Rajshahi ...	74	5,30,103	34	13,695	108	5,10,803	33,970	7·08	4,33,535	83 84
Dacca	617	4,56,029	107	1,30,095	764	5,80,124	27,223	4·04	5,23,035	90·19
Chittagong ...	211	6,19,161	27	16,302	238	6,35,463	64,706	10·18	5,70,370	89·75
Patna	203	2,22,867	21	30,350	224	2,50,723	28,001	11·19	1,90,704	78·42
Bhagalpur ...	134	2,73,810	5	15,575	139	2,89,391	9,513	3·28	2,51,840	87·03
Orissa ...	709	4,01,191	5	73,711	714	4,74,902	20,977	4·41	4,44,455	93·58
Chota Nagpur	175	75,501	1	17,729	176	93,230	2,706	2·91	89,897	96·42
Total ...	2,537	29,71,391	246	5,51,409	2,633	35,25,800	2,33,559	6·62	29,97,361	85·01
In 1894-95 ...	2,109	29,49,530	244	5,31,963	2,353	34,84,108	2,20,630	6·3	29,87,762	85·74

Revenue and rent money-orders.

The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-order continues to grow steadily, though slowly, in popularity. Though the actual number of orders fell off from 192,984 to 189,172, the amount remitted increased from Rs. 16,39,658 to Rs. 17,58,973, the average value of each order being Rs. 9-4 against Rs. 8-8 in the previous year.

Operation of the Sale laws.

The subjoined statement shows the working of the sale laws during the last five years :—

Year.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale.	Sold.			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amounts realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	15,532	1,015	353	1,368	8·8	1,52,802	41,825	9,05,581
1892-93	16,013	960	395	1,355	8·01	1,38,012	47,040	10,06,773
1893-94	10,230	991	438	1,429	8·7	1,48,689	45,051	10,75,584
1894-95	15,276	950	516	1,466	9·6	1,03,872	72,624	11,11,334
1895-96	16,237	966	539	1,505	9·2	2,95,282	2,38,031	12,85,081

The figures show that out of the estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government dues, 9·2 per cent. were actually sold as against 9·6 per cent. in the previous year. Altogether 300 appeals against sales were made to Commissioners, 76 sales were annulled by them, and recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 24 cases.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B C.) of 1895.

The new Certificate Act I (B.C.) of 1895 came into force during the year. A revised edition of the Certificate Procedure Manual was issued by the Board tentatively, and Revenue Officers were requested to report, after watching its working for six months, any amendments that might seem necessary to enable the Board to issue a final edition of the Manual. The new Act is reported to have effected an improvement, but it has been found necessary to introduce an amending Bill in the Bengal Council to remove defects in it, chiefly of a clerical nature.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	405	1,390	1,661	1,158	47	356	403
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (e), section 7	6,026	17,387	23,313	16,620	2,271	2,322	4,703
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1878	1,116	7,022	8,138	5,826	498	2,114	2,612
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876... ...	747	4,160	4,907	4,483	180	204	444
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	41,031	60,034	102,015	71,019	6,711	29,326	36,096
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (f), section 7	5,092	8,013	13,705	8,071	2,545	3,089	5,634
All other demands under section 7	10,760	20,377	31,133	21,900	2,812	6,421	9,233
Total ... 1895-96...	65,183	125,030	191,072	131,857	15,064	44,151	59,215
Total ... 1894-95..	61,852	152,484	214,336	149,705	20,230	44,901	65,131

NOTE.—The number of cases shown in column 2 as pending from the previous year does not correspond with the number in column 8 of that year's Report, owing to alterations found necessary since the submission of that Report.

The number of certificates filed shows a satisfactory decrease of 27,545 which occurred in all classes of demands, except the third and the sixth. The reduction is due to (1) inability to issue requisitions until towards the close of the year on account of the introduction of the new tauzi system, (2) amalgamation of petty rent-free holdings with their parent estates, (3) realisation by means of tahsildars employed for the purpose, instead of having recourse to the certificate procedure, and (4) issue of warning post-card notices prior to the filing of certificates.

There has been a steady decrease in the total institutions in the water-rate collection department, as is shown by the following figures, which compare the institutions in the three Divisions during the year under report with those of the two proceding years:—

		Filed in 1893-94.	Filed in 1894-95.	Filed in 1895-96.
Districts of the Orissa Division ...		6,667	5,683	2,497
Ditto Patna ,, ...		2,219	2,506	1,253
Ditto Burdwan ,, ...		2,046	651	410
Total ...		10,932	8,840	4,160

Compulsory measures for realisation.

The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands was 58 as against 41 in 1894-95, and the number of persons released without payment of the debt increased from 21 to 40. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands proper was 9 against 12 in the previous year. In 6 out of the 9 cases the debt was realised in full.

Land Registration.

The following statement exhibits the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation filed during the year:—

Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year—			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage during 1894-95.	Percentage during 1893-94.
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	Total of columns 3 and 4.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	50,065	1,832	1,780	3,612	7·2	6·2	6·7
Presidency ...	63,094	1,707	1,368	3,075	4·8	5·6	7·3
Rajshahi ...	26,043	1,166	723	1,889	7·0	6·6	6·3
Dacca ...	99,486	6,351	4,793	11,144	11·2	12·0	9·3
Chittagong ...	184,612	5,190	4,079	9,269	5·0	5·7	4·2
Patna ...	287,642	12,551	11,718	24,269	8·4	7·5	8·5
Bhagalpur ...	96,614	1,399	1,565	2,964	3·0	2·9	3·5
Orissa ...	160,726	5,601	5,143	10,744	6·6	5·7	6·1
Chota Nagpur ...	4,214	79	127	206	4·8	8·5	11·7
Total ...	973,926	35,876	31,296	67,172	6·9	6·7	6·6
Total for 1894-95 ...	972,190	32,094	33,341	65,435	6·7	...	...

Partitions.

The number of cases disposed of in 1895-96 was 69,467 as against 63,298 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,169.

The statement below gives particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending in the three Divisions—Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, where the partition work is heaviest:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,510	1,220	264	258	1,774	1,487	548	436	1,062
Bhagalpur ...	116	132	75	30	190	171	58	40	131
Dacca	418	382	126	153	544	535	162	105	430

The number of partition cases instituted in the Patna Division diminished owing to orders suspending the carrying out of new partition proceedings pending the completion of the survey-settlement operations. The number of cases disposed of was in all three divisions less than in the previous year. The oldest case pending is that of Sripur Mawan in Darbhanga, which was instituted in 1872, and is now before the Board on appeal.

A Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in April 1896 to amend the law relating to the partition of estates. The principal object of the bill is to simplify and shorten the procedure for effecting the partition of estates and to put a check to the increase of petty estates borne as separate units on the Collectors' Revenue Rolls.

Land Acquisition.

The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, and the cost of acquisition as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4
	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	533 3 28	132 2 5	56,610 6 1
Irrigation	1,157 3 9	262 11 4	1,79,107 2 8
Municipalities	125 1 29	234 9 9	3,81,004 3 5
Railways	1,995 3 10	903 4 1	1,38,804 9 10
District Boards	335 3 20	99 13 0	63,402 12 2
Chaukidars' jagir land ...	4 3 14	0 4 8	501 6 11
...			
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,153 2 30	1,632 13 3	8,19,430 9 1

The average cost per acre was Rs. 197 as against Rs. 219 in the preceding year. The most important Land Acquisition projects carried out during the year were those for the extension of the settling tanks at Pulta, the pumping station at Bhawanipur, the Bengal Duars Railway, and the Barsoo-Kishanganj Branch of the Bihar Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Orders were issued during the year for the acquisition of lands for (1) a camping ground at the Sonepur fair in the district of Saran, (2) Leper Asylum at Gobra, (3) enlarging the compound of the Eden Hindu Hostel, (4) hostels for students attending the Calcutta Madrassa, (5) Khurda-Puri Branch of the East Coast Railway in Puri, and (6) Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Kanungos and patwaris.

As stated last year, the question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records has been, and is still, under consideration. In Cuttack all the kanungos are reported to have qualified themselves in surveying. In Balasore also all the kanungos are said to have acquired sufficient knowledge to keep settlement records corrected up to date, and possess certificates of efficiency from the Survey and Settlement Officers. The registration of patwaris in the Patna Division and in the Monghyr district continued under the old Regulation of 1817.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Acts.

Under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883, the Collectors applied for advances, amounting to Rs. 1,36,400, of which Rs. 1,33,300 were allotted to them for distribution, but the sum actually disbursed amounted to Rs. 73,500 only. The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 2,52,185	Rs. 71,578	Rs. 54,281	75·8	Rs. 715	Rs. 16,582

The balances were largest in Bankura (Rs. 5,564), Gaya (Rs. 4,746), and Saran (Rs. 2,933) as in the previous year.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Rupees 15,762 only were advanced during the year under the Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884 as against Rs. 50,143 in 1894-95. In the Ghatal subdivision 2,000 applications for loans were filed, but no advances were made, as the Commissioner issued orders that these loans should not be granted until it was ascertained that local resources were exhausted, and that the money-lenders would lend no money to the raiyats for the purpose. The largest sums were advanced in the Monghyr district to assist the raiyats on the partial failure of the winter crops; in Puri to raiyats of the Government khas estates to enable them to buy seed and grain and to replant paddy seedlings; and in Darjeeling to the raiyats of the Kalimpong khas mahals to enable them to pay off the debts they owed to Marwari money-lenders and to purchase bullocks.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the year are shown below :—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remission.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 2,16,328	Rs. 1,96,282	Rs. 1,13,615	57·9	Rs. 1,921	Rs. 80,696

Relations between landlord and tenant.

As in the previous year, the relations between landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces, except in certain localities, were generally satisfactory during the year. In Birbhum the dispute between the *chela* who has succeeded the late Mahant and his tenants in the Mollarpur estate was settled amicably. In February last there was a riot between certain *masantas* of Dohati near the Patharpara factory and Messrs. Watson and Company's factory people, who attempted to carry away certain trees cut by the *masantas*, but which were claimed by the Company as theirs. Two men on the factory side were killed, and one of the *masantas* was sent up for trial, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court. There was friction between the Maharaja of Mohurbhanj and his tenants, but the Collector is trying to settle the matter amicably. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between landlord and tenant were in general peaceful. The conduct of the zamindars in Pabna was unfavourably commented on in not rendering any assistance during the drought. In Mymensingh the Maharaja of Shusang, in consequence of a dispute with his Hajong tenantry, applied for a settlement under the Tenancy Act. The servants of the zamindar of Naraindhar in the same district molested a number of tenants for sacrificing cattle, whereupon the zamindar's men were criminally punished on a complaint instituted by one of the tenants. In Cuttack there were several complaints made by the raiyats of Killa Al of the oppression by the Raja's men. In Lohardaga there was an entire want of sympathy on both sides. In Palamau the strained feelings existing between the raiyats and the zamindars in the south of the district did not improve. The Protected Forest Rules were said to have unsettled the minds of the raiyats of Government villages in the southern part of the district, but the people were assured that their prescriptive rights would not be interfered with.

Operation of the Tenancy Act.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is reported to have worked smoothly, and the raiyats are said to be gradually growing familiar with its provisions. Section 39 of the Act was extended to Orissa.

The statement below exhibits the operations of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province :—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	Transfer of Tenures.												
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By sale in execution of decree, sections 12 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appointment or division of profits where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlord to resume land, section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common managers, section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands (under Chapter XI).	Local enquiries held by order of Court, section 158.
Burdwan	3,024	30	197	17	3	116	...	17	...	...	2	...	7
Presidency	5,040	238	372	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...
Rajshahi	542	66	51	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	6	...	...
Dacca	2,005	1,272	437	...	...	4	5	15	...	...	30	...	...
Chittagong	2,253	903	355	...	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	12
Patna	785	5	1	4	270	60	...	715	2	...	...	...	1
Bhagalpur	930	1	13	...	40	...	...	159	...	...	1	...	2
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total for 1895-96	15,239	2,570	1,425	22	313	207	5	983	2	...	42	...	22
Do. for 1894-95	18,837	1,677	901	203	420	598	1	1,211	1	...	30	6	42

Rent suits.

The number of suits before Revenue Courts under the rent laws for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 is shown in the following statement :—

District.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894-95.	1895-96		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling ...	28	43	15	.....
Jalpaiguri ...	3,861	3,229	.....	632
Cuttack ...	3,261	3,471	210	.....
Puri ...	2,374	2,247	.....	127
Balasore ...	2,849	2,199	.....	650
Hazaribagh ...	3,049	2,728	.....	321
Lohardaga ...	8,057	7,732	.....	325
Singhbhum ...	313	385	72	.....
Manbhum ...	6,008	5,933	.....	75
Palamau ...	318	387	69	.....
Total ...	30,118	28,354	366	2,130

The increase in Cuttack took place chiefly in suits for arrears of rent. In Balasore the institutions decreased owing to the disputes between the zamindars and raiyats having been settled by the attestation of lands in connection with the provincial settlement in progress.

Miscellaneous.

There were 674,297 cases of all kinds instituted during the year and 702,150 disposed of. The figures for the previous year were 709,352 and 744,225 respectively.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

During the first 10 months of the year under review, duties were collected under Act XVI of 1894, which modified the tariff values fixed by the Tariff Act VIII of 1894, and imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on cotton goods. From the 3rd February 1896 duties have been collected under Act III of 1896, which amended the previous Tariff Act of 1894, by abolishing the import duty on cotton twist and yarn including sewing thread, and by reducing the rate of duty on cotton piece-goods from 5 to 3½ per cent.

Customs Duty.

The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,423	61,72,091	14,67,018	28,08,009	31,00,025	35,91,880	37,46,193	1,46,97,056
Ditto on salt	2,27,14,383	2,37,15,929	1,74,72,013	2,39,34,018	2,40,10,651	2,56,63,961	2,44,40,895	2,40,81,573
Export duty	17,99,354	20,40,809	21,28,402	22,43,551	18,97,330	17,54,901	20,30,100	20,99,511
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,28,818	2,10,88,123	2,89,86,460	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722	5,52,24,201	4,16,78,440
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,090	3,04,420	3,20,630	3,32,730	2,63,270	2,98,531	3,13,540	3,53,764
Exports	71,070	1,05,510	1,16,840	1,02,850	72,886	57,433	53,842	65,321
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,176	4,35,586	3,34,156	3,55,964	3,66,382	4,24,085
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,947	2,85,50,868	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,758	5,48,56,819	4,12,51,355

The total net duty collected during the past year rose from Rs. 3,48,56,819 in the previous year to Rs. 4,12,51,355, an increase of 18 per cent., to which import and export duties alike contributed. The increase of Rs. 63,45,313 under imports is mainly due to larger receipts from cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn, which increased by Rs. 61,40,306, the remainder, Rs. 2,05,007, being accounted for by the rise in receipts from salt duty. The export duty increased by Rs. 49,223, owing to larger shipments of rice to foreign ports. The charges of the year under review, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,81,266 against Rs. 10,82,456 in the previous year. The increase occurred mostly at Calcutta, and is due partly to the payment during the year 1895-96 of certain establishment charges relating to the previous year, and partly to the cost of the additional establishment sanctioned for the Calcutta Customs House. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, was Rs. 4,07,44,170 against Rs. 3,44,21,806 in the previous year, and thus showed an improvement of Rs. 63,22,364, or 18 per cent.

The following table shows the collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years:—

Import duty.

	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa Ports.		Narayanganj.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition.	1,05,260	1,43,934	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,05,284	1,43,934
Liquors	17,80,105	16,86,680	1,637	1,208	.....	.....	... ..	.....	17,90,742	16,87,888
Provision	1,03,578	1,53,406	99	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03,677	1,53,846
Spices	1,64,540	1,12,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,64,540	1,12,952
Hardware and cutlery.	2,00,606	2,02,254	2,041	6,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,02,647	2,08,709
Metals	4,02,050	6,22,006	9	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,02,065	6,22,756
Sugar	2,09,224	3,12,351	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,09,224	3,12,352
Chemicals and drugs	2,00,236	2,14,450	203	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,439	2,14,710
Opium	2,421	3,300	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,421	3,360
Oil	15,95,701	26,00,405	186	55,281	13,333	37,189	.....	.....	16,09,220	27,91,874
Woollen goods and apparel.	5,56,685	4,09,463	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,56,690	4,09,471
Cotton goods	17,36,853	62,50,342	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,36,853	62,50,345
Earthen and glasswares.	1,20,228	1,40,856	10	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,238	1,80,266
Paints and colours ...	55,331	77,362	233	2,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,064	79,599
Paper and pasteboards	30,013	52,824	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,032	52,824
Silver bullion, &c. ...	4,21,434	4,04,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,21,434	4,04,000
Umbrellas	80,187	60,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,187	80,653
All other sorts ...	6,03,578	7,00,880	658	6,044	... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,03,236	8,01,583
Total ...	87,27,745	1,47,68,002	5,115	71,776	13,333	37,189	.....	.....	87,46,193	1,48,07,056
Salt ...	2,37,53,256	2,37,12,889	0,14,021	5,94,036	1,000	2,31,736	72,022	1,41,002	2,44,40,299	2,46,81,573
Grand Total ...	3,24,81,001	3,85,00,891	6,19,736	6,66,762	14,333	2,68,924	72,022	1,41,002	3,31,87,092	3,95,76,629

Export duty.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	18,01,588	18,26,087
Chittagong	66,595	34,062
Orissa Ports	1,67,926	2,36,062
Narayanganj	.....	.....
Total ...	20,36,109	20,96,811

The value of trade.

There was an increase of Rs. 54,51,503 in the total value of the foreign import trade in merchandise, but the advance took place in dutiable goods only, there being a decrease of Rs. 11,00,96,369 in free goods owing to the operation of the tariff of 27th December 1894. The imports of treasure, which have been declining since 1890-91, rose by 25 per cent. owing to larger imports of gold from the United Kingdom and Hongkong. The improvement of Rs. 18,97,976, or 13 per cent., in Government transactions is due to larger importation of railway materials by the East Indian Railway. The increase of Rs. 59,54,084, or 1·3 per cent., in the total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce, is ascribed to larger shipments of raw cotton to Germany, Italy, China, Belgium, and the United Kingdom, of indigo and wheat to the United Kingdom, of saltpetre to the United States, and of tea to Australia. In the coasting trade the

increase in imports is accounted for by larger receipts in Calcutta of rapeseed, flour, cotton twist, and grey piece-goods of Indian manufacture, English grey and white cotton piece-goods, metals and cloves from Bombay, and of raw cotton, rice and paddy from the Bengal outports; while the improvement in exports is due to larger shipments of coal and tea to Bombay; of rice, pulse, gram, jute manufactures and raw silk to Madras; of coal and jute manufactures to Burma, and of cotton yarn, jute manufactures and betelnuts to Bengal outports. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 92,92,04,859 against Rs. 91,38,16,945 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,53,87,914, or 1·6 per cent.

OPIUM.

General.

The year 1894-95 was the seventh in succession of a series of bad years commencing from 1888-89. The opium reserve having, on account of a succession of favourable seasons, risen to 49,705 chests in the year 1887-88, the cultivation in both the Agencies was reduced by 10 per cent. in the Bihar and 24 per cent. in the Benares Agency in the year 1888-89. Unfortunately there was a failure of crops in 1888-89, and this, combined with the reduction in the area of cultivation, brought down the total yield of the two Agencies to 67,000 maunds in the place of 1,23,000 maunds in the previous year. In the year 1889-90 attempts made to restore the area of cultivation to its former extent were wholly unsuccessful in Bihar. In the Benares Agency they met with more success, and an increase of 20 per cent. in the area of cultivation was secured. The outturn in the two Agencies in this year was 96,000 maunds. The average outturn during the three following years was only 78,900 maunds. The year 1893-94 was one of the worst on record, the total outturn in the two Agencies being only 61,000 maunds. It was in this year that the advent of the Royal Opium Commission still further accentuated the already prevailing depression. Any excitement that might have been caused by the visit of the Commission soon subsided; and the price per seer of crude opium paid to cultivators was with effect from the year 1894-95 raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

Cultivation and produce.

There was a decrease of 16,621 bighas in the area engaged for in the Bihar Agency, out of which the Muzaffarpur Sub-Agency is responsible for 15,879 bighas, representing worthless lands which had been engaged for in previous years, but which were this year excluded. The net area of cultivation was in Bihar 370,342 bighas, against 379,714 bighas in the year 1893-94, showing a decrease of 9,372 bighas. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the outturn of this Agency by 5,994 maunds, the average produce per bigha being 3 seers 7 chitaks against 2 seers 12 chitaks in the preceding year. The gross area taken up in the Benares Agency was larger by 91,555 bighas than in the year 1893-94; and deducting failures, the net increase was 96,259 bighas. The increase in the produce was 1,714 maunds, the average produce per bigha having fallen off from 3 seers 15 chitaks to 3 seers 4 chitaks. This specially unfavourable result in the Benares Agency is attributed to the water-logged condition of the country delaying the sowings, and to the stormy and unsettled weather of March. The total produce was 32,109 maunds in Bihar and 36,949 maunds in Benares, giving a total of 69,058 maunds. The consistence of the Bihar opium received was very high, being 76° as compared with 70° of the preceding year. The Benares drug was, however, of a consistence of only 70·02 degrees, as compared with 71·33 in the preceding year. No explanation is furnished of the disparity between the consistence of the Bihar and Benares product; but the Benares Agent attributes the extreme variations in consistence among the divisions of the Agency to careless preparation.

Outturn and sales.

The total outturn of the season was 35,953 chests of provision opium, viz., 18,538 chests in Bihar and 17,415 chests in the Benares Agency, against 16,785 chests in the former and 16,543 chests in the latter Agency during the previous year. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered in the year was 97 maunds, against 95 in 1893-94.

641lbs. of medical opium in cakes and 524lbs. of powdered medical opium were manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, and 468lbs. of morphia hydrochloras and 28lbs. of codeia at the Ghazipur Factory during the same period.

Excise opium.

It was decided to keep the requirements of the Excise Department as low as would be consistent with safety, in order to meet the more pressing necessities of provision opium. Accordingly, only 6,914 maunds, viz., 2,983 maunds at Patna and 3,931 maunds at Ghazipur, were manufactured in the year, against 8,342 maunds manufactured in the previous year. The above figures include the product of Malwa opium, of which the equivalent of 3,000 maunds at 90° consistence was purchased in the year and distributed between the two Agencies. In the Patna Factory 858 chests of excise opium were prepared from Malwa opium, and in the Ghazipur Factory 979 chests. Great difficulty again was experienced in the manufacture of excise opium from the Malwa drug on account of the presence of oil in it; and orders were issued to the Board to draw the attention of the officer on special duty at Indore to the importance of obtaining the quantity required without the admixture of oil. The cost of production was Rs. 542 per maund, against Rs. 340 per maund credited to the Opium Department, as representing the cost of a maund of excise opium prepared out of the Agency produce.

Malwa opium is at present unpopular among consumers, but the objections to quality are frivolous and unfounded. They are the same as those made when *Malwa opium was formerly introduced, and yet when the supply of Malwa* opium was stopped, consumers complained of their deprivation of a drug to which presumably they had got accustomed. As a fact, Malwa opium is richer in alkaloids than Agency opium, and but for the oil would be much preferred by consumers.

Expenditure.

The expenditure in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 85,68,522, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,00,86,889. These figures show an increase of Rs. 25,18,906 in Bihar and Rs. 19,68,918 in Benares, or Rs. 44,87,824 in both the Agencies. The figures for Bihar include the cost price of 3,991 maunds of opium transferred from the Benares Agency, which was deducted from the accounts of the latter Agency and debited to Bihar. Almost the whole of the increased expenditure is due to the increased price of Rs. 6 per seer paid for the crude opium, as against Rs. 5 per seer in the preceding year. The price of Malwa opium is not included in the above figures, but they include the cost of making Malwa into excise opium. The average cost of a chest of opium in the Bihar Agency, taking all kinds of opium together, but excluding the cost price of Malwa opium, was Rs. 456, against Rs. 387 in the year 1893-94; in the Benares Agency the average cost was Rs. 485, against Rs. 404 in the preceding year.

Irrigation and advances for wells.

It has hitherto been reported that the bulk of the poppy land in both the Agencies was irrigated and only a small percentage unirrigated. But the Bihar Agent observed that the term "irrigated" is applied loosely to lands which are only irrigable by artificial means, such as kutcha wells or waterholes excavated annually, temporary *pynes* or anicuts, which possessed no permanent sources of water-supply, and was of opinion that such lands should be classed as "irrigable" and not as "irrigated." He reported that in the Hajipur and Muzaffarpur sub-agencies well-water is considered detrimental to poppy cultivation, because it is believed to encourage the saline efflorescence so common and so destructive in Tirhut. In the Aliganj and Chapra sub-agencies this objection to well-water has been successfully overcome by careful tillage, and the Agent believed that it will be overcome in time in Hajipur and Muzaffarpur also. This objection is widely entertained in Tirhut with regard to indigo also, and is held to apply to all kinds of irrigation for that crop in *usar* or saline lands. In the Shahabad district, again, wells were reported to be the favourite means of irrigation, while canal water is said to have a deteriorating effect on the crop. The Bihar Agent remarked that the chief vice in canal water is that those who use it have to pay for it, and this view is corroborated by the evidence of the Benares Agency, where

no such objection to canal water exists. The Benares Agent complained that in the Etawah Division serious injury had been done to poppy cultivation by the action of the Canal Department in refusing to run the canals full for poppy alone, at a time when there was no demand for canal water for other rabi crops, on the ground that the canals might burst their banks through over-pressure. It is estimated that some 6,000 bighas of poppy land have been abandoned during the last ten years in the Etawah Division in consequence, and that the loss to Government during this period has been over 79 lakhs of rupees. The matter was reported to the North-West Provinces Government, which advised the Agent to resort to wells for the irrigation of poppy, stating that it was not possible to open the canals merely for the sake of the very small area under poppy, to the detriment of more general interests. The advice of that Government was adopted. The season 1894-95 was a damp one, and crops generally suffered from excess of moisture. The amount advanced for wells was, however, Rs. 17,923 in the Bihar Agency and Rs. 8,202 in the Benares Agency, against Rs. 11,059 and Rs. 11,176, respectively, in the two Agencies in the previous year. In Bihar 204 pucka and 671 kutcha wells were constructed, and in Benares 31 pucka and 2,286 kutcha wells were constructed. Orders were issued to the effect that the construction of pucka wells should be encouraged, as they form permanent improvements and are probably cheaper in the long run.

Saw mills.

The saw mills at Patna continued to meet the demand of both the Agencies for chests. The total number of chests turned out by the mills in the year 1894-95 was 39,427, of which 10,222 were *sál* and the rest were mango-wood. The sál-wood chests and a portion of the mango-wood chests were made of logs cut in previous years. The average cost of a mango-wood chest was Rs. 2-4-11, against Re. 1-11-8. This increase was due mainly to the fact that the outturn was reduced by stopping the mills for nearly five months on account of the large accumulation of the stock of chests, due to deficient production of opium in the two previous years, although the establishment had to be kept on for the whole year.

Breaches of opium laws.

The following statement shows at a glance the figures relating to the breaches of the opium law during the past two years:—

	Cases investigated.		Persons—						Fines—				Rewards to informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realised.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1,353	1,095	1,661	1,349	1,440	1,145	215	197	27,092	23,502	16,284	17,930	22,631	21,032
North-Western Provinces.	552	560	555	540	405	400	103	130	7,012	9,842	4,593	5,075	4,618	4,500

In one case in Darbhanga, a maund of opium was seized in the possession of two men travelling by the Tirhut Railway. In the Benares Agency a consignment of 1 maund 23 seers of opium, which was being sent by rail from Nepal to the Punjab, was seized, and the persons implicated were punished. In another case a lumbardar of Budaon, who was suspected of having from a long time been concerned in smuggling opium into the Rampur State, was caught, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year in addition to fine; two of his accomplices were also convicted. The Bihar Agent's report brought to light the existence of a practice in that Agency of zamindars and tenure-holders allowing raiyats to cultivate opium and divide the opium produced with them on the *bhaoli* system. Measures have been taken to put a stop to this practice.

Khatadari *versus* asamiwar system.

The Government of India, in August 1895, sanctioned the proposals of this Government for the introduction of the asamiwar system experimentally in one or two selected sub-agencies in Bihar. The details of the scheme were settled after the close of the year.

The following statement shows the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1895-96 as compared with other years :—

Items.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1889-90.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	6,91,42,245	7,68,35,582	6,47,35,645	4,80,83,765	5,32,13,005	5,24,03,490
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes	8,072	9,090	8,002	9,874	13,865	10,396
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	5,24,533	5,18,437	5,57,119	5,75,449	5,95,295	7,13,352
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments.	*	*	*	13,82,115	14,89,095	13,77,170
Fines, savings and miscellaneous receipts	7,44,684	4,41,626	27,092	13,484	9,250	20,409
Total receipts	7,04,19,534	7,78,04,735	6,53,27,858	5,00,14,487	5,52,72,240	5,45,21,617
Charges.						
Salaries and establishments	7,62,263	7,78,045	8,78,338	8,82,103	9,85,173	10,04,974
Manufacturing charges	13,37,018	16,42,474	13,98,033	12,48,157	20,97,784	20,41,605
Payments for cultivation	1,84,77,878	1,78,35,761	1,37,13,644	1,65,70,098	1,30,03,464	1,09,69,509
Miscellaneous disbursements	10,050	9,794	5,862	6,145	6,781	5,851
Total charges	2,05,87,209	2,02,66,974	1,59,95,877	1,87,06,503	1,60,96,202	2,06,21,939
Net revenue	4,98,32,325	5,75,37,761	4,93,31,981	3,13,07,984	3,91,76,038	3,39,02,678

* These figures are not available.

SALT.

The chief administrative change during the year was the passing of the new Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt. The Act being permissive, salt dealers are at liberty to choose whether they will carry on operations as before under the old Act XXI of 1887, or whether they will avail themselves of the new system of removing and warehousing salt under time-bonds. The rules for working the Act are now under consideration. In 1894-95 private warehouses were established by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Khulna and Balasore: during the year under review the same firm obtained licenses for warehouses at Bhairab Bazar and Chandbali, and they are now arranging to open a fresh bonded warehouse at Narayanganj. The question of the retransfer of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa from the Madras Board of Revenue to the Government of Bengal, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, together with other proposals which affect the general salt administration of the Province.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years:—

Heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase in 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.	Decrease in 1895-96 compared with 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.								
Imperial—								
1. Import duty on salt ...	2,30,66,857	2,39,34,019	2,46,16,860	2,36,65,002	2,44,41,906	2,47,07,703	2,65,798	...
2. Excise ditto	3,31,944	40,437	2,01,678	61,232	90,787	1,80,588	89,801	...
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa.	1,218	1,249	15,772	5,121	9,619	18,645	9,026	...
Total ..	2,33,99,919	2,40,81,705	2,42,34,060	2,37,30,315	2,45,48,306	2,49,13,226	3,64,920	...
Provincial—								
4. Rent of warehouses ...	93,545	88,210	58,031	43,080	1,04,331	1,41,868	37,537	...
5. Rewards fees and stamps ...	40,390	39,315	37,998	41,827	44,544	42,840	...	1,704
6. Miscellaneous, including fines, &c.	2,250	1,708	5,747	5,310	5,105	6,353	188	...
Total ...	1,42,104	1,25,533	97,309	89,088	1,54,000	1,91,061	37,021	...
Total Receipts ...	2,35,31,023	2,41,00,238	2,43,31,420	2,38,20,213	2,47,02,306	2,51,04,307	4,01,941	...
Charges.								
Imperial—								
7. Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Compensation paid under Convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
9. Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,00,364	2,01,100	1,54,442	1,31,053	1,78,207	2,14,173	35,966	...
10. Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,10,496	1,33,003	1,51,553	1,22,277	1,04,024	1,48,860	...	5,144
Total ...	3,30,860	3,54,112	3,25,995	3,33,330	3,02,231	3,83,033	30,702	...
Provincial—								
11. Salaries, warehouses, and rewards.	66,258	51,606	1,24,505	20,338	52,220	52,846	626	...
Total Charges ...	4,03,118	4,05,720	4,50,500	3,00,773	4,04,511	4,35,899	31,338	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,31,22,905	2,37,00,518	2,38,80,830	2,34,59,470	2,42,97,855	2,46,68,408	3,70,553	...

The year shows a further increase of Rs. 4,01,941, or 1·6 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 31,388, or 7·7 per cent., in the charges, the net revenue thus being higher by Rs. 3,70,553, or 1·5 per cent., than in the previous year. The salt revenue, in fact, has for the first time exceeded that collected in 1881-82, the last year in which the duty was levied at Rs. 2-14 per maund, when the net revenue amounted to Rs. 2,45,24,353. Under the head of import duty, a falling off at Calcutta and Chittagong was more than counterbalanced by the receipts from increased clearances at Balasore, Narainganj, Chandbali, and the bonded warehouses at Khulna and Bhairab Bazar. The revenue from excise salt shows a material improvement owing to the larger sale of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. There was also a considerable advance in the proceeds from rent of warehouses, owing to the golas having been fully occupied during the year. The Provincial expenditure on account of salaries, warehouses, and rewards shows a small increase of Rs. 626.

The salt trade.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last ten years excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal :—

		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock	Sea-imported salt in bond ...	6,15,645	8,40,319	11,17,710	15,00,610	24,65,163	24,07,402	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,479	34,34,268
	Excise salt in bond ...	3,42,333	1,64,736	37,079	1,46,530	1,52,901	99,290	37,038	20,159	10,107	1,76,014
	Ditto in aurungs ...	24,431	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,82,909	10,14,929	11,54,794	20,46,988	25,90,937	25,56,701	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,586	36,31,106
Import and manufacture.	Sea-imported	1,03,79,698	99,80,070	1,04,80,935	1,00,72,857	97,02,831	99,89,997	93,84,557	1,03,01,095	1,02,64,164	1,02,54,847
	Locally manufactured	66,483	1,03,600	2,41,519	70,295	62,770	8,055	67,202	16,130	2,19,031	1,78,463
	Total ...	1,04,46,172	1,00,80,665	1,07,24,787	1,01,43,150	98,25,601	99,61,052	94,52,759	1,03,77,415	1,04,78,795	1,04,33,160
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,14,29,080	1,11,04,594	1,18,79,581	1,21,90,138	1,24,24,538	1,25,18,753	1,09,42,923	1,11,16,890	1,15,61,381	1,40,64,266
Clearances ...	Sea-imported salt from ship-board	80,08,404	75,06,655	89,46,807	83,14,763	65,37,471	80,69,244	61,47,423	69,05,233	69,40,386	64,01,707
	Sea-imported salt from bond ...	21,18,239	29,00,782	20,98,139	34,40,385	31,69,602	41,37,501	37,10,170	35,10,685	31,61,649	30,01,895
	Excise salt from bond	2,30,657	1,52,890	1,35,010	81,089	1,30,472	18,801	81,320	24,100	29,718	24,655
	Imported from Bunder Cu cle in Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,833	.....	.....
	Passed free of duty	.....	3,000	2,334	2,205	2,331	4,251	3,024	2,051	1,150	4,069
	Removed under section 105 of the Customs Act	.....	.....	27,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	In transit under bond	400	.....	1,500	5,090	18,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800
	Confiscated salt sold	.....	3,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	1,03,57,700	99,81,470	99,01,002	95,39,854	98,54,576	1,00,50,582	1,01,41,948	99,03,712	1,04,03,936	1,04,39,884
Wastage or destroyed		50,791	47,166	32,911	37,257	30,703	60,119	59,030	46,522	57,070	72,541
Quantity on which duty was paid, but not removed from gola		.....	25	.....	.....	2,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	50,791	47,191	32,911	37,257	32,731	60,119	59,030	46,522	57,070	72,541
Add or deduct to adjust errors		.....	+20,563	.....	.....	—25,956	+2,823	+930	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,04,14,851	99,49,370	99,33,303	95,90,111	98,03,141	1,01,23,000	1,02,02,778	1,00,50,234	1,03,90,343	1,05,25,933
Closing stock ...	Sea-imported salt in bond ...	8,40,319	11,17,710	15,00,610	24,65,163	24,07,402	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,479	34,34,268	36,08,167
	Excise salt in bond	1,64,736	37,079	1,46,530	1,52,901	99,290	37,038	20,159	10,107	1,76,014	2,70,019
	Ditto aurungs	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	10,14,929	11,54,794	20,46,988	25,90,937	25,56,701	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,586	36,31,160	38,78,770

The stock of salt in the golas at the commencement of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, an amount far exceeding the opening stock of any of the ten previous years, and at the close of the year this had only been reduced by 92,330 maunds, since the sales during the year did not materially exceed the imports and local manufacture. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 7,02,189 maunds, dropped during 1895-96 to 1,602 maunds.

Imports.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net decrease of 26,08,816 maunds, or 20·2 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The decrease was confined to Calcutta, the imports into Chittagong showing the large increase of 2,42,648 maunds. The decline in Calcutta is attributed to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, combined with the low range of prices which prevailed throughout the year and the want of bonding space. The increase of imports into Chittagong is said to be due to the easy state of the Liverpool salt market, to larger sales expected on the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and possibly to the fact that ships from salt-producing countries, which visited Chittagong for the export trade in rice and jute, and which in 1894-95 had come

laden with railway plant, had more space to spare for salt at a lower rate of freight. The shipments of salt were received from the following countries:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1894-95.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I. United Kingdom	65,01,081	75,03,440	63,04,902	62·8	58·3	62·4
II. Hamburg	7,46,700	17,53,093	11,13,110	7·8	13·8	10·8
II. Trieste	53,970	.....	.....			
III. Mozambique	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
IV. Adelaide	126	.....	.....	·1	.....	.....
IV. Rio de Janeiro	14,607	.....	.....			
V. Ras Rawayah	4,71,200	3,07,820	1,19,870	24·0	22·5	22·7
V. Muscat and other States	4,80,317	4,35,864	3,35,080			
V. Aden	13,80,634	11,98,547	7,81,897			
V. Hanjam	.....	2,70,151	2,07,801			
V. Linga	2,27,669	1,70,617	90,534			
V. Muhammad Goul	.....	.....	7,33,115			
VI. Madras	47,355	22,750	2,033	·4	·2	.....
VII. Bombay	5,91,514	6,98,072	4,17,669	4·6	5·4	4·1
Total	1,03,58,803	1,28,03,877	1,02,65,031	100·0	100·0	100·0

Shipments were received for the first time from Muhammad Goul, a port on the Red Sea, while Hamburg salt is reported to have fallen into disfavour with the traders, owing to the fact that if kept in the golas for any length of time, it hardens into a solid mass and is costly to remove. The consumption of Liverpool salt shows a decrease of over 4 lakhs during the year, while an increase of nearly 3¾ lakhs in the consumption of crushed salt both from ship-board and the golas has been noticed.

Clearance of salt.

Including 1,22,593 maunds of Bombay and Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 64,64,797 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 60,40,855 maunds cleared in the previous year; while the clearances from bond rose from 34,81,646 to 39,01,585 maunds. 19,400 maunds were cleared for the first time from the newly-established bonded warehouse at Bhairab Bazar. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, fell from 1,04,61,216 to 1,04,41,017 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

Deducting from the above clearances the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 9,07,518 maunds, and adding 33,964 maunds of saltpetre salt brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province fell from 97,80,674 maunds in 1894-95 to 95,67,463 in the year under review. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a yearly rate of increase of 7 per mille in the population since last census in place of the excessive rate of 10·45 per mille hitherto adopted, works out to 4 seers 15 chitaks, against 5 seers 1 chitak in 1894-95. In Midnapore, where the rate of consumption is lowest, there is some question whether illicit manufacture for the purpose of sale prevails extensively enough to cause serious loss to the revenue; but recent inquiries render it probable that a considerable amount of smuggling is carried on in the southern portion of the 24-Parganas, where the short rainfall rendered the high tides of autumn more saline than usual, and this, coupled with a bad harvest, gave an impetus to illicit manufacture. The Sundarbans and the country bordering on them afford special facilities not only for making illicit salt, but for conveying it into the interior of the 24-Parganas and the neighbouring districts through a network of rivers and khals which cannot be effectually watched by the ordinary police.

Price of salt.

The price of salt on the whole was generally lower than in the previous year, owing to the abundant supply. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta fell from Rs. 60-10-6 to Rs. 57-14, a decrease of 5 pies per maund, while the actual price ranged from Rs. 81-2-8 to Rs. 44-5-6. The average wholesale price, including duty, at the nine chief marts of Bengal, decreased from Rs. 3-9-1 to Rs. 3-7-5, or 1 anna 8 pies per maund.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt fell from 4,29,120 to 3,83,940 maunds during the year, the decrease being due to the lower prices of foreign salt. For the same reason the exports from Bengal to Assam, Northern India, and Foreign States beyond the northern border, rose from 11,36,837 to 12,91,453 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 9,07,513 maunds, against 7,07,717 maunds in 1894-95.

Working of the Salt Laws and Rules.

The number of cases in which contraband salt was confiscated, including those in the Orissa districts, fell from 1,098 to 504, and the quantity confiscated from 296 to 161 maunds. In Midnapore there were 59 cases against 227 in the previous year, but the quantity seized amounted to maunds 10-17-7, against maunds 7-18-15 in the previous year. The number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 506, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession or transport, against 967 in 1894-95, a decrease occurring in nearly all the salt districts. A decline of 275 cases in Orissa is attributed partly to the improved condition of the people and partly to the watchfulness of the officers of the Salt Department and the punishments awarded by the Magistrates.

Salt in Orissa.

Karkach salt was manufactured under the direct management of Government at the factories of Gurubai and Tua on the Chilka Lake. The Madras Salt authorities give a good account of the Gurubai factory; but the quantity manufactured at Tua was only 53,214 maunds, against 92,307 in the previous year. At this factory the soil is said to be subject to constant saturation with fresh water, and the climate is unsuitable for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation, while the salt-makers (*mulangis*) are really agriculturists who only work at the factories when there is no work in the fields, and even then require exceptionally high remuneration.

The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department rose from Rs. 1,06,406 to Rs. 2,05,432, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,54,023 to Rs. 1,48,880. The percentage of the charges to the receipts thus amounted to Rs. 72·4. The following statement shows the consumption of salt during the last five years, and its rate per head of the population, allowance being made for a yearly increase of 7 per mille upon the figures of the census of 1891:—

Year.	Sold from local manufactories.	Imported from Calcutta.	Imported from Ganjam.	Total consumption.	Rate per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1891-92 ...	18,866	2,51,971	4,43,071	7,13,908	10·15
1892-93 ...	81,329	2,76,408	3,37,423	6,95,160	9·82
1893-94 ...	24,460	2,85,934	4,48,923	7,59,317	10·65
1894-95 ..	38,715	2,75,764	3,51,714	6,66,193	9·28
1895-96 ...	74,635	2,99,836	2,94,326	6,68,797	9·25

EXCISE.

Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta held the appointment of Excise Commissioner throughout the year, with the exception of four months during which he was absent on leave, when his duties were discharged by the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in addition to his own work. The Excise Commissioner had the direct assistance of three Deputy Collectors, one of whom was his Personal Assistant, and two were travelling Inspectors of Excise. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the Department was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, whose whole time was given exclusively to excise and income-tax work, except in Gaya, Champaran, and Bhagalpur, where the order forbidding the employment of Special Deputy Collectors on judicial work was not wholly observed, on the plea of insufficiency of establishment. In 25 districts excise work was performed by the ordinary Deputy Collectors in addition to their regular duties. Nine Sub-Deputy Collectors were

in charge of the more important distilleries, and 27 kanungoes were employed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of the other distilleries and depôts open during the year. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, two appointments were abolished, which reduced the number of employés from 203 to 201, drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400, while five of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class. The number of clerks in the office branch remained the same (141) as in the previous year.

Revenue and charges.

The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realized from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in the central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors forms part of the Imperial Customs revenue. An increase of one rupee per seer in the Government selling price of opium was the principal change made last year in the rates at which duty is levied. The duty on charas has been raised from Rs 8 to Rs. 12 a seer since the 1st April 1896. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, and the net revenue for the last five years :—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1891-92 ..	1,11,29,813	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6·
1892-93 ...	1,16,00,621	6,53,715	1,09,46,906	5·6
1893-94 ..	1,21,37,096	6,47,740	1,14,89,356	5·3
1894-95 ...	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,097	5·07
1895-96 ...	1,33,77,080	6,74,582	1,27,03,398	5·03
Difference of the past two years.	+8,10,125	+36,724	+7,73,401	— ·04

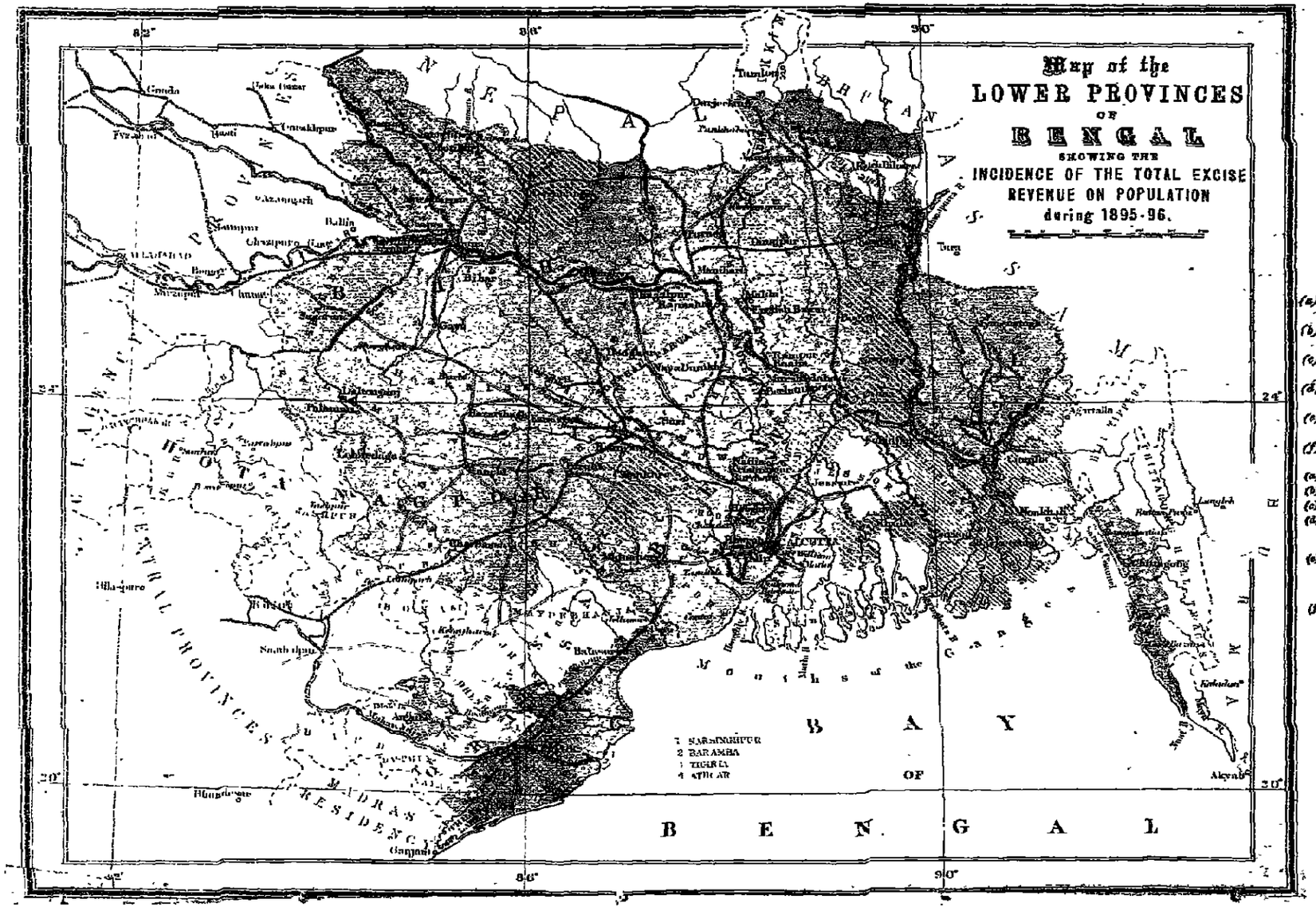
In the above table the net revenue for the year is shown at Rs. 1,27,03,398; but if Rs. 6,420 on account of refunds and Rs. 8,221, the difference between fines collected and rewards distributed, be added to the charges, the true figure for net revenue stands at Rs. 1,26,88,757, against Rs. 1,19,14,155 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 7,74,602. At the same time the total number of licenses sanctioned under all heads, excepting beer, tari, poppy-heads, druggists' licenses for opium, and methylated spirits, fell from 11,046 to 10,855, and the number of licenses actually settled from 10,877 to 10,792. All excise-able articles show an increase of revenue in the past year, with the exception of majum and madak, the largest increase being obtained from outstill and distillery fees and the duty on ganja. The increase of Rs. 36,724 in charges is distributed over a number of heads, the largest items of increase being Rs. 9,733 under executive or inspecting establishment, due chiefly to the employment of a special preventive force in Bankura and Hooghly, and to the deputation of Sub-Inspectors to Naogaon to supervise the manufacture of ganja, and Rs. 9,025 under travelling allowance, while the charges for district office establishment and Special Deputy Collectors decreased by Rs. 6,386.

Revenue by Divisions.

Distributed according to divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus :—

Divisions.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1895-96, compared with 1894-95.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	11,33,497	11,55,147	11,73,190	12,73,386	13,30,348	67,962	.....
Presidency	31,10,733	33,57,601	32,40,954	30,15,303	33,42,573	2,27,271	.....
Rajshahi	9,57,451	9,87,549	9,48,572	10,00,540	10,73,290	72,750	.....
Dacca	8,19,121	8,13,109	8,00,307	8,21,169	8,97,437	76,201	.....
Chittagong	2,56,708	2,70,070	2,67,543	2,86,637	3,41,058	55,121	.....
Patna	23,47,428	24,91,128	26,33,891	26,30,784*	27,88,290	1,01,406	.....
Bhagalpur	12,52,253	12,17,047	13,36,620	14,02,917*	14,70,898	67,981	.....
Orissa	5,61,450	5,60,131	6,19,553	5,83,894	6,27,040	44,302	.....
Chota Nagpur ...	7,60,043	8,32,295	9,08,501	9,86,020	10,56,620	69,991	.....
Total ...	1,11,29,813	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,080	8,10,125	.....

* Revised figures.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF THE TOTAL EXCISE
REVENUE ON POPULATION
during 1895-96.
No. I.
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 21 persons & upwards
(b) " " from 16 to 20 persons
(c) " " " 11 to 15 "
(d) " " " 6 to 10 "
(e) " " " 1 to 5 "
(f) " " for less than one person
(a) Jessore, Nowkhali.
(b) Paridpur, Backergunge, Tippera.
(c) Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca.
(d) Midnapore, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Singhbhum, Manbhum, Purnea, Malda, Balasore, Angul and Khandmals, Hazaribagh, Lohardinga, Palamau, Manbhum.
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur,
(f) Calcutta.
Mouths of the
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERAH
HILL TIPPERAH
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH
BEHAR
1 NARASINGHPUR
2 BARAMBA
3 TIGIRIA
4 ATHGAR

The Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions together contributed more than one-half of the increase in receipts as compared with the previous year.

Revenue and consumption.

The following table illustrates the relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue from the four chief articles of excise:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Gallns.	Gallns.	
Distillery liquor	25,91,539	27,84,813	6·9	450,360	490,476	7·5
Outstill shops	29,59,078	31,73,528	5·8	.....	.....	.....
Country rum	4,52,227	4,60,200	7·9	59,185	63,914	7·6
				Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	
Opium	22,13,731	23,65,128	6·8	2,037 20 0	2,159 20 0	5·10
Ganja	24,92,795	26,80,819	7·5	4,537 30 8	4,892 20 11	7·8

Under the head of distillery liquor it is satisfactory to find that the proportionate increase of revenue has risen from 4·7 to 6·9, while at the same time the proportionate growth of consumption has fallen from 9·2 to 7·6. Taken with the fact that in the Patna Division, which yields the largest revenue from country spirit, the consumption of distillery liquor has increased from 577,131 gross gallons to 618,198, while at the same time the reported consumption of outstill spirit has fallen throughout the Province from 8,550, 224 to 8,528,056 gross gallons, these statistics seem to show that the reduction of duty in Behar and the adjustment of distillery fees with reference to the actual strength of the liquor produced have enabled distillery spirits to resist the competition of outstill liquor and have lessened the trade in illicit spirits.

Sources of revenue.

Classified according to articles, the gross excise revenue of the past five years may be shown as follows:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1895-96, compared with 1894-95.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	48,14,643	50,30,149	53,52,698	55,61,516	59,11,840	3,50,324	.....
Rum	3,29,978	4,10,717	4,35,308	4,52,227	4,60,200	31,069	.....
Imported liquors ...	2,23,844	2,07,093	2,33,102	2,81,538	2,87,995	6,407	.....
Beer	174	102	224	538	495	.....	43
Tari	9,57,405	9,50,379	10,10,378	9,97,813	10,24,031	26,179	.....
Pachwai	3,04,168	3,24,557	3,40,618	3,39,536	4,32,294	56,018	.....
Cheras	7,668	9,097	10,770	10,588	17,985	2,997	.....
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	48,464	53,558	55,762	55,304	59,498	4,194	.....
Majum	1,964	1,984	2,060	2,110	1,710	.....	400
Madak	86,343	70,060	78,379	89,150	77,333	.....	12,107
Chandu	35,332	31,032	24,476	20,324	30,360	730	.....
Spirits used for arts ...	772	1,000	337	300	1,007	707	.....
Ganja	22,02,503	23,86,076	25,35,015	24,02,705	24,50,810	1,88,061	.....
Opium	21,18,930	20,95,035	21,34,807	22,13,731	23,65,128	1,51,407	.....
Miscellaneous	7,973	10,413	10,010	12,409	14,120	1,652	.....
Total ...	1,11,39,813	1,16,00,021	1,21,37,666	1,25,07,855	1,33,77,060	8,23,694	13,589
					Net increase ...	8,10,125	

The receipts from country spirits have continued to advance steadily, and now make up 44·3 per cent. of the total excise revenue. Hemp drugs come next with a percentage of 21·3, followed by opium and its preparations (18·1), tari (8·1), rum (3·3), pachwai (3·1), and imported liquors (1·7). Calculated on the population ascertained at the census of 1891, and allowing for natural increase at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum, the average incidence of the excise revenue was 2 annas and 11 pies per head, against 2 annas 9 pies in 1894-95, while during the latter year the incidence in Bombay was 8 annas 7 pies and in Madras 6 annas 2 pies per head of the population recorded at the last census. The settlements of the licenses for the current year have again been favourable, the fees showing a net increase of Rs. 2,32,807, shared by all Divisions except Chittagong and Patna, which show decreases of Rs. 71,378.

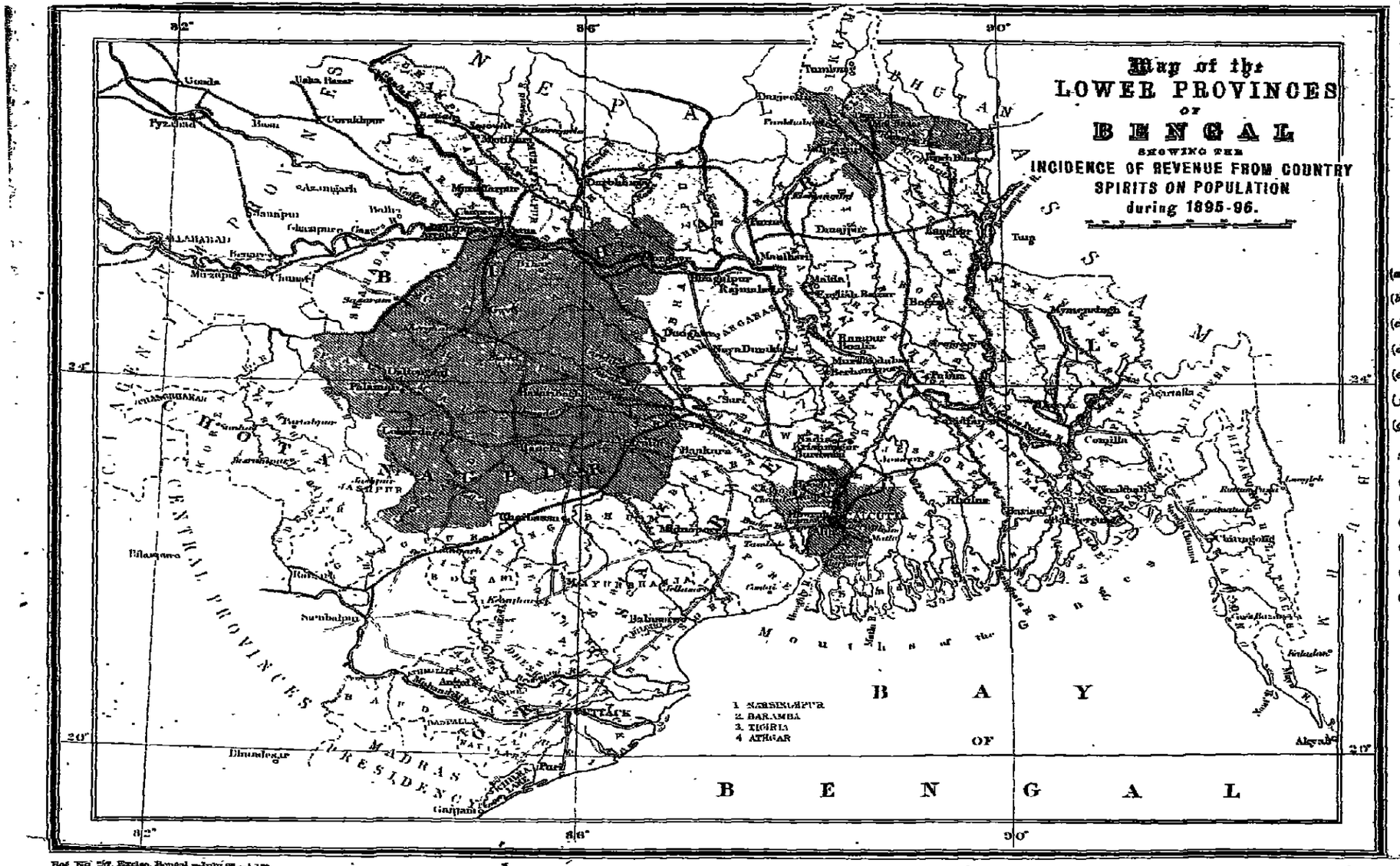
and Rs. 81,329. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is attributed to the lower rates at which opium licenses were settled in Chittagong, the fees having been unduly run up at the auction sales in 1894-95, and in the Patna Division to the non-settlement of outstills carrying heavy fees in Gaya owing to the combination of the abkars.

Country spirit.

The revenue from country spirit rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 59,11,840, being an increase of Rs. 3,50,324, or 6·3 per cent. The income from outstills rose by Rs. 1,73,550, and that from distillery liquor by Rs. 1,76,774. In the Burdwan Division all the districts show an increase of revenue, aggregating Rs. 19,077, the largest increase occurring in Burdwan (Rs. 5,174). The reduction of duty in Bankura from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per gallon London-proof, and in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, which was carried out with the object of preventing illicit distillation took effect from 1st April 1895. In Bankura the reduction of duty did not, it is said, reach the consumers, as what the vendor gained by it was lost in the shape of enhanced license fees which he had to pay owing to increased competition, with the result that the retail price remained the same as before. The result of the reduction of duty in Jahanabad has been successful: the retail prices have been lowered, the revenue has increased, and the cheaper liquor is stated not to have been smuggled into the surrounding area, where the duty is Rs. 5 a gallon. Both here and in Bankura the employment of a special detective force resulted in a considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit distillation and the smuggling of country liquor into outstill areas. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 96,000 in the revenue, of which nearly Rs. 73,000 was contributed by Calcutta, this being due to the great influx of up-country labourers of the drinking classes, who find employment in the mills. In the Rajshahi Division, which, with Purnea and Malda, is under the outstill system, a rise of Rs. 68,110 in revenue was obtained. All the districts in the Dacca Division show an increase of revenue amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. The amalgamation of the distilleries at Dacca and Mymensingh in 1894-95 is reported to have proved a complete success, while the equalization of the rates of duty in the two districts from 1st April 1895 has encouraged healthy competition among the distillers. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes may be regarded as including the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, in all of which the dual system of central distilleries supplemented by outstills prevails, yields the largest revenue from country spirit; the amount realized in the past year showing an increase of Rs. 94,655. This increase was obtained in both the outstill and distillery areas. The revenue from outstills shows an increase of Rs. 63,165, a slight falling off in Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur being compensated by a large increase in the remaining districts. The distillery revenue rose from Rs. 4,16,647 to Rs. 4,48,137, the increase being largest in Patna. The Orissa Division, with central distilleries everywhere except in the wilder tracts of Cuttack, shows a small decline of revenue (Rs. 9,749), while the Chota Nagpur Division had an increase of Rs. 32,957.

Changes in the management of central distilleries and outstills.

The distillery and outstill areas remained the same as in the previous year, but a small distillery at Pakour was abolished, and arrangements made to supply the shops in the subdivision from the distilleries at Dumka and Rajmahal. The effect of the substitution of a distillery fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of an anna per gallon, irrespective of strength, is worthy of note. This change was introduced about three years ago in sixteen out of the twenty-seven districts where the distillery system is in force. In eleven districts the old rate was maintained by reason of the high duty or the prevalence of illicit distillation and smuggling of outstill or foreign liquor. The object of the change was to equalize the incidence of the distillery fee on the outturn of liquor in the distilleries, and to remove the inducements to distil strong liquor. In the Patna Division, where very weak liquor is consumed, and where the incidence of the fee was relatively very high, the revenue from distillery fees fell from Rs. 26,157 in 1892-93 to Rs. 20,991 in the past year, though the consumption steadily rose from 82,382 gallons London-proof to 125,801 gallons London-proof. In the other districts, where comparatively stronger liquor is drunk, both the revenue and consumption advanced, and the loss of revenue



Regd. No 257, Excise, Bengal—July 98.—1,125.

and Rs. 81,329. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is attributed to the lower rates at which opium licenses were settled in Chittagong, the fees having been unduly run up at the auction sales in 1894-95, and in the Patna Division to the non-settlement of outstills carrying heavy fees in Gaya owing to the combination of the abkars.

Country spirit.

The revenue from country spirit rose from Rs. 55,61,516 to Rs. 59,11,840, being an increase of Rs. 3,50,324, or 6·3 per cent. The income from outstills rose by Rs. 1,73,550, and that from distillery liquor by Rs. 1,76,774. In the Burdwan Division all the districts show an increase of revenue, aggregating Rs. 19,677, the largest increase occurring in Burdwan (Rs. 5,174). The reduction of duty in Bankura from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per gallon London-proof, and in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, which was carried out with the object of preventing illicit distillation took effect from 1st April 1895. In Bankura the reduction of duty did not, it is said, reach the consumers, as what the vendor gained by it was lost in the shape of enhanced license fees which he had to pay owing to increased competition, with the result that the retail price remained the same as before. The result of the reduction of duty in Jahanabad has been successful: the retail prices have been lowered, the revenue has increased, and the cheaper liquor is stated not to have been smuggled into the surrounding area, where the duty is Rs. 5 a gallon. Both here and in Bankura the employment of a special detective force resulted in a considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit distillation and the smuggling of country liquor into outstill areas. The Presidency Division shows an increase of nearly Rs. 96,000 in the revenue, of which nearly Rs. 73,000 was contributed by Calcutta, this being due to the great influx of up-country labourers of the drinking classes, who find employment in the mills. In the Rajshahi Division, which, with Purnea and Malda, is under the outstill system, a rise of Rs. 68,110 in revenue was obtained. All the districts in the Dacca Division show an increase of revenue amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. The amalgamation of the distilleries at Dacca and Mymensingh in 1894-95 is reported to have proved a complete success, while the equalization of the rates of duty in the two districts from 1st April 1895 has encouraged healthy competition among the distillers. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes may be regarded as including the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, in all of which the dual system of central distilleries supplemented by outstills prevails, yields the largest revenue from country spirit; the amount realized in the past year showing an increase of Rs. 94,655. This increase was obtained in both the outstill and distillery areas. The revenue from outstills shows an increase of Rs. 63,165, a slight falling off in Gaya, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur being compensated by a large increase in the remaining districts. The distillery revenue rose from Rs. 4,16,647 to Rs. 4,48,137, the increase being largest in Patna. The Orissa Division, with central distilleries everywhere except in the wilder tracts of Cuttack, shows a small decline of revenue (Rs. 9,749), while the Chota Nagpur Division had an increase of Rs. 32,957.

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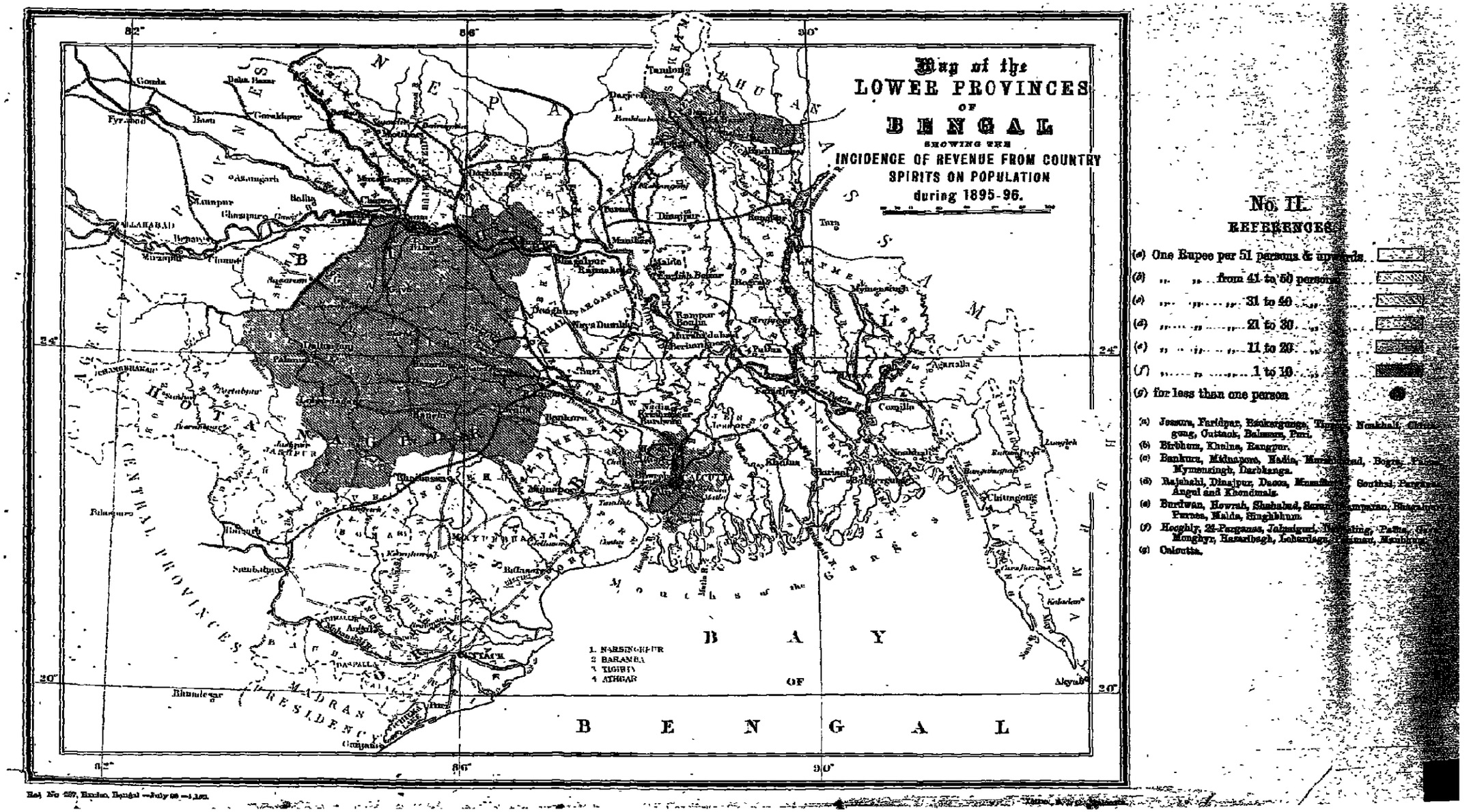


Ref. No. 227, Revise, Bengal.—July 98.—1,100.

in the Patna Division was made up for by the gain in the other districts, the total revenue showing an increase of Rs. 2,103. The plan of fixing minimum prices for the retail sale of liquor, which involved minute interference and was never effectual, has been abolished everywhere, but the experiment of prescribing a maximum price for the retail sale of distillery liquor is being tried in Gaya. In that district a condition is inserted in the licenses of distillery retail shops that khasia or weak liquor, which has the largest sale in the district, should be sold at not more than 7 Gorokhpuri pice (1¾ annas) a bottle. The measure was reported by Mr. Macpherson, the late Collector, to have worked well on the ground that it reduced smuggling by equalizing the retail prices of distillery and outstill liquor, improved the distillery revenue, and placed distillery liquor within the reach of the majority of the drinking population. Mr. Savage, the present Collector, while of opinion that it was the introduction of new vendors and competition among them, rather than the system of maximum prices, that brought about a reduction of prices and increased sales, still suggests that the system should be retained to serve as a useful weapon in future cases of combination among vendors. All restrictions on the capacity of vats have been absolutely withdrawn, but the capacity of stills continues to be regulated as far as possible according to the local demand for liquor and the amount of license fee paid by the vendor.

Country rum.

The rum produced in the Province is charged with a duty of Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof, which is higher than the duty on country spirits except in the metropolitan districts. This higher rate is levied with the view of checking the competition of country rum with country spirit, the substitution of a strong for a weak liquor being calculated to encourage bad habits. The total quantity passing into consumption from the distillery at Sibpur and the new distillery opened at Sakri in Darbhanga, and by importation from Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and Aska and Arkot in the Madras Presidency, was 91,144 gallons London-proof, against 83,624 gallons London-proof in 1894-95, showing an increase of 7,520 gallons London-proof. Of this increase, 5,073 gallons London-proof were contributed by Sakri rum alone, which appears to be steadily gaining ground in the market, and the manufacturers of which have contracted to supply 6,000 gallons a quarter to the army. Excluding 9,103 gross gallons exported to Assam and the North-Western Provinces, the actual consumption in Bengal itself was 58,911 gross gallons. The total revenue from rum rose from Rs. 4,32,227 to Rs. 4,66,296, of which only Rs. 18,498 was contributed by license fees. As, however, rum may be sold under licenses for the sale of country spirits or imported liquor, the above figure does not represent the true revenue from license fees. About the close of the year the Calcutta Wine, Spirit and Beer Association complained that the Shahjehanpur rum was being labelled as brandy, whisky and gin; and the vendors have been required to show the country of manufacture conspicuously on the labels.

Imported liquor.

The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licenses for retail sale in shops, at hotels, dâk-bungalows, and railway refreshment-rooms, and on steamers. The total receipts amounted during the year to Rs. 2,87,995, against Rs. 2,81,588 in the preceding year. The number of hotel and railway refreshment-room licenses and licenses for wholesale shops increased, but licenses for retail shops fell from 455 to 450 and for steamer licenses from 18 to 6. The revenue increased in 29 districts and fell in 16.

Tari.

The receipts from tari, or the fermented and unfermented sap of palmyra and date trees, amounted to Rs. 10,24,031, against Rs. 9,97,852 in 1894-95. The revenue from license fees on fermented tari shows an increase of Rs. 26,913, which was chiefly contributed by Darbhanga, Patna, Howrah, the Sonthal Parganas, Hooghly and Saran. The number of licenses issued fell from 13,902 to 13,317 in the past year, the decrease being most prominent in the Patna Division, where the number fell from 10,706 to 10,072. This decrease is ascribed to the endeavour which has for some time past been made to introduce the tree-tax system in the Division. Reference was made in last year's Report to the introduction of this system into certain selected districts in Bengal, and for the current year the fee for a license to sell tari has been fixed in

the Patna Division, and in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, and Hooghly, with reference to the number of trees which the licensee declares his intention of tapping, the rate being tentatively fixed at from one anna to eight annas in the case of date trees, and six annas to twelve annas in the case of palmyra trees. In the Patna district a further step in the direction of the Madras system has been taken, and the revenue has been divided into two parts—one representing tree-tax and the other the fee for permission to sell. The largest decrease in revenue (Rs. 4,537) occurred in Gaya, and is attributed to the withdrawal of the restriction as to the minimum retail price of country spirit having enabled the outstill-holders to compete openly with the tari sellers. There was also a fall in revenue of Rs. 3,937 in Calcutta, owing to the difficulty of finding unobjectionable sites for some of the principal shops, which consequently remained unsettled. The number of licenses for fresh tari fell by 722, of which Tippera alone contributed 584, the decrease in this district being ascribed to the fact that certain persons who had extracted juice only for the manufacture of molasses had been led to take out licenses in the previous year under a misapprehension of the law and rules. Unfermented tari has hitherto been exempt from taxation in the Dacca Division in the interest of the trade in date-sugar, but the exemption has recently been withdrawn.

Pachwai.

The number of licenses for the retail sale of pachwai, which includes both rice and millet beer, declined, but the retail license fees rose from Rs. 3,61,376 to Rs. 4,11,786. There was a very large increase (4,306) in the number of home-brewing licenses for domestic consumption, the revenue under this head amounting to Rs. 27,498, against Rs. 20,960 in the previous year. This has resulted from the system of issuing family licenses to the aboriginal tribes in Darjeeling on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, explained in last year's Resolution.

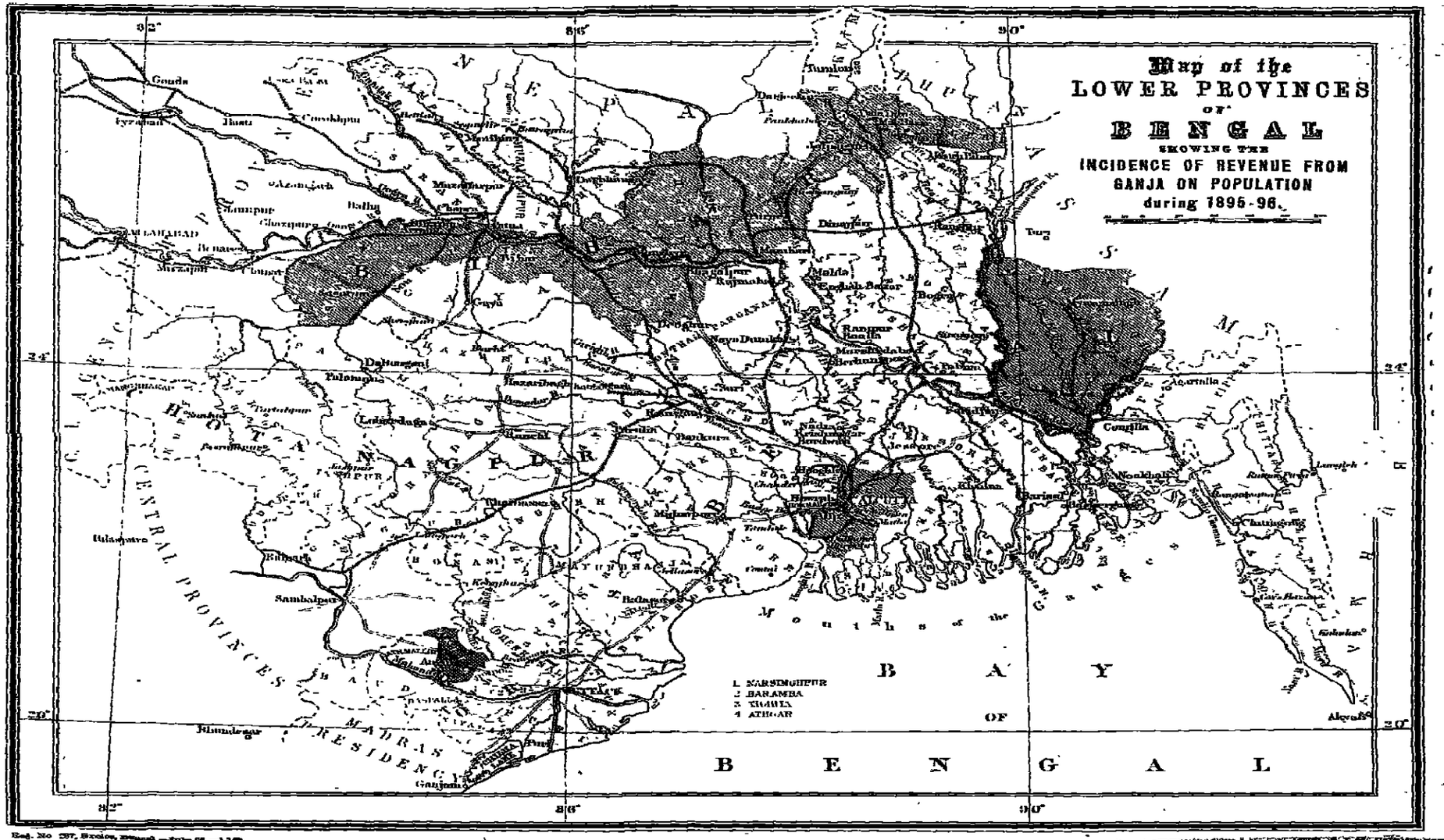
During the year the privilege of brewing pachwai for home consumption was extended to the aboriginal tribes of Hazaribagh.

Ganja.

Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area, with Naogaon in Rajshahi as its head-quarters, and is exported thence to golas in the districts, from which it is issued on payment of duty to retail vendors. In accordance with the suggestion of the Hemp Drugs Commission, Government has sanctioned the establishment of a public gola at an approximate cost of Rs. 71,000, for the compulsory storage of the whole of the ganja produced in the Province. The following statement shows the main facts relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	2,736	2,715	5,116	25,35,045
1894-95 ...	2,725	2,702	4,828	24,02,755
1895-96 ...	2,696	2,696	5,202	26,80,819

For the first time after several years there was an increase in the consumption of ganja in Bengal from 4,828 maunds to 5,203 maunds. There were decreases under round and flat ganja, and an increase under *chur*—the resinous fragments which contain the largest proportion of the narcotic. The revenue from duty rose from Rs. 13,34,269 in 1894-95 to Rs. 14,67,498 in the past year, and from license fees from Rs. 11,58,486 to Rs. 12,13,321. The figures of consumption are highest in Calcutta (483 maunds), Mymensingh (441 maunds), and Dacca (266 maunds). Lower retail prices, the breaking up of a local monopoly, and the influx of coolies to railway works are the causes assigned. Along with the large increase of consumption in Calcutta (121 maunds), there was a decrease of 181 maunds in the quantity exported to London. It is surmised, however, that this may be more nominal than real, for, as duty is now levied on all such exports, the merchants no longer care to declare any quantity to be intended for export as distinguished from local consumption. The Cooch Behar system, referred to in last year's Report, has been introduced into the Tributary States of Orissa from the beginning of the current financial year.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
GANJA ON POPULATION
during 1895-96.
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BENGAL
BAY OF
Mouths of the
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

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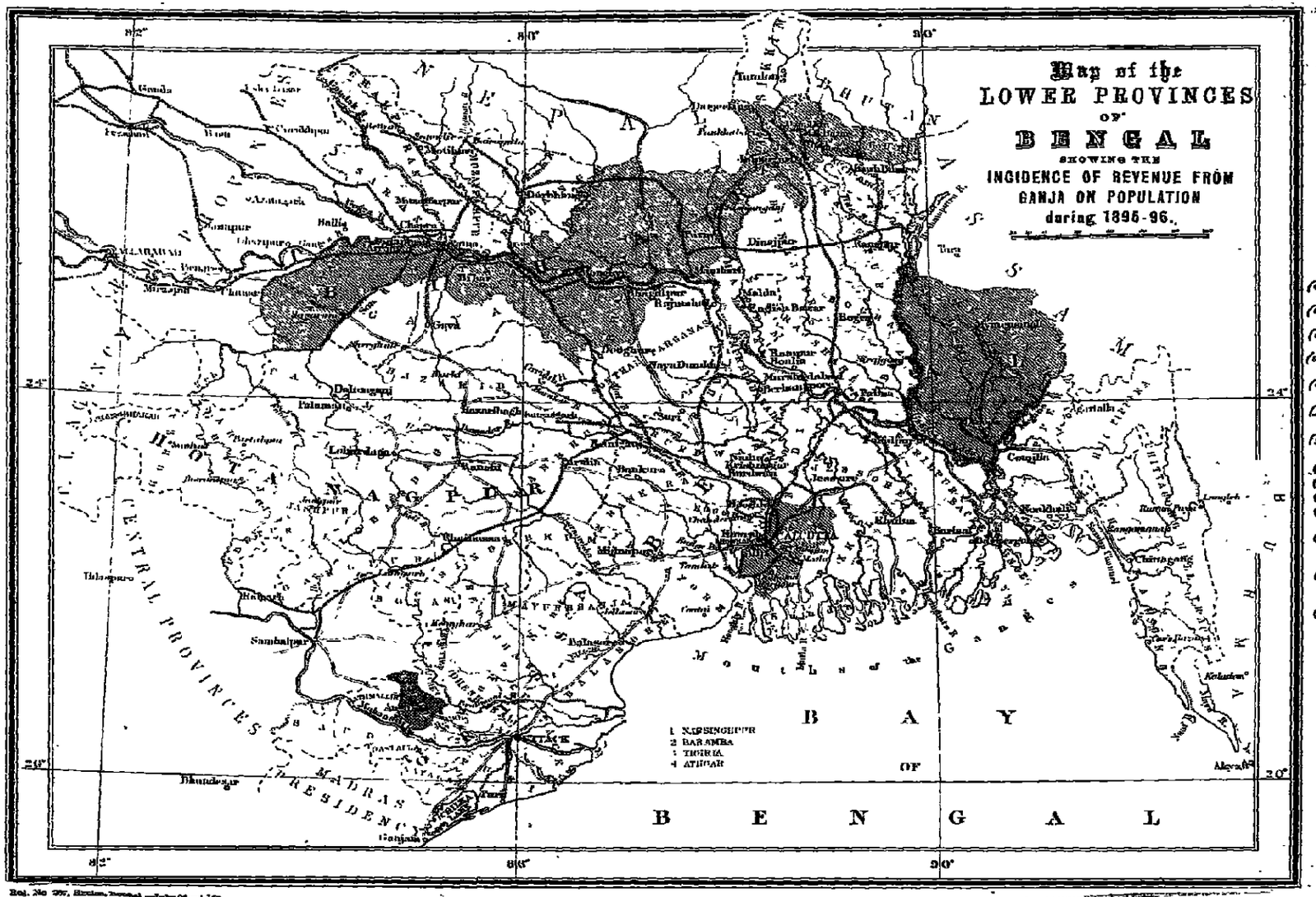
Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
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SHOWING THE
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No. III.
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 101 to 121 persons.
(b) " " 81 to 100 "
(c) " " 61 to 80 "
(d) " " 41 to 60 "
(e) " " 21 to 40 "
(f) " " 1 to 20 "
(g) Nil
(a) Noakhali.
(b) Palamau, Singhbhum.
(c) Bankura, Midnapore, Hazaribagh.
(d) Balia, Jessore, Khulna, Pachhete, Backergunge, Tippera, Noa Mozaffarpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Patna, Saran,
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Patna, Tipperah, Chittagong, Champaran, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Puri,
(f) 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Pabna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Purnea.
(g) Angul and Khondmals.
1 NARSINGHPUR
2 BARAMBA
3 TIGERIA
4 ATHGAR
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
HOOGHLY
NAGPUR
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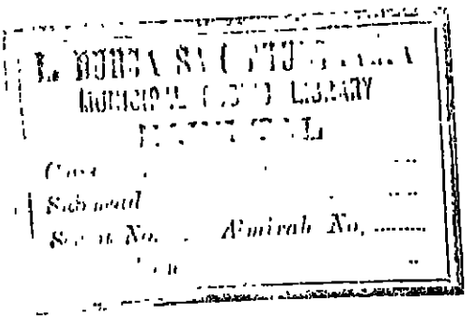

Admiral No.

Under this system the local cultivation of ganja is prohibited and the chiefs are allowed to get Rajshahi ganja at cost-price, and issue it to the consumers after levying duty at the rates in force in the British districts. In Chota Nagpur some cases of smuggling of Sirguja ganja have been detected in Palamau, but the local officers remark that ganja is not regularly cultivated in the Tributary States, and that the stringent measures adopted in the Orissa Tributary States need not be extended to Chota Nagpur. The imports of such ganja, however, require to be carefully watched by the local officers. An important change was introduced during the year in the method of dealing with the manufactured crop. The old practice of estimating the quantity manufactured by counting the number of bundles was abandoned, and the produce was weighed before being removed to the private storehouses of the cultivators. Although the change at first caused some alarm, it was carried out with conspicuous success, and the work was finished during March, while the rougher process of estimating had invariably lasted on into April.

Production and distribution of ganja.

The estimated production, including the balance of previous years, was 13,279 maunds, of which 7,411 maunds were exported from Rajshahi, and subsequently distributed thus:—

	Mds.
Consumed in Bengal	4,438
Exported to North-Western Provinces	337
„ to Nepal	233
„ to London	68
„ to Mauritius	81
„ to Sikkim	1
„ to Hill Tippera	3
„ to Garhjat States	20
„ to Assam	717
„ to Cooch Behar	79
Quantity destroyed	466
Wastage	160
Total accounted for ...	6,603

There has been a steady decline in the exports of ganja to the North-Western Provinces, the Bengal product being displaced by cheap varieties from the Central Provinces and other places. Since the close of the year, it has been decided to allow the export of ganja to the North-Western Provinces under bond without prepayment of duty in Bengal.

Bhang.

Bhang grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and when the Excise Act is amended, power will be taken to prohibit its collection except under license. It is collected for wholesale vend, chiefly in Monghyr, Purnea, and Bhagalpur, and in the last-mentioned district a certain amount of control has for some years past been exercised by the issue of licenses authorising the collection under the supervision of an excise officer. During the past year this practice was introduced in Monghyr. The question of extending the limit of lawful possession of bhang from one quarter of a seer to a seer, as recommended by the Hemp Drugs Commission, is under the consideration of Government. The number of licenses fell from 320 in 1894-95 to 315 in the past year, but the consumption rose from 1,064 maunds to 1,071 maunds, and the revenue from Rs. 55,394 to Rs. 59,498.

Opium.

Excise opium is supplied to the licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1893-94	3,297	1,970	21,34,867
1894-95	3,067	2,037	22,13,721
1895-96	3,127	2,159	23,65,128

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations, and poppy-heads, for medical purposes only. The number of these increased by 89, while the number of ordinary licenses diminished by 29 as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the raising of the treasury price of opium by one rupee with effect from the 1st July 1895, the consumption rose by 122 maunds and the revenue by Rs. 1,51,407, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase in receipts. The largest increase in consumption occurred in Calcutta; a large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to be consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, where the price is very high, and three persons were detected in despatching 9 seers of opium to Rangoon by post. An increase of 30½ maunds in the 24-Parganas is attributed to the cheaper prices of food-grains and to purchases made for consumption in Midnapore, where the treasury and retail prices were higher. In Midnapore the rise of 12½ maunds is ascribed to the breaking up of the town monopoly, which led to the reduction of retail prices; and in Patna, which showed a decrease of 39 seers in 1894-95, the increase of 12 maunds is supposed to be the effect of the orders requiring retail vendors to keep lists of purchasers, by which some check is exercised over illicit dealings. The competition for shops is highest in Chittagong, where the fact of the vendors not being allowed to sell more than the equivalent of the ascertained local demand has indirectly forced up the retail price to Rs. 80, an amount nearly treble the treasury price, and bearing a fair proportion to the Burma price of Rs. 100.

Madak and chandu.

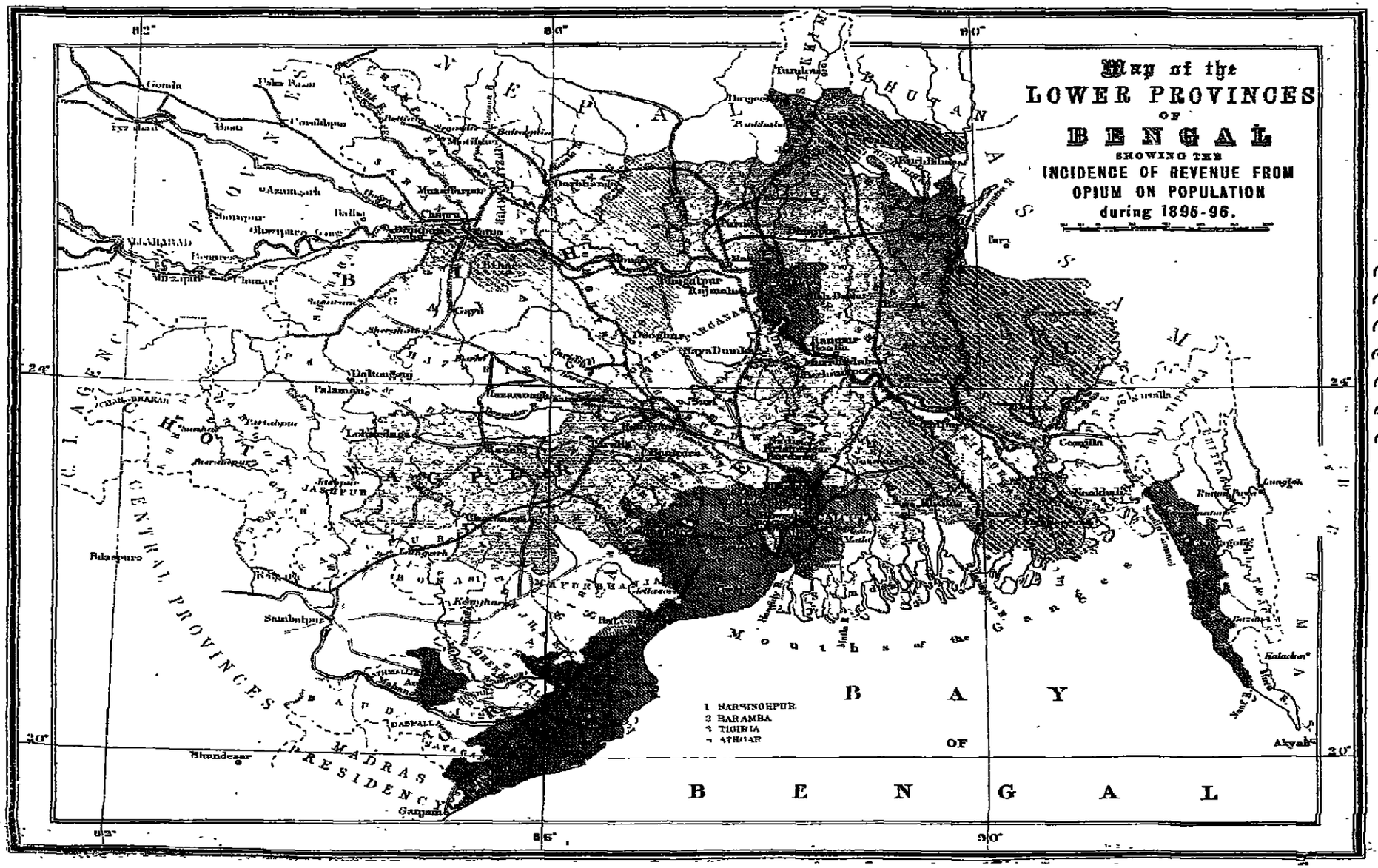
The revenue from madak, the Indian preparation of opium for smoking, fell from Rs. 89,430 to Rs. 77,332, and the number of licenses from 308 to 300. The corresponding Chinese preparation (chandu) yielded Rs. 30,360 against Rs. 29,624, while the number of licenses fell from 67 to 58. On the recommendation of the Opium Commission, all madak and chandu shops have been closed from the beginning of the current year, but consumers are allowed to make madak or chandu for private use, and not for sale, up to the limit of one tola. The further question whether legislative measures should be adopted to suppress opium-smoking saloons is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Methylated spirits.

The quantity of spirits passed out in a methylated state rose from 54,282 gallons in 1894-95 to 59,854 in the past year, and the revenue also increased from Rs. 4,417 to Rs. 4,942. This spirit is professedly imported or prepared for use in the arts, manufactures or chemistry, and the principle of taxing it at an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. is based on the assumption that it cannot be used for human consumption. Experience, however, has shown that spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, the agent hitherto in use, can be manipulated into a potable liquor, and rules are now under consideration, the object of which is to ensure, before the spirit is cleared from the Custom House, that it shall have been rendered completely and permanently unfit for human consumption by mixing it with caoutchoucine. At the same time, as methylated spirit is used largely for burning in sick rooms and dressing rooms and for other domestic purposes, the restriction relating to use in arts, manufactures or chemistry has recently been withdrawn, and all spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption has now been exempted from the whole of the custom duty in excess of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. A similar exemption will be granted in respect of excise duty in the case of spirits manufactured in India. The trade in the so-called country-made eau-de-cologne prepared with spirit methylated with wood-naphtha, which was at one time carried on to a large extent in Backergunge, has almost ceased.

Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws.

While the number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 273 to 342, the number of other persons prosecuted fell from 4,146 to 4,070. There was an increase in the number of persons arrested by the police, and a decrease in the number arrested by excise officers; but the latter have to work under the disadvantage of being unable to search houses without the presence of police officers. A marked increase in the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation of country spirit


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
OPIUM ON POPULATION
during 1895-96.
(a) 0
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(h) E
(i) F
(j) D
(k) J
(l) B
(m) E
(n) M
1 NARSINGHPUR
2 BARAMBA
3 TIGIRIA
4 ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Mouths of the
BAY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BHUTAN
NEPAL
8°2"
8°5"
9°0"
24°
20°

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations, and poppy-heads, for medical purposes only. The number of these increased by 89, while the number of ordinary licenses diminished by 29 as compared with the previous year. Notwithstanding the raising of the treasury price of opium by one rupee with effect from the 1st July 1895, the consumption rose by 122 maunds and the revenue by Rs. 1,51,407, both license fees and duty contributing to the increase in receipts. The largest increase in consumption occurred in Calcutta; a large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to be consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, where the price is very high, and three persons were detected in despatching 9 seers of opium to Rangoon by post. An increase of 30⅘ maunds in the 24-Parganas is attributed to the cheaper prices of food-grains and to purchases made for consumption in Midnapore, where the treasury and retail prices were higher. In Midnapore the rise of 12⅘ maunds is ascribed to the breaking up of the town monopoly, which led to the reduction of retail prices; and in Patna, which showed a decrease of 39 seers in 1894-95, the increase of 12 maunds is supposed to be the effect of the orders requiring retail vendors to keep lists of purchasers, by which some check is exercised over illicit dealings. The competition for shops is highest in Chittagong, where the fact of the vendors not being allowed to sell more than the equivalent of the ascertained local demand has indirectly forced up the retail price to Rs. 80, an amount nearly treble the treasury price, and bearing a fair proportion to the Burma price of Rs. 100.

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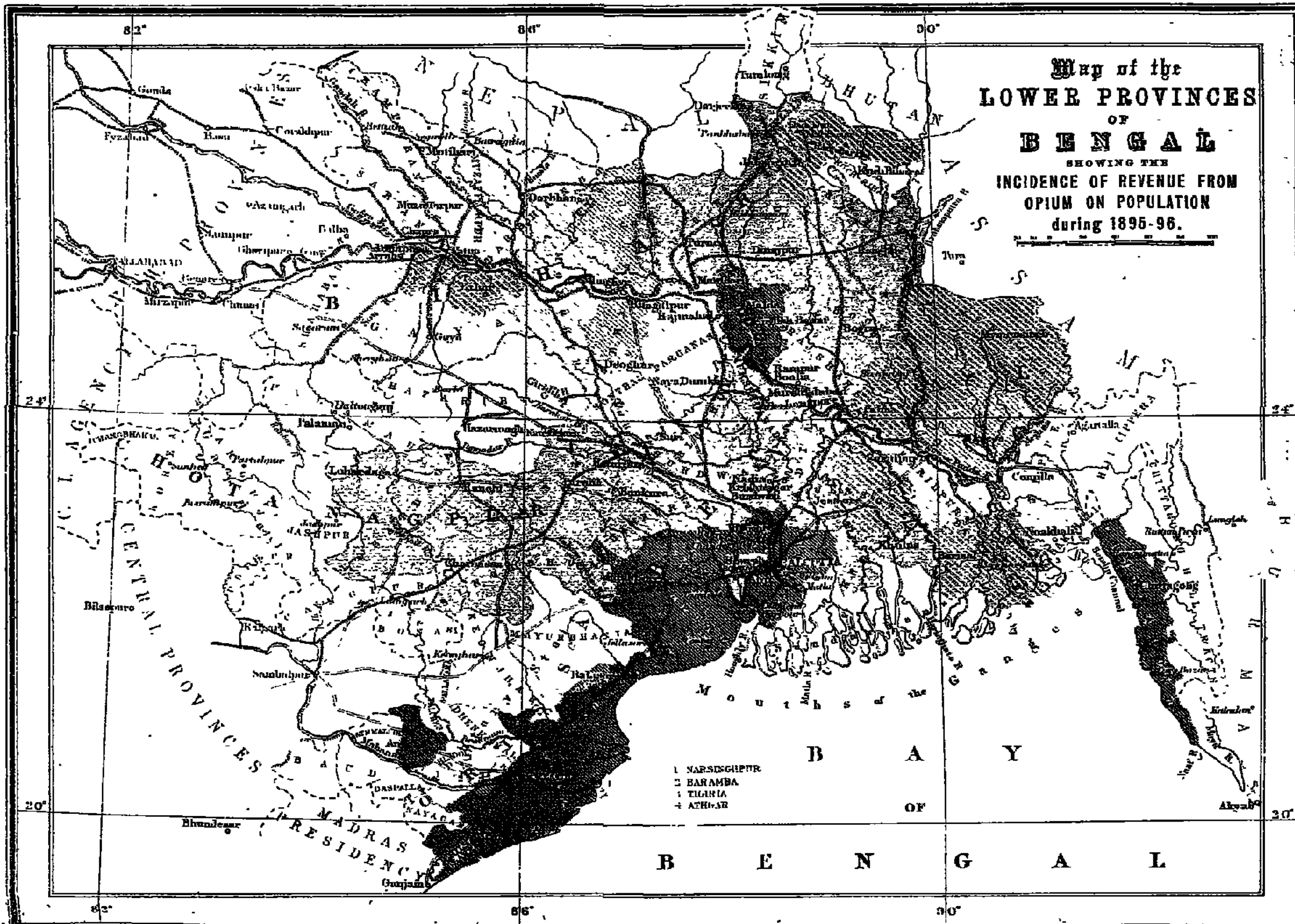


No. IV.

REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 121 persons & upwards

(b) " " 101 to 120 " "

(c) " " 81 to 100 " "

(d) " " 61 to 80 " "

(e) " " 41 to 60 " "

(f) " " 21 to 40 " "

(g) " " 1 to 20 " "

(a) Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Hazaribagh, Palamau.

(b) Nil.

(c) Dacca, Bhagalpur.

(d) Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Mymensingh, Backergunge, [illegible]

(e) Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Bogra, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Singhbhum.

(f) Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Purnea.

(g) Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Chittagong, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul and Khondmals, [illegible]

occurred in the Santhal Parganas. Illicit distillation is also stated to prevail largely in Bankura and Hooghly. A considerable increase in the number of convictions for illicit possession of opium occurred in Calcutta and Chittagong, and in the opium-producing districts of the Patna Division. Among foreign exciseable articles, liquor was smuggled from Chandernagore into Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, and from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal into the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, while both ganja and liquor were smuggled from Nepal into Bhagalpur and Purnea, from the Garjhats into Cuttack and Puri, and from the Sirguja State into Palamau. Most of these cases are, however, reported to be of a petty character. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the excise laws and rules was Rs. 79,377, of which Rs. 59,364, or 74·7 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 67,585 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, as against Rs. 58,195 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past three years, with the average for the previous triennium, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court-fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	Rs. 42,04,923	Rs. 1,62,784	Rs. 40,42,144	Rs. 1,07,79,036	Rs. 2,65,701	Rs. 1,05,13,243	Rs. 1,49,83,961	Rs. 4,28,476	Rs. 1,45,55,386
1893-94	44,77,594	1,81,731	42,95,863	1,14,93,551	2,78,943	1,12,10,608	1,59,70,145	4,60,674	1,55,13,471
1894-95	45,83,370	1,80,570	43,10,094	1,21,67,577	2,97,577	1,18,70,000	1,67,01,147	4,74,453	1,62,26,694
1895-96	46,07,383	1,80,161	44,27,223	1,21,59,920	2,96,022	1,18,63,274	1,67,67,312	4,72,813	1,62,94,499
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	45,89,517	1,80,823	43,50,694	1,19,52,016	2,90,400	1,16,61,858	1,64,81,535	4,69,313	1,60,22,223

Stamp sales.

The receipts from sales of the different descriptions of stamps are shown in the table below. The figures differ from those given in the last paragraph, as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, or receipts from the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps. There is also a discrepancy of Rs. 41,803 between the total average sales as reported by the Superintendent of Stamps and as shown by the Accountant-General, which is under adjustment:—

Year.	Sales of non-Judicial stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial stamps or stamps used under the Court Fees Act.			Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, bonds, bills of lading and kabuliyat form stamps.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share-transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fees stamps.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	Rs. 23,97,905	Rs. 6,59,061	Rs. 2,86,088	Rs. 30,576	Rs. 40,158	Rs. 1,08,593	Rs. 2,315	Rs. 15,582	Rs. 57,541	Rs. 41,09,764	Rs. 1,00,33,658	Rs. 5,32,480	Rs. 1,05,65,344	Rs. 1,46,75,108
1893-94	31,72,420	6,56,507	3,33,013	24,782	43,436	1,24,639	2,709	17,750	58,810	44,31,860	1,08,79,076	5,90,175	1,12,69,251	1,57,01,110
1894-95	31,90,311	6,65,250	3,41,639	45,200	37,764	1,06,460	2,525	25,250	64,175	44,91,092	1,12,51,318	5,95,056	1,18,56,375	1,63,47,468
1895-96	31,10,355	7,65,414	3,80,372	50,339	39,051	1,27,030	2,908	17,250	71,925	45,43,655	1,13,53,304	5,94,649	1,19,53,653	1,64,96,158
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	31,60,362	6,95,057	3,45,341	41,075	39,751	1,19,709	2,714	20,083	64,968	44,88,869	1,10,78,899	5,93,760	1,16,73,760	1,61,81,

The general incidence of stamp revenue was 3 annas and 6 pies per head of the population. The revenue from the sale of stamps of all classes has increased from Rs. 87,88,026 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,27,76,907 in 1884-85 and to Rs. 1,64,36,188 in 1895-96.

Non-judicial stamps.

For the growth of revenue under "impressed sheets," no more definite cause can be assigned than the general expansion of trade, the increased value of land, and the desire of people, when doing business, to have their transactions recorded in documents which can be used for litigation. Impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs 6,106, or ·8 per cent., the improvement being attributed to the issue of debenture bonds on loans taken by several joint-stock companies and zamindars, as well as to the transfer of several tea estates for large sums of money. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, shows an improvement of nearly Rs. 56,000, an increase of Rs. 36,272 being contributed by Calcutta alone. The latter increase is ascribed to "the action taken on unstamped receipts and brokers' notes, and partly to large transactions in jute." Generally speaking, the increased revenue from this source is due to the provisions of the law being better known, and to the working of the arrangement by which the public can buy receipt stamps at post-offices.

Judicial stamps.

The average income of the past three years from the sales of judicial stamps was Rs. 1,16,72,759, or an increase of Rs. 11,07,415, or 22·8 per cent. over the income from the same sources in the preceding triennium. The fluctuations in the sales of court-fee stamps depend on the increase or decrease in the number and value of the suits.

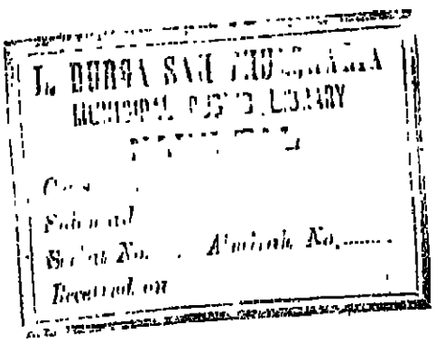
Levy of penalties.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts, and the amount realized during the period under review, are shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realized		Total.	
	Civil Courts.	Revenue Officers.	By Civil Courts.	By Revenue Officers.	Cases.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs	Rs.		Rs.
Average of three years 1890-91 to 1892-93.	1,935	2,241	11,380	25,298	3,576	36,678
1893-94	1,449	2,872	11,871	25,608	4,321	37,479
1894-95	1,518	2,699	12,111	27,254	4,517	39,365
1895-96	1,317	2,755	10,098	27,773	4,072	37,871
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	1,427	2,875	11,360	26,878	4,302	38,238
Average increase in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years.	92	634	...	1,580	726	1,560

Prosecutions.

The average number of prosecutions instituted for various breaches of the stamp law was 1,005, against 646 in the previous triennium. The average number of persons brought to trial was 1,238 against 740, of convictions 1,009 against 584, and of acquittals 160 against 125. The average amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 7,524 against Rs. 5,440, and of rewards paid Rs. 2,197 against Rs. 1,339. In many districts no rewards were given, a fact which points to laxity of administration in the districts named, for the judicious use of rewards is almost the only means of detecting evasions of the law.


Call No.
Subject
Shelf No. Author No.
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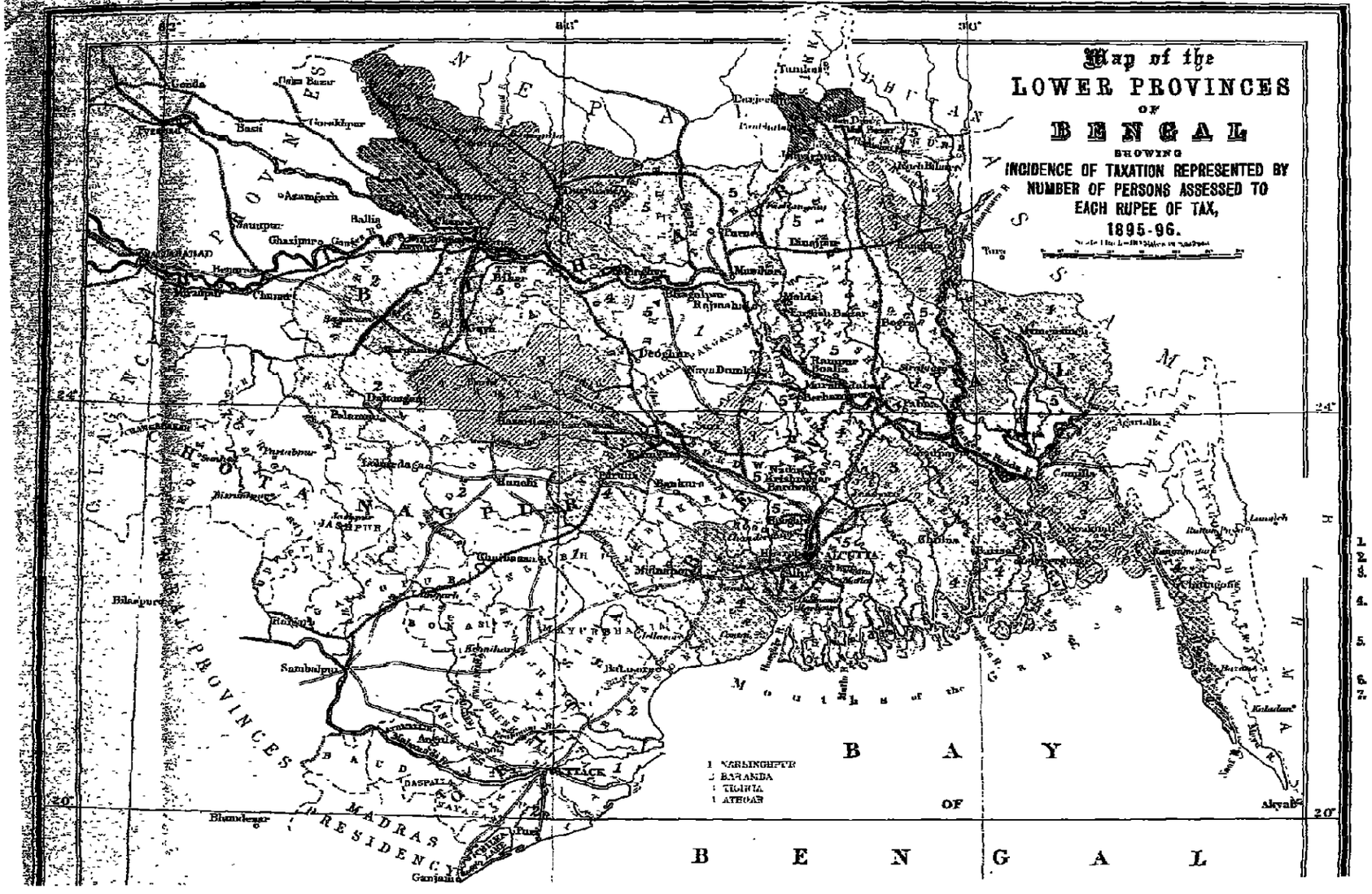
No. II.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION REPRESENTED BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO
EACH RUPEE OF TAX,
1895-96.
REFERENCES.
Less than 90 persons 1
" 60 " . . . 2
" 50 " 3
" 40 " 4
" 30 " . . . 5
" 10 " . . . 6
" 1 person . 7
1. Singhbhum, Cuttack, Sonthal-Parganas, and Bankura.
2. Balasore, Lohardaga, Puri, Palamau, and Shahabad.
3. Noakhali, Champaran, Tippera, Darbhanga, Hazaribagh, Birbhum, Jessore, Muzaffarpur, Rangpur, and Faridpur.
4. Chittagong, Midnapore, Manbhum, Khulna, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Nadia, Pabna, Saran, Monghyr, Malda, and Howrah.
5. Rajshahi, Bogra, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Purnea, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Burdwan, Hooghly, Dinajpur, Dacca, and Murshidabad.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges
1 NARSINGHPUR
2 BARANDA
3 TIGHUA
4 ATHGAR

Several cases of fraud and defalcation were detected, the most serious of which occurred in the Bankura Treasury, where one-rupee court-fee labels of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,140 were fraudulently abstracted from a consignment received from the Superintendent of Stamps. The thief could not be traced, but the Treasury Officer and Treasurer, who had failed to observe the rules and had neglected all ordinary precautions, were made jointly responsible for the loss. In Calcutta a waste-paper dealer was convicted for cleaning and reselling at a reduced rate one-anna receipt stamps abstracted from old documents.

INCOME TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1894-95. Persons.	1895-96. Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	108,765	110,584
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	106,975	108,901
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	115,583	117,639
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	112,874	114,820
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	44,87,280	46,44,587
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years ...	47,20,384	48,14,912
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	43,95,230	45,14,456
Gross receipts	45,61,118	46,58,323
Charges	1,75,703	1,81,774
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	3·9	3·9
Net revenue	43,85,415	44,76,549

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 91,134, or 2·08 per cent., against an increase of Rs. 2,13,234, or 5·1 per cent., in the previous year. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 46,58,323, against Rs. 45,61,118 in the previous year. The receipts on account of the current demand for 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 45,43,598, which is Rs. 1,22,986 in excess of similar receipts in the previous year.

In Manbhum the development of coal-mining in the north of the district, and in Darjeeling a prosperous tea season and great activity in the building trade, enhanced taxable incomes and brought in new assessees; while in Dacca an increase of 24·5 per cent. was mainly due to fluctuations in the profits of the jute trade from year to year. The causes assigned for the instances of decrease are various, but in no district does the percentage of decrease exceed three, except in Cuttack and Monghyr, which show a decline of 3·9 and 3·08 per cent., respectively. These causes scarcely call for comment, except in Khulna and Palamau, where the decrease was due to large exemptions on revision, consequent on careless assessments made in previous years.

Demand, collections, and balances.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95	108,765	106,975	42,72,941	39,72,551	38,80,301	97·7
1895-96	110,584	108,901	43,23,950	41,22,282	40,02,161	96·9

The outstanding balance at the close of the year, including penalties, &c., aggregated Rs. 1,64,461, against Rs. 1,62,002 in 1894-95. Of this balance, Rs. 81,100 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 57,985 doubtful, and Rs. 25,376 bad and irrecoverable.

The districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year were Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, and Malda, the last three of which did equally well in the previous year. The collections on account of current and arrear demand, including tax, penalties, &c., were below 95 per cent. in the following districts:—

Dinajpur ...	... 94·1	Darbhanga ...	... 90·9
Calcutta ...	... 92·2	24-Parganas ...	... 84·9
Muzaffarpur ...	... 92	Singhbhum ...	... 73·6

These districts failed to attain the proscribed standard in 1894-95. Two of them—Calcutta and Darbhanga—were also unable to collect 95 per cent. of the current demand of tax only. No explanation is furnished of the short collections, except in Darbhanga and Calcutta: in Darbhanga this is attributed to the non-payment of the tax by several European employés of the Darbhanga Raj and of indigo factories, and in Calcutta to unavoidable delay in completing the assessment of certain large native firms and of some house-property in selected areas.

Assessments.

The number of assessors employed was 49—the same as in 1894. The number of persons finally assessed was 108,901 against 106,975, showing an increase of 1·8 per cent. Calcutta, where the numbers in the preceding year fell off by 208, heads the list with an increase of 319: Midnapore and Gaya, with an increase of 308 and 283 respectively, occupy the second and third places. A few districts show a reduction, but this nowhere exceeds 59, except in Khulna and Tippera, where the decrease was 199 and 100, respectively. The decline in Khulna is attributed to exemptions on revision due to faulty assessments in previous years: the decrease in Tippera, which had showed a falling off of 184 persons in the previous year, has not been explained.

Objections.

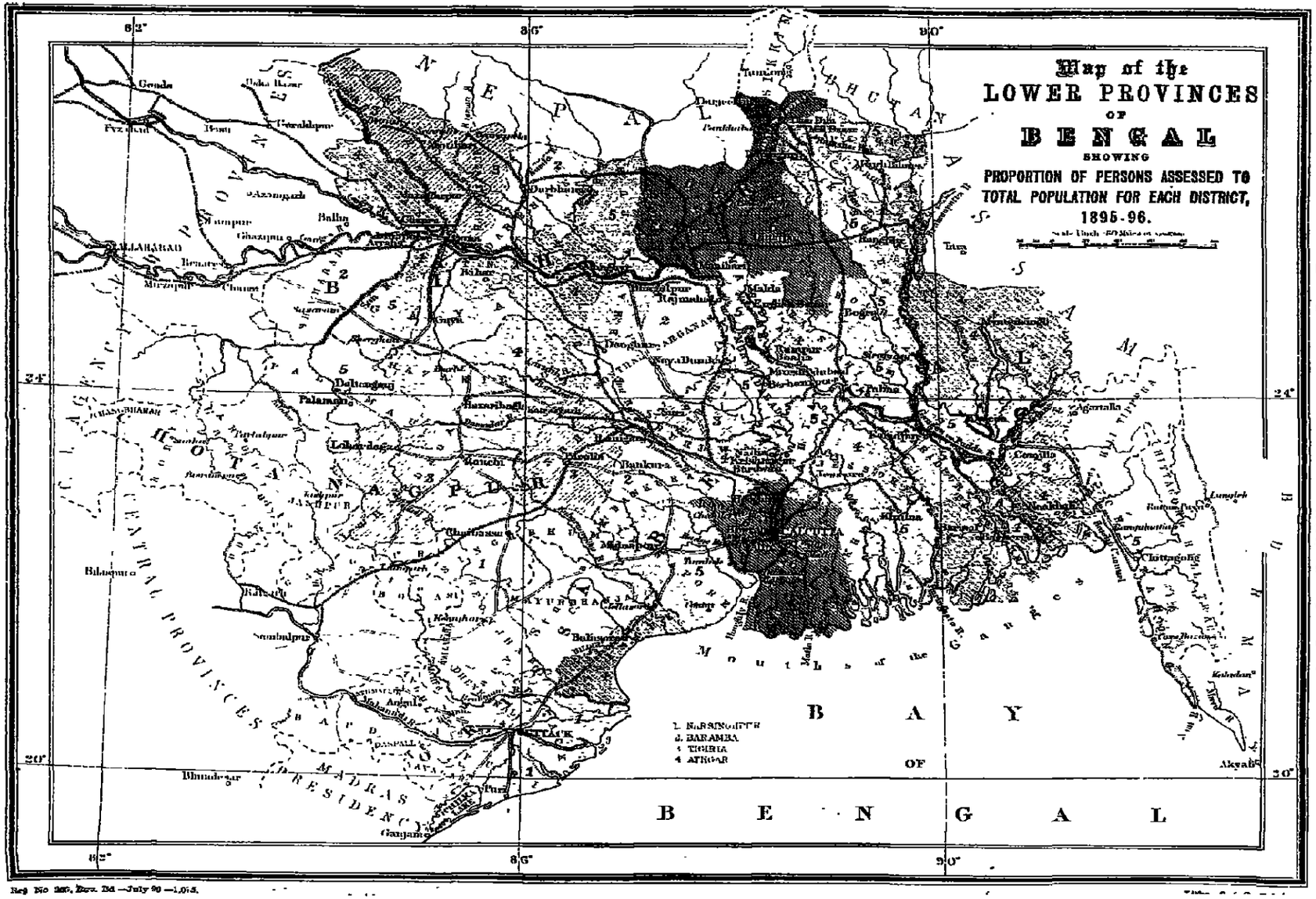
The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment:—

Year.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 5 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1894-95 ...	108,765	10,695	9·8	3,486	32·8
1895-96 ...	110,584	10,797	9·8	3,362	31·1

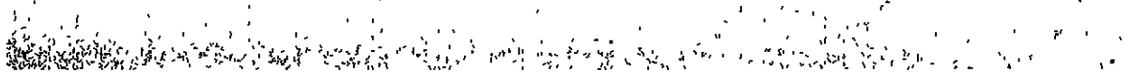
Incidence of the tax.

Excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 17·2 persons, against 17·9 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 33·7 persons, against Re. 1 to 34·9 in 1894-95. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average—Re. 1 to every 4 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Singhbhum—Re. 1 to 87 persons. The average incidence in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every ·4 person, and 1 person in every 39 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of person assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 653, against 1 to 665 in the previous year.

No. I.



Reg No 267, Rev. Ed.—July 99—1,013.



Coercive measures.

The coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax are compared for the last three years in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants.		Cases of distraint.		Cases of sale.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893-94 ...	105,476	5,020	5·6	2,290	2·2	288	·3
1894-95 ...	106,975	5,035	4·7	1,934	1·8	337	·3
1895-96 ...	108,901	5,636	5·2	2,173	2·	317	·3

The number of distress warrants issued was larger than in the previous year, but the cases in which actual sale was resorted to fell from 337 to 317. In Darbhanga, Purnea, Gaya, Jalpaiguri, Singbhum, Jessore, and the 24-Parganas the proportion of warrants issued exceeded 10 per cent. of the number of persons assessed. The last three districts showed a high percentage in 1894-95 also. In 12 districts no sales of distrained property took place, while such sales were again most numerous in Jessore, Gaya, and Rangpur. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 684 cases, against 736 in the previous year, and in one case only was sale found necessary. Ignorance and wilful recusancy on the part of assessees account for a large proportion of the warrants issued, but the earlier the assessments are completed, the less need will there be for coercive measures, which are often resorted to somewhat at random towards the close of the year in order to get in the demand.

Under section 9 (2) of the Income Tax Act, a small commission, varying with the date of payment, is allowed to managers of companies, or other employers of labour who collect the tax from their employés on behalf of Government. The total amount of tax collected in this manner was Rs. 2,74,233, against Rs. 2,68,234 in the previous year, and the number of companies, &c., who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 303 to 318. Ten of these, however, failed to collect the tax which was realized by the district officers. It is not suggested that the present rate of commission is inadequate, but where the number of taxable servants is small, it is not worth the employer's while to undertake the work of collection.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,75,703 in 1894-95 to Rs. 1,81,774 in the year under review. The rise is due partly to increase in establishments rendered necessary by increased work, and partly to the accident of certain travelling bills for 1894-95 having been cashed during the year under review.

The system of payment of income-tax by money-order is said to be still rising in public favour as a simple and safe method of remitting the tax. One trifling embezzlement occurred, and that was due to neglect of rules on the part of the assessees. Under an order issued in October 1894, income-tax assessors are required to learn the numerals of any native character in which accounts are usually kept in the district in which they are employed, so as to enable them to form fair estimates of the income of traders whose accounts are kept in that language.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

Birth-rate.

THE number of births registered in Bengal rose from 2,332,347 in 1894 representing a birth-rate of 32·81 per thousand of population, to 2,458,623, or a birth-rate of 34·50 per thousand in 1895. The rate varied from 31·23 in the Presidency Division to 41·06 in Chittagong, where a considerable improvement has taken place in the registration of births. Among districts, Noakhali and Backergunge stood highest with birth-rates of 40·61 and 45·92, while Calcutta recorded only 16·05, and the 24-Parganas stood next lowest with a birth-rate of 25·73. In 147 towns, where births were registered, the rate rose from 22·77 to 23·01, and in 554 rural areas the birth-rate was 35·13 as against 33·32 in the preceding year. Only four towns—Jamalpur in Monghyr, Chatra in Hazaribagh, Jamui in Monghyr, and Roserah in Darbhanga—show a birth-rate in excess of 40 per thousand, and the rate varied from 44·17 in Jamalpur to 5·49 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. On the other hand, no less than 42 rural areas returned rates of 45 per thousand and over; and after full allowance has been made for the excess of males over females in some towns, and for the fact that many women who live in towns return to their homes in rural areas for their confinement, the standard of birth registration in rural circles appears to be considerably higher than it is in towns. This conclusion is to some extent borne out by the fact that the rural birth statistics show the normal proportion of 106 male births to every 100 female births, while the town statistics give a proportion of 110 male births to 100 female births, though it is not suggested that men living in towns marry later in life than men living in villages.

Death-rate in towns.

The total number of deaths registered during 1895 was 2,231,458, or 31·39 per thousand, as compared with 2,479,096, or 34·88 per thousand, in the preceding year. In urban areas the rate of mortality declined from 35·34 to 34·46, the figures varying from 59·44 in the small Municipality of Bhadreshwar in Hooghly to 12·68 in Jhalakati in Backergunge. Only sixteen towns returned a death-rate in excess of 44·8 per thousand, the average rate estimated by Mr. Hardy* for Bengal. On the other hand, no less than 27 towns showed a death-rate of less than 25 per thousand, which in most cases is probably due to defective registration. The general death-rate of Calcutta rose in 1895 from 32·92 to 39·66, or by nearly 7 per thousand. This was due to the fact that the mortality from cholera in the town increased from 2·48 to 3·07, and that from small-pox from ·59 to 3·25; while the fever death-rate rose from 13·15 to 16·64.

* Census of India, Volume II, Appendix III.

Death-rate in rural areas.

The death-rate in rural areas fell from 34·85 to 31·24; the highest mortality for such areas being recorded in Jessore (41·52), Nadia (38·85), Darjeeling (38·41), Pabna (37·78), Rajshahi (37·71), Hooghly (37·15), Jalpaiguri (36·08), and Dinajpur

Fever.

Fever as usual takes the first place among the various causes of mortality, and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the entire number of deaths in Bengal. The term is loosely construed by the illiterate agency responsible for reporting deaths, so that pneumonia, phthisis, and other diseases attended with a rise of temperature, and practically nearly all diseases, except small-pox and cholera, come to be registered as fever. During the past year the deaths reported as due to fever numbered 1,634,254, or 22·99 per thousand, as compared with 1,799,833, or 25·32 per thousand, in 1894.

In the Divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur no death-rate in excess of 40 per thousand was registered. The mortality of the Darjeeling Terai (Siliguri Circle) was again the highest (46·28), but was more than 9 per thousand less than in 1894. Another dispensary was opened in this tract; a special Hospital Assistant was appointed to travel about and treat the sick in their villages; and attempts are being made to induce people to boil all water used for drinking.

Sale of quinine at post-offices.

The system of selling quinine by the dose at post-offices continues to make progress, and nearly three millions of pice-packets were sold during the year. The following table shows side by side the number of deaths from fever in each district, and the quantity of quinine sold, stated in parcels containing 102 pice-packets apiece:—

Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from fever in each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.	Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from fever in each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.	Number.	Districts.	Number of deaths from fever in each district.	Number of parcels of quinine sold.
1	2		4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Mymensingh ...	74,020	1,630	16	Patna	42,580	1,037	31	Khulna	20,159	1,743
2	Muzaffarpur ...	71,460	148	17	Chanparan ...	42,631	137	32	Malda	25,027	209
3	Darbhanga ...	69,980	84	18	Shahabad	41,610	685	33	Manbhum	23,049	154
4	Jessore ...	63,180	2,000	19	Rajshahi	41,018	587	34	Bankura	22,592	401
5	Purnea ...	60,983	358	20	24-Parganas ...	39,945	775	35	Jalpaiguri	22,191	116
6	Rangpur ...	60,510	484	21	Patna	36,194	90	36	Bogra	21,006	226
7	Bhagalpur ...	54,907	403	22	Santhal Parganas	35,928	103	37	Nowkhali	19,697	188
8	Dinajpur ...	51,085	207	23	Burdwan ...	34,899	1,316	38	Birbhum	19,031	337
9	Midnapore ...	50,350	1,020	24	Saran	34,261	220	39	Lohardugga ...	14,799	91
10	Monghyr ...	49,742	107	25	Chittagong ...	32,851	522	40	Balasore	13,000	152
11	Gaya	49,518	173	26	Tipperа	32,564	423	41	Pabanna	13,493	113
12	Nadia	48,471	2,539	27	Murshidabad ...	30,118	666	42	Howrah	12,176	243
13	Dacca	45,648	606	28	Hazaribagh ...	29,063	167	43	Singhbhum	8,513	50
14	Faridpur ...	44,485	1,490	29	Hooghly	29,401	1,059	44	Puri	6,541	166
15	Backergunge ...	42,851	2,004	30	Cuttack	27,177	294	45	Darjeeling	5,908	117
									Total for the Province	1,632,909	98,030

The varying relations between the two sets of figures are curious, and doubtless depend to a large extent on the intelligence of the people themselves, and their readiness to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for procuring cheap quinine. With few exceptions, which may be explained by local conditions, the sales are largest in the typical fever districts of Bengal; in Bihar, where fever has set in only of late years, the people have been more backward; while in Orissa and Chota Nagpur the sales are comparatively small.

Mortality from other causes.

The deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa during 1895 numbered 49,871, or ·70 per thousand of the population, against 58,812, or ·82 per thousand, in the preceding year. Calcutta returned the highest death-rate (4·79), and Howrah (4·65). Darjeeling (3·90), Balasore (3·21), and Puri (3·20) came next in order. The same five districts have headed the list, though in a different order, for the last three years. In urban areas the death-rate from these causes fell from 3·84 to 3·52, and in rural circles from ·67 to ·55. During the last two years, November, December, and January were the months of maximum mortality, the December death-rate being in each case the highest of the three. The number of deaths from injury fell from 30,715, or ·43 per thousand, in 1894, to 29,178, or ·41 per thousand, in 1895. Deaths from causes other than those noticed at length above numbered 328,048, or 4·61 per thousand, against 345,182, or 4·85 per thousand, in 1894.

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

The following table compares the total expenditure incurred by municipalities during the last two official years for sanitary purposes:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Difference.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	8,70,988	8,30,684	40,304	.....
2. Drainage	2,73,741	2,86,684	.....	12,943
3. Water-supply	7,97,609	1,56,433	6,41,176	.....
4. Disposal of the dead ...	6,180	5,488	692	.....
5. Market and slaughter-house	21,137	18,453	2,684	.....
6. Treatment of sick ...	3,31,052	2,82,189	48,863	.....
7. Vaccination	18,644	18,828	.....	184
8. Other sanitary works ...	16,484	11,268	5,216	.....
Total ...	23,44,835	16,10,027	7,38,935	13,127
Construction and maintenance of roads.	5,17,833	4,05,941	21,892	.....
Total, including roads ...	28,62,668	21,14,968	7,60,827	13,127
	Net increase being ...		7,47,700	

The bulk of the increase shown is due to the outlay incurred on the Howrah water-works during 1894-95. It is difficult to gauge the effect on the public health of important works of drainage and water-supply, owing to the doubtful accuracy of the statistics of mortality. In the town of Calcutta, however, the mortality has fallen from 37·5 to 28·37 since the introduction of drainage and a filter water-supply; the health of Rangpur seems to have been appreciably improved by drainage, and the death-rate of Bhagalpur has fallen from 40·4 to 36·50 since the introduction of filtered water.

Urban and rural sanitation.

The improvements carried out in towns and rural areas by Municipalities, District Boards, and private individuals during the year were the extension of the water-supply in Burdwan, water-works and drainage survey in Howrah, a filtered water-supply in Cossipore-Chitpur, the extension of a similar supply in Maniktola, the settling tanks and a market in Darjeeling, drainage works in Patna and Muzaffarpur, extension of water-works to the poorer quarters of Bhagalpur, improvement of the water-supply of Purulia, and a variety of minor works of a sanitary nature. The total cost of the urban projects amounted to Rs. 10,10,506, against Rs. 3,59,771 in the previous year. No large works were undertaken by the District Boards, but a number of wells were sunk and tanks excavated, and in some districts money was spent on the improvement of road-side drainage. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,03,012, against Rs. 1,19,731 in 1894; but as the figures are admittedly incomplete, no useful comparison is possible. The contributions of private individuals declined from Rs. 2,51,453 to Rs. 1,88,875. Rural sanitation can as yet hardly be said to exist. The resources of District Boards and Road Committees are at present unequal to meeting the growing demand for improved communications, and village water-supply and conservancy must await the creation of Union Committees, equipped with the power to raise the necessary funds, and supervised by a staff of trained Sanitary Inspectors working under the orders of the District Board.

The Sanitary Board.

The Sanitary Board dealt with a wide range of subjects during the year, among which the following were the most important:—

(1) The improvement of the Darjeeling water-supply by the construction of settling tanks.

(2) The introduction into Darjeeling of Pasteur-Chamberland germ filters.
(3) A scheme for supplying filtered water to the town of Gaya.
(4) The sewerage of the town of Dacca, and the provision of an unfiltered water-supply for flushing drains and watering streets at a cost of Rs. 13,50,000.
(5) The drainage and sewerage of the town of Howrah.
(6) The drainage of the town of Krishnagar by the excavation of the Angona khal—a project which has been the subject of much discussion and is now under revision by the Sanitary Board.
(7) The extension of the Bhagalpur water-supply to the poorer quarters of the town at a cost of Rs. 3,14,000.
(8) A scheme which owes its origin to the liberality of the Maharani Surnamoyee, C.I., for supplying Berhampore with filtered water.

Besides these large schemes, a number of minor sanitary works, including schemes for supplying filtered water to Faridpur and Pabna, and surveys for surface drainage in nine municipalities, were dealt with by the Sanitary Board during the year.

VACCINATION.

The following table shows the strength of the working and supervising staff during each of the last three years :—

Establishment.

	Years.	Inspecting Staff.						Operators.				Total number of operators.
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Head Vaccinators.	Total number of Inspecting Officers.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		
								Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta	1893-94 ...	1	1	4	.....	3	8	30	.....	4	.....	34
	1894-95 ...	1	1	4	.....	3	8	30	.....	0	.....	30
	1895-96 ...	1	1	5	.....	3	9	37	.....	4	.....	41
Calcutta A. V. Depôt.	1893-94 ...	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	1894-95 ...	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2
	1895-96 ...	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Provincial rural areas.	1893-94 ...	C. S. + D. C. 46 + 3	.....	50	130	10	246	166	1,820	0	986	2,988
	1894-95 ...	47 + 3	.....	51	140	10	251	278	1,685	.....	1,095	3,258
	1895-96 ...	47 + 3	.....	53	142	9	254	181	2,057	.....	1,099	3,337
Mufassal Municipalities and Dispensaries.	1893-94 ...	.....	.....	7	1	1	9	264	1	.....	.....	263
	1894-95 ...	.....	.....	5	3	1	9	274	.....	1	.....	275
	1895-96 ...	.....	.....	5	4	1	10	260	.....	2	.....	271
Total ...	1893-94 ...	47 + 3	1	63	137	14	265	458	1,830	13	986	3,286
	1894-95 ...	48 + 3	1	62	143	14	271	470	1,685	7	1,095	3,506
	1895-96 ...	48 + 3	1	61	146	13	276	480	2,057	6	1,099	3,641

The fluctuations which the table discloses in the numbers of the subordinate establishments are due mainly (1) to the provision made for extra supervision in the Orissa Tributary States; (2) to the employment for the first time of special establishments paid by the District Boards of Puri and Noakhali and by zamindars in Tippera; (3) to the appointment of a small extra Government staff in certain districts where small-pox broke out; and (4) to the creation of the new district of Angul. In point of numbers the superior staff, consisting of Civil Surgeons and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, remained practically unaltered, but the systematic working of the Department was greatly interfered with by the frequent shifting of individual officers, especially of the three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, among whom no less than eleven changes occurred in 1893-94.

Number of operations and average per operator.

The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,844,304 in 1893-94 to 2,174,097 in 1894-95 and 2,277,081 in 1895-96, while the yearly average for the period 1893—96 was 2,098,494 against 1,770,492 in 1890—93, giving an increase of 328,002. The average per operator also rose from 500 in 1893-94 to 608 in 1894-95 and 622 in 1895-96.

Protection afforded to infants.

The total number of infants under one year of age available for vaccination during 1895-96 was estimated at 2,460,469, against 2,491,305 in the preceding year, and of these, 416,307, or 160·10 per thousand, were successfully vaccinated, as compared with 405,005, or 162·50 per thousand in 1894-95. The proportion of infants successfully vaccinated per thousand of population in 1892-93, the last of the previous triennial period, was 125·49 only, so that a distinct advance has been made during the past three years. The Malda and Darjeeling districts head the list with 712·49 and 700·68 successful operations, respectively, out of every thousand of the available infant population. Next in order comes Lohardaga with 641·71 per mille. Gaya, Cuttack, and Patna stand lowest with 37·72, 30·29, and 26·52, respectively, per mille.

Primary and secondary operations.

The average ratio per cent. of successful cases for the entire Province for the three years is returned at 95·38, against 99·26 in the previous triennial period. The average ratio per cent. of successful secondary operations in rural areas for the entire Province for the triennial period was 60·07, against 52·81 in the preceding triennial period, and in municipalities 53·79 against 38·70.

Recess work.

The average number of operations performed during the recess in connection with small-pox epidemic rose from 75,357 in 1890—93 to 110,541 in 1893—96.

Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.

The number of vaccinators employed by District Boards and paid from District Funds rose from 37 in 1893-94 to 39 in 1894-95 and to 97 in 1895-96, and the total number of persons vaccinated by them from 13,086 in 1893-94 to 27,061 in 1894-95 and to 59,060 in 1895-96. The contributions made by District Boards towards vaccination in rural areas also increased from Rs. 654 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,279 in 1895-96. The largest contribution during the past year was made by the District Board of Puri, viz. Rs. 1,148. Provisions have been inserted in a Bill to amend the Local Self-Government Act, which will enable District Boards to devote a portion of their funds to providing free vaccination in those parts of their districts where, for special reasons, the system of licensed vaccination is found to be unpopular.

Cost of vaccination.

The total cost of vaccination during the year 1895-96 was Rs. 2,09,480 as against Rs. 1,95,218 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,80,199 in 1893-94. The average cost of each reported successful vaccination was the same during the past two years, viz. 1 anna 6 pies as against 1 anna 7 pies in 1893-94.

Death-rate from small-pox and proportion of population protected.

The total number of deaths from small-pox during 1895-96 was 13,080 as against 9,562 in 1894-95 and 12,499 in 1893-94, or ·18 per thousand of population, as compared with ·13 in 1894-95 and ·17 in 1893-94. The following districts had the highest mortality:—

Midnapore	...	...	...	...	1,734
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	1,505
Patna	...	...	...	...	1,160
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	1,106
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	1,010

Singhbhum and Jalpaiguri returned only two deaths, Rajshahi three, Lohardaga four, and Malda and Darjeeling five each.

Methods of vaccination.

Of the three methods of vaccination practised in Bengal, viz., (1) with vaccine lymph obtained direct from the calf, (2) with vaccine lymph prepared with lanoline, and (3) with human lymph taken by arm-to-arm transfer, the second method is said to be very useful in starting vaccination, and also in times of emergency, such as sudden outbreaks of epidemic small-pox. Of the vaccine lymph sent from the Darjeeling depôt last year to the Nepal Darbar, three consignments out of five proved inert owing to the change of temperature, but 694 persons in all were vaccinated, 573 being successful. The Medical Officer in charge of the Bir Hospital, Nepal, has taught the arm-to-arm method to a number of vaccinators,

who will commence work next season. A considerable step in advance has been made in Faridpur by Dr. Deare, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who induced 36,240 Ferazi Muhammadans, including the leaders of the community, to submit to vaccination with lanoline lymph.

Inspections.

The increased activity on the part of Civil Surgeons, noticed in last year's Administration Report, was maintained in 1895. Twelve Civil Surgeons inspected more than 5,000 operations, and 31 from 1,000 to 5,000, while the officers in charge of the 24-Parganas, Faridpur, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Angul inspected less than 1,000. The amount of inspection done by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors varied greatly from district to district. While the Inspector at Dacca inspected 72,331 out of 141,822 operations performed in the district, the Inspector at Howrah could not manage to inspect as many as 10,000 operations.

Emigration.

Colonial Emigration.

Administrative measures.

The rules under Act XXI of 1883 were altered, so as to define specifically the space to be provided for the accommodation of emigrants in depôts, and amplified, so as to secure the thorough cleansing and drying of vessels, which carried salt on their last voyage, before embarking emigrants.

Requisitions and despatch of labourers.

As in the previous year, there were seven agencies at work. No emigrants were required for Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, or the French colonies. The number of adult labourers indented for shows a large decrease of 5,151 as compared with the previous year, though the demand for Natal, Fiji, and Surinam was greater, as will be seen from the following table:—

Name of Colony.	1894.		1895.	
	Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara	6,675	6,783	1,840	2,282½
Trinidad	3,000	2,937½	2,000	1,993
Jamaica	624	674	460	446
Mauritius	470	468	330	964
Natal	1,700	1,816	1,900	1,431
Fiji	950	1,034	1,340	1,341½
Surinam	1,219	1,152½	1,617	1,518½
Total ...	14,638	14,865	9,487	9,976½

(*N.B.*—Two children under ten years of age are reckoned as one adult.)

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

Except in the cases of Demerara (British Guiana), Trinidad and Fiji, the terms of engagement of intending emigrants, for the seven colonies under reference, were the same as in 1894. In the cases of Demerara and Trinidad, the alterations had reference to return passages, and in the case of Fiji to the supply of rations. The changes made in each case were favourable to the emigrants.

Recruiting operations.

There were 838 licenses granted to recruiters against 1,023 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 185. Of the licenses granted, 13 were cancelled for misconduct, the percentage of cancellations being 1·55 against 0·58 in 1894.

The number of emigrants registered was 17,315 against 26,707 in the previous year, which, excluding those transferred from other depôts, gives an average of over 20 per recruiter, against an average of nearly 26 in 1894. Of these 17,315 recruits, 1,115 or 6·43 per cent. were recruited in Bengal, 1,979 or 11·42 in Bihar, 10,221 or 59·02 in the North-Western Provinces, and 4,000 or 23·10 in Oudh.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

There were 400 emigrants remaining in the sub-depôts at the end of 1894, and 2 births occurred subsequent to the registration of the parents. Adding these to the 17,315 recruited in 1895 a total of 17,717 had to be accounted for. Of this number, 2,176, or 12·28 per cent., were rejected as unfit before despatch to the Calcutta depôts, 10 died, 1,288 deserted or were otherwise accounted for before starting for Calcutta, 843 were unaccounted for, and 118 remained in the sub-depôts, so that 13,282 were despatched. There were 7 deaths and 171 other casualties on the journey; thus, 13,104 recruits actually arrived at the depôts, or 73·96 per cent. of the number registered. The total number despatched to the colonies was 10,688 or 60·15 of the number registered, leaving a balance of 824 at the close of the year.

It is clear, therefore, that as in previous years an excessive number of persons were recruited in the districts; and the fact that 7,029 persons, who left their homes with the intention of going to the colonies, were finally unable or not allowed to proceed there, must represent a considerable amount of preventible hardship. In order to remedy this state of things, the Lieutenant-Governor was again obliged to draw attention to the necessity of stricter supervision over the work of recruiters and of more frequent inspection, and has directed the Protector of Emigrants to award more substantial compensation to would-be emigrants who are rejected at Calcutta depôts, and whom an adequate medical examination, at the time of recruitment would have prevented from leaving their native districts.

Sanitation and management of the depôts.

The number of admissions into hospital amounted to 582 and the total mortality to 41. As compared with 1894-95, the figures for the year under report show a considerable improvement. The chief causes of sickness were (*a*) malarial fevers—157 cases with 6 deaths; (*b*) chest affections—115 cases with 16 deaths; and (*c*) dysentery—65 cases with 6 deaths. There were only 3 cases of cholera in the depôts, of which two proved fatal.

Embarkation of emigrants.

There were 10,688 emigrants embarked against 15,924 in 1894 and were conveyed in 11 sailing vessels and 8 steamers. The longest duration of a voyage was 105 days, the average being 69 days. The aggregate mortality on the 10 voyages amounted to 119. Measles, in an epidemic form, broke out in the sailing vessels *Jura* and *Ems*, resulting in 23 deaths in the former and 14 in the latter, but no vessel had to be detained on account of epidemic disease.

Returned emigrants.

The number of emigrants returned in 1895 was 6,514, as against 3,804 in 1894. Eight sailing ships and 10 steamers were employed to convey them, the longest duration of a voyage being 164 days from Demerara, and the shortest 17 days from Mauritius. There were 127 deaths or 1·88 per cent. of the number returned. Besides these, of the 28 children born on the voyage, 7 died. Among the emigrants who returned from the colonies, there were 27 lepers, of whom 12 came from Demerara. There was no case of the disease, in a sufficiently developed condition to be recognizable, allowed to leave this country for the colonies.

Of the 10 colonies that returned emigrants to India the aggregate ascertained savings amounted to Rs. 13,38,683-4 against Rs. 5,04,965-4-1 in the previous year, giving an average of Rs. 205-8-1 per emigrant embarked, against Rs. 156-6-5 in 1894. The largest average savings per head, taking each colony separately, were, again, as in the previous year, those of the returned emigrants from Natal, and amounted to Rs. 337-10, and the smallest

were those of the returned emigrants from the French colonies, and amounted to Rs. 3-13-8.

Administration of estates.

There were 434 estates under administration valued at Rs. 84,028-8-4. Of this number, 200, valued at Rs. 31,824-14, were finally administered, the sum of Rs. 26,884-4-11 having been paid to the heirs traced in respect of 149 estates, and Rs. 4,949-9-1 standing at the credit of the remaining 60 estates having lapsed owing to absence of heirs in some cases and the impossibility of finding them in others. Besides these, heirs were traced in respect of 58 estates valued at Rs. 25,008-1-6.

Financial.

The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,066-13-9 against Rs. 16,661-2 in the previous year. The receipts derived from fees, &c., fell from Rs. 48,456 to Rs. 31,111 and the charges from Rs. 31,794-14 to Rs. 30,044-2-3.

Inland Emigration.

Recruitment.

Amended Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1880, were finally approved by the Government of India during the year under report, and were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th December 1895. Four distinct methods of recruitment are recognized, viz.—

(1) by contractors licensed under section 12 of Act I of 1882;
(2) by local agents of the employers of labour, who have been specially authorized to recruit by the Superintendent of Emigration under section 62 of the Act;
(3) by garden sardars, who have been granted certificates by their employers under section 51 of the Act;
(4) by the free system. Over this system, under Act I (B.C.) of 1889, only a sanitary supervision is maintained.

By contractors.

There were three licensed contractors during 1895: they had depôts in the suburbs of Calcutta. There were six recruiters working under these contractors, thirteen less than in 1894, but the number of emigrants registered rose from 3,237 in 1894 to 3,693 in 1895. Of the 3,693 registered during the year, 3,600 were registered in the 24-Parganas and 93 in Burdwan. The high average number of emigrants collected by each licensed recruiter is accounted for by the fact that the contractors take over, or rather purchase, coolies collected under the so-called free emigration system, and get them registered by their licensed recruiters, immediately before taking them to the contractors' depôts. This means that the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act are evaded; advantage is taken of them to have the emigrants' contracts registered, but the progress of those emigrants is not supervised, until they enter the depôts, nor are they given a chance, until they reach Calcutta, of refusing to bind themselves.

The whole number recruited was despatched to the depôts at Calcutta, but owing to casualties, the number forwarded to Goalundo for despatch to the labour districts was reduced to 3,507, and 108 remained in the depôts at the close of the year. The diminution of numbers, during the period of detention in the depôts, was small during the year under report, as compared with 1894, the percentage being 3·20 as against 5·48; the percentage of sickness, too (0·26), compares favourably with that of the previous year (0·86); and the mortality decreased from 9 to 7. There was only one case of small-pox, that of an unprotected infant.

No coolies were rejected by the Medical Inspector as unfit to proceed from the depôts. As in the previous year, no casualty or detention occurred on the journeys between Calcutta and Goalundo, but one death from cholera took place at Goalundo. Of the 3,506 emigrants embarked from Goalundo, 2,033 arrived at their destination in Assam, having lost 2 by death and 8 by desertion on the way, and 1,462 reached Sylhet and Cachar, one cooly deserting.

By local agents.

The coolies recruited by the special local agents, without the intervention of garden sardars, have in the present Report been, for the first time, shown separately from garden sardars' coolies. During the year under report, 9 special local agents were licensed, against 13 in the previous year. There was no recruiting under this system in Midnapore and Shahabad as in 1894; but, on the other hand,

it was taken up in Burdwan. That district and Manbhum together contributed almost the whole of the coolies recruited under this system—16,502 out of 16,954; and this large number is collected by four special local agents. The number of emigrants registered in 1895, through special local agents, was 16,954, of whom 12,618 were labourers and 4,336 dependents, against 3,921 registered in 1894, of whom 2,571 were labourers and 1,350 dependents. Of the 16,954, 11,936 were registered for Assam, 945 for Cachar, and 4,073 for Sylhet. This large increase is to be attributed to the greater demand for labour, as well as to the use of the expanded free emigration system pointed out above.

The number of emigrants that left the recruiting districts during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo was 19,412; 2 of these were left behind on the journey and 3 deserted, so that 19,407 arrived at Goalundo. During the stay at Goalundo there was 1 birth, and there were 85 releases, 31 desertions and 10 deaths, thereby reducing the number to 19,282, of whom 12,825 were despatched to Assam, 1,770 to Cachar, and 4,684 to Sylhet, 3 remaining at Goalundo at the close of the year. Of the 19,279 embarked from Goalundo, there were 56 casualties by death and 24 by desertion, and 1 birth on the way to Assam, while there were 3 deaths and 1 desertion during the journey to Cachar and Sylhet.

One hundred and thirty-nine emigrants of this class left the recruiting districts for Assam *vid* Dhubri; no casualties occurred on the journey.

By garden sardars.

There were 5,317 certificated garden sardars and 164 sardarnis during the year under report, as compared with 5,274 sardars and 156 sardarnis in the previous year. The marginal table gives the numbers for each of the last five years, and shows a continued increase. The majority (4,121) of these sardars and sardarnis were employed by local agents of Calcutta firms; and the number of these local agents has risen in the present year from 138 to 172.

Years.	Number of—		
	Sardars.	Sardarnis.	Local agents.
1891 ...	1,733	61	124
1892 ...	3,609	163	120
1893 ...	4,702	104	127
1894 ...	5,274	156	138
1895 ...	5,317	164	172

This system of recruitment is reported to have worked well, and there was no occasion to withdraw any local agent's license; but the certificates of 8 garden sardars were cancelled during the year at the instance of managers.

The number of emigrants recruited by this method, that left the districts of recruitment during the year under report for embarkation at Goalundo was 10,021, and of this number 8 deserted at Goalundo, and 2 died there of cholera. Of the remainder, 7,356 were despatched to Assam, 1,270 to Cachar, and 1,385 to Sylhet. Of the number that embarked from Goalundo, 7,316 arrived at their destination in Assam, and 2,653 reached Cachar and Sylhet.

Six emigrants recruited by sardars started for Assam *vid* Dhubri; there were no casualties on the way, but 2 were released at Dhubri and 2 went on from that place who had been left there at the close of 1894; so that 6 emigrants arrived in Assam by this route.

By the free system.

No record is kept in the recruiting districts of the free emigrants leaving them, but the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and Dhubri supply more or less accurate information of the numbers who pass through those places. Their reports show that 42,736 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 2,224 for Dhubri, giving a total of 44,960 free emigrants, compared with 31,876 in 1894. Of the coolies who travelled *vid* Goalundo, the total casualties amounted to 102, or 0·23 per cent., compared with 117, or 0·45 per cent., in 1894. Thus 42,634 free emigrants proceeded onward from Goalundo, of whom 11,231 reached Assam, 8,256 Cachar, and 23,118 Sylhet. The very large increase (5,018) in the number of free coolies imported into Sylhet is said to be due to a large area in that district having lately been placed under tea cultivation.

Of the 2,224 emigrants who left the recruiting districts for Dhubri, the losses on the journey numbered 177, or 7·95 per cent., against 181, or 2·90 per cent., in the previous year. Besides this number, 10,735 free emigrants who embarked at Goalundo were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts, raising the total number of arrivals at Dhubri to 12,782. Of this number, 12,345 were embarked, and 20 remained at Dhubri at the end of the

year 1895. Of the number embarked, 11,708 free emigrants had executed labour contracts, and the remaining 547 proceeded as free emigrants.

Statistics.

The following table gives a summary of statistics for the four methods of recruitment :—

	1894.				1895.			
	Vid Calcutta.	*Vid* Goalundo.	*Vid* Dhubri.	Total.	*Vid* Calcutta.	*Vid* Goalundo.	*Vid* Dhubri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number registered through licensed contractors	3,237	.....	.....	3,237	3,093	.....	.....	3,093
Number registered through special local agents	.....	3,577	344	3,921	.....	10,395	59	10,454
Number registered through certificated garden sardars	.....	3,457	3,553	10,080	.....	6,002	2,309	8,401
Free emigrants	.....	25,024	6,127	31,051	.....	42,034	2,130	44,778
Total ...	3,237	37,598	9,024	49,789	3,093	65,531	4,597	73,821

There was thus a falling off in the supply of coolies obtained through certificated garden sardars, and a considerable increase in those recruited under the special local agents' system and under the free emigration system. Taking all classes of emigrants together, the results of the year's operations show that the number embarked for the labour districts in Assam was 73,821 in 1895, against 49,789 in the previous year.

Execution of contracts.

The figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882, are as follows :—

Place.	Two years.				Three years.				Four years.				Grand total.
	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assam	.....	21	.....	21	2	271	370	643	1,041	8,004	3,449	12,784	13,467
Cachar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	660	620	348	430	180	1,017	1,639
Sylhet	.....	.....	.....	.....	531	1,707	363	2,601	836	1,190	381	2,007	4,608
Total, 1895 ...	.....	21	.....	21	533	2,234	1,003	3,863	2,225	10,303	4,320	16,808	20,694
Total, 1894 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	816	470	1,473	2,708	1,571	2,003	4,022	8,585	11,363

During the year, 20,694 contracts were executed, 0·10 per cent. being for two years, 18·67 for three years, and 81·22 for four years. In 1894 the number was 11,353, and the percentage 24·4 for three years, and 75·5 for four years.

Casualties.

There has been a considerable decrease in the total number of casualties during the year under report, being 1,280 in 1895, against 1,724 in 1894. The mortality from cholera, indeed, rose slightly from 118 to 123, but there has been a falling off in the number of deaths from other causes, being 32 in 1895, against 44 in the preceding year. Another change noticeable under this head is the reduction in the number of casualties among free emigrants, from 1,354 in 1894 to 860 in 1895, and the number of deaths among this class of emigrants compares favourably with that of the preceding year (76 against 103).

Labour Enquiry Commission.

In October 1895 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the late Lieutenant-Governor, suggesting the appointment of a Commission to consider the question of the supply of labour, not only to the tea industry in Assam, but to the coal mines of Bengal. Attention was drawn to the inadequacy of the present supply of labour to coal mines, and to the enormous and steadily increasing cost of the labour imported from Bengal into Assam. Sir Charles Elliott fell in with the suggestion, and a Commission was appointed during the coldweather months. The Commission, consisting of six gentlemen under

the presidency of Mr. H. C. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, were instructed—

(1) to ascertain the extent and conditions of the labour requirements in the coal mining industry, and the present condition of the districts in which the coal mines of Bengal are situated;

(2) to enquire into the best means of encouraging emigration from the congested districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar to the mining districts, where labourers are scarce;

(3) to consider the possibility of establishing one central agency for recruitment.

The members of the Commission submitted their report in June of the current year, and their recommendations and suggestions are still under consideration.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The mortality in Calcutta and Howrah during the year 1895 was exceptional. In Calcutta the death-rate rose from 32·9 to 39·6 per thousand; in Howrah from 25·95 to no less than 42·84. A comparison with the figures available, for Calcutta from the year 1889, and for Howrah from 1885, shows that these rates have been unapproached of late years. In Calcutta the small-pox epidemic, breaking out at the end of 1894, reached its height during the early months of 1895 and increased the number of deaths under this head from 405 to 2,220; the mortality from fever rose within the same period from 8,963 to 11,345; and the deaths from cholera numbered more by 404 than in the previous year. In Howrah the deaths from cholera rose from 513 to 1,295, and those from small-pox from 11 to 65, while the mortality from "other causes" increased from 645 to 1,044.

The numbers of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the last two years in the hospitals of Calcutta and Howrah are compared in the following table:—

Names of Institutions.	1894.								1895.							
	Indoor.			Outdoor.					Indoor.			Outdoor.				
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Total number of patients, both indoor and out-door.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths on total number of in-door patients treated.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Total number of patients treated, both indoor and out-door.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Medical College Hospital	7,014	326·17	119	57,896	421·17	64,950	900	10·20	6,951	360·33	440	58,441	421·00	65,392	699	10·77
2. Presidency General ,, ...	3,031	178·10	194	598	7·18	3,641	146	4·81	3,124	192·03	238	610	29·14	3,643	167	5·34
3. Campbell ,, ...	8,119	482·78	588	25,170	181 18	33,611	2,000	23·70	9,180	450 71	622	26,303	171·70	35,480	2,256	24·05
4. Police ,, ...	2,395	86·75	175	.....	.....	2,396	21	1·01	2,592	90·62	174	.....	.....	2,592	20	·97
5. Mayo ,, ...	1,856	81·2	105	30,071	101·70	31,870	211	11·03	2,000	80·07	105	31,231	107·80	33,231	186	9·3
6. Chamney ,, ...	338	12·20	12	44,782	182·08	15,100	36	9·61	367	13·57	12	45,303	330·81	45,670	21	5·72
7. Park Street Dispensary ...	.....	.....	.....	31,077	200·7	31,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,166	110·1	30,166	.....	.....
8. Chitpur ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	23,103	150·6	23,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,908	169*	24,908	.....	.....
9. Baker's Street ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	19,030	157 03	19,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,671	143·78	18,671	.....	.....
10. Dufferin Victoria Hospital	304	17·01	30	9,035	69·29	9,339	4	1·31	320	32·01	40	8,315	67·96	8,635	4	·76
11. Bhowanipur Dispensary ...	.....	.....	.....	10,706	18·75	10,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,025	18·28	11,025	.....	.....
Total ...	23,018	1,262·80	1,003	253,028	1,781·03	270,210	3,023	13·19	25,130	1,319·04	1,651	261,041	1,760·08	286,171	3,350	13·70
12. Howrah General Hospital	1,794	68·50	108	11,113	80·41	12,707	259	2·52	1,740	68·09	112	11,091	87 80	12,440	329	24·52
Grand Total ...	24,812	1,254·30	1,111	264,041	1,871·97	288,953	3,282	14·08	26,870	1,387·13	1,763	280,072	1,847·93	298,651	3,779	14·32

The number of out-patients shows an increase of 2,031. The attendance at the Medical College rose by 535, owing to the growing popularity of the out-door ward at the Eden Hospital, and of the special department for the treatment of diseases of the throat, ear, and nose. The increase of 216 at the Presidency General Hospital is ascribed to the fact that the outdoor department worked throughout the year, instead of for nine months only. At the Campbell Hospital an increase of 1,127 is reported, but the accuracy of the statistics is open to question owing to the issue in some cases of duplicate tickets.

The number of indoor patients rose from 24,012 to 26,879. The increase of 1,967 was shared by all the hospitals except the Medical College, where the number fell by 93, and was most marked at the Campbell and Police Hospitals, owing to the admission at the former of a large number of

small-pox cases, and in the case of the latter to the unusual prevalence of malarial fever among the police.

Including outdoor and indoor patients, 178,982 men, 45,764 women, and 68,805 children were treated during the year. Of the whole number treated, Hindus formed 49·3 per cent., Muhammadans 32·1, Eurasians 11·9, and Europeans 2·9. The number of Muhammadans decreased by 1,499; that of Eurasians rose by 3,132 and that of Hindus by 4,239.

Excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, the death-rate for all the institutions rose from 14·0 to 14·3, the highest mortality recorded for 11 years.

The epidemic of small-pox, which commenced in December 1894, continued to increase in virulence till March 1895, when the mortality began to diminish. During January, February, and March there were 104, 239 and 260 cases in the Sealdah Small-pox Hospital, which necessitated the erection of temporary sheds to supplement the existing accommodation. The number of Europeans and Eurasians among the patients was unprecedented, being 213 against 32 in 1894, while the number of natives increased from 144 to 552. Altogether, 765 patients were treated at the Sealdah Hospital: of these, 239 were said to have been vaccinated, among whom 27, or 11·29 per cent., died, but of these only 4 had distinct scars. Among 480 cases that were unprotected either by vaccination or inoculation, 244, or 50·83 per cent., died.

The number of admissions for cholera rose to 600 against 567 in 1894, 349 cases, or 58·16 per cent., proving fatal, against 323, or 56·96 per cent., in the previous year. The death-rate fell among Europeans and Eurasians from 72·72 to 56·81, and rose among other classes from 56·33 to 58·27. Five cases, of which no explanation could be furnished, originated at the Campbell Hospital, of which three were fatal.

The admissions to hospital on account of dysentery increased from 8,383 to 9,206, and the death-rate from 30·17 to 32·17. Sixty per cent. of the cases were treated in the Campbell Hospital, where the rate of mortality under this head reached 42·36, while among native patients at the Howrah Hospital it amounted to 53·94. Diarrhœa cases fell off by 99, and the death-rate decreased from 35·86 to 32·37. The number of in-patients treated for malarial fever rose from 4,059 to 5,107, and of out-patients from 49,676 to 54,149. In the Presidency General Hospital the number of Europeans and Eurasians admitted increased from 181 to 437, and the increase was most marked among residents of Calcutta. The total death-rate, however, fell from 12·21 to 8·73. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases increased by 255, but the more serious cases showed a decrease. Leprosy patients numbered only 17, half the number of 1894.

Major operations numbered 3,775, against 3,643 in the previous year; 124 ended fatally, giving a death-rate of 3·15, as compared with 3·4 in 1894. The Campbell Hospital showed an increase of 112 major operations. At the Medical College Hospital 2,117 major operations were performed, being 18 less than in 1894; the death-rate was 3·33 against 3·44. At the Dufferin Victoria Hospital there was a decrease of 14 in the number of major operations.

The total number of women and children admitted at the Eden Hospital fell from 1,462 to 1,453, of whom 718 were Europeans, 581 Hindus and Muhammadans, while 154 belonged to other classes. The death-rate for Europeans was 6·23 and for the others 12·56 and 7·59, respectively; the figures for the previous year being 5·48, 10·59, and 6·80. The mortality among Hindu and Muhammadan children was remarkably high, 46·15 against 33·89 in 1894; the lower rate of 15·67 among European children is explained by their being brought to hospital at an earlier stage of disease. Confinement cases decreased from 618 to 546; but of these only 34 proved fatal, against 23 in the previous year. There was an increase of 2 in cases of septicæmia; but out of the 25 cases which occurred, only 7 originated within the hospital, against 14 in the previous year. There were 357 major operations performed in the hospital, 30 of which ended in death. This compares unfavourably with the figures of the previous year—392 with 26 deaths. Minor operations rose from 2,747 to 4,803, and the number of outdoor patients increased from 3,990 to 7,083.

In the Shama Churn Law Eye Hospital the number of indoor patients decreased from 506 to 452; that of out-patients, on the other hand, rose from

11,964 to 13,725. Operations for extraction of the lens numbered 328, of which 252, or 76·82 per cent., were successful.

The Ezra Hospital showed a decrease both in indoor and outdoor patients: the number of the former fell from 287 to 199, and of the latter from 1,674 to 1,624. Although beds for 20 patients were provided, the daily average of sick was only 13·20. The total cost of the hospital was Rs. 6,107-12, to which Government contributed Rs. 5,231-12, or 85·65 per cent.

The work of the nurses at the Medical College and the Presidency General Hospitals, under the supervision of the Clewer Sisters, was favourably reported on by the Inspector-General. At the Campbell and Howrah Hospitals nurses, locally selected seem, to have given satisfaction. Seventeen nurses and eleven *dhais* passed out of the Eden Hospital during the year.

The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals showed an increase from Rs. 5,93,300 to Rs. 5,99,400. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure for all the hospitals during the year:—

Income.

	1894.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	20,519	33,025
From Government	3,24,585	3,32,984
Local Funds	68,536	66,486
Municipal Funds	40,557	41,079
Interest on investments	25,979	30,184
Receipts from paying patients	46,668	52,054
Miscellaneous receipts	3,222	2,800
Sale-proceeds of medicines not supplied by Government	.....	257
Subscriptions { European	8,944	9,714
Subscriptions { Natives...	4,270	6,619
Total receipts from sources other than Government	1,08,176	2,09,793
Sale-proceeds of Government securities ...	.....	3,31,437
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,52,280	9,07,239

Expenditure.

On establishment	2,02,595	2,08,445
„ bazar medicines	5,535	5,649
„ European medicines	32,685	32,628
„ diet	1,27,940	1,33,770
Miscellaneous charges	85,522	87,752
Buildings and repairs	58,778	70,531
	5,12,955	5,38,770
Invested during the year	6,300	3,30,528
Closing balance ...	33,025	28,041
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,52,280	9,07,239

Excluding the opening balance and the receipts from securities sold the total income of the year amounted to Rs. 2,09,797, or Rs. 11,621 more than in 1894. The cost to Government increased by Rs. 8,399, owing to additional expense having been incurred under Salaries of Medical Officers, European Medicines, Diet, and Special Allowances. Receipts from paying patients showed an increase of Rs. 5,986, mainly due to the admission at the Campbell Hospital of a large number of European paying patients, who had been attacked with small-pox. Subscriptions showed a rise of Rs. 3,119, and there was a slight increase in the receipts from municipal funds. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,12,955 to Rs. 5,38,770. The amount spent on buildings and repairs increased by Rs. 11,753, quadrennial repairs at the Presidency General Hospital absorbing Rs. 8,947.

The new hospital in Bhawanipur, intended to accommodate native patients in the south of Calcutta, was completed after the close of the year at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,30,000, and has since been opened. It will form a valuable addition to the medical institutions of the city, and will meet a want which has been greatly felt. The Municipal Commissioners have contributed a substantial proportion of the cost of construction, and also make a grant towards its maintenance. It will be managed by a Board of six Governors, of whom four will be appointed by Government and two by the Corporation.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

There were 347 patients and 73 relatives and attendants admitted into the Eden Sanitarium during the year. The following statement compares the number of residents in each class during the past four years:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
First class	59	51	51	78
Intermediate class	90	52	50	62
Second class	146	144	139	140
Third class	119	112	109	145
Total ...	414	359	349	420

It will be observed that there was a considerable increase, as compared with the returns of previous years, in every class except the second.

Of 347 patients treated, 273 were adults (158 males and 115 females) and 74 children. This shows an increase over the figures of 1894, in which year the number of males, females, and children was 149, 106, and 59 respectively. The total number of patients who occupied free beds declined from 30 in 1894 to 20 during the year under review. Of those, 16 were received from the Calcutta hospitals, and 4 were admitted by the Sanitarium Committee. But besides these, 9 patients were received from the General Hospital under the provision made by Government for sending convalescent seamen from Calcutta to the Sanitarium, against 3 in 1894. The daily average number of patients was 34·67 against 45·5 in 1894, but it should be explained that the high figure shown for the latter year was caused by the Sanitarium being open for an unusually short time, and that the average of 1895 is above that of the last few years.

The average stay of each patient in the Sanitarium was 23·88 days, against 30·72 in 1894 and 24·94 in 1893. About 36 per cent. of the patients admitted were suffering from diseases, directly or indirectly, of malarial origin, while dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and diseases of the liver, and of the respiratory system, were the next most common forms of complaint; 133 surgical operations, of which 11 were major and 122 minor, were performed, against 159 in 1894 and 94 in 1893. All the operations were successful. Only three deaths occurred during the year against six in 1894. Two of these cases were received in a moribund state. The percentage of deaths was ·86, as compared with 1·91 in 1894 and ·91 in 1893.

The total income of the institution fell off from Rs. 34,459-4-4 in 1894 to Rs. 30,483-11-1 during the year under review, the decline being entirely under the head of receipts from patients, and most marked in the first and third classes. The expenditure showed a more than corresponding reduction, amounting to Rs. 30,561-11, against Rs. 36,720-2-3 in 1894. The decrease occurred almost entirely under the head of "Diet," the cost of which fell from Rs. 16,800 to Rs. 11,740, or from Re. 1-11-6 to Re. 1·6 per head. This is attributed to the smaller daily average of patients, to arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner for procuring supplies locally, and to the appointment of a European steward.

The expenditure of the year exceeded the income by Rs. 77-15-11, and the credit balance was reduced by that amount to meet the deficit. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 7,738-0-7, against Rs. 7,816-0-6 in 1894.

The free cot for children was occupied during the year under review from the 16th April till the 8th October by three children, who derived great benefit from their stay.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

Number of dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries rose from 383 in 1894 to 427 in 1895. The increase, however, is not real, as the returns of several existing institutions, such as Lady Dufferin hospitals, cantonment hospitals, and dispensaries maintained by the Irrigation Department, by State Railways and by Wards' Estates, have for the first time been incorporated in the returns for the Province.

Patients.

The following statement shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 as compared with the statistics of the three previous years:—

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total treated.	Population of the Province.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893	40,589	1,885,039	1,926,628	70,665,427*	2·72
1894	43,824	2,241,626	2,285,450		3·23
1895	45,243	2,434,536	2,479,779		3·51
Average 1893—95	43,218	2,187,367	2,230,585	70,665,427*	3·15
Average 1890—92	34,454	1,425,324	1,459,778	70,665,427*.	2·06

* Including Calcutta, but excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Indoor patients.

There has been a steady and continuous rise both in the number of indoor dispensaries and the number of indoor patients treated at them, as shown in the following figures:—

Year.	Number of dispensaries for indoor patients.	Number of indoor patients treated.
1893	163	40,589
1894	170	43,824
1895	187	45,243

Outdoor patients.

The number of outdoor patients treated at the dispensaries was 1,885,939 in 1893, 2,241,626 in 1894, and 2,434,536 in 1895, and the daily average attendance 13,732, 15,915, and 17,443 respectively.

Diseases treated.

The following statement shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at the dispensaries during the last three years:—

Year.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Disease of the spleen.	Skin diseases.	Diseases of the eye and ear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893	91	8,077	42,697	408,043	79,848	269,885	136,924
1894	197	12,381	50,069	472,102	92,703	327,080	155,124
1895	104	11,497	50,787	525,900	101,734	356,936	173,535

Cholera, dysentery, and malarial fevers were responsible as usual for the largest number of cases. Small-pox was very prevalent in 1895, owing, it is said, to the epidemic prevailing in Calcutta at that time having spread to other parts of the Province. Although the admissions for cholera represent an insignificant fraction of the number suffering from the disease, the total number of cases treated during the last three years exceeded by 6,198 the number treated in the last triennial period. The number treated for diseases of the spleen corresponds with the increase in malarial fever, to which those diseases are due. Next to malarial fevers skin diseases contributed most largely to the number of cases treated.

Surgical operations.

The total number of surgical operations of all sorts rose from 80,015 in 1892 to 119,776 in 1895. During the last three years the increase has been regular, as the following figures show:—

	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
1893	9,683	82,485	92,168
1894	10,912	94,366	105,278
1895	13,026	106,750	119,776
Total ...	33,621	283,601	317,222

Income and expenditure.

The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the last three years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4
Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on 1st January	25,289 12 9	32,498 10 9	28,154 5 7
From Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	24,950 11 4	46,069 11 9	46,619 2 4
Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants)	1,639 5 5	7,646 6 11	6,045 8 10
As registers and forms	3,690 8 2	4,148 2 11	4,890 6 4
As European medicines	1,317 8 7	2,110 1 0	1,167 5 5
For diet, including police cases	4,063 1 9	4,807 8 11	4,715 9 9
Sale of medicines supplied by Government ...	.....	.....	.....
Special allowances given by Government ...	5,773 2 9	13,135 14 11	7,749 14 1
Total from Government ...	41,434 6 0	76,917 13 11	71,187 8 9
From local funds or other sources—			
Local funds	1,19,155 2 8	1,44,300 5 0	1,80,619 2 7
Municipal funds	1,89,658 0 3	2,04,461 7 5	1,89,153 7 6
Interest on investment	36,605 8 11	24,698 12 0	47,036 5 5
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	18,585 1 7	23,449 7 7	24,100 1 3
Subscriptions—			
From Europeans	16,392 15 1	20,382 0 9	21,202 6 3
„ Natives	1,60,402 8 1	1,83,078 10 3	2,02,786 11 4
For diet by paying patients	1,009 9 6	1,027 12 4	1,558 4 4
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	683 6 6	553 7 0	421 14 3
Miscellaneous receipts	5,390 5 5	8,654 3 1	16,023 12 1
Total from local or other sources ...	5,48,013 10 0	6,10,609 6 11	6,82,908 1 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,14,737 12 9	7,20,025 15 7	7,77,249 15 4

	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4
Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Paid by Government—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	21,950 11 4	45,203 4 0	47,069 2 4
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.	616 0 0	3,094 8 2	2,988 8 2
Menial servants	1,023 5 5	4,551 14 9	3,217 0 8
Paid from local sources—			
As salaries—			
Medical officers	1,99,344 3 0	2,10,805 9 9	2,26,794 7 4
Inferior dispensary establishment—			
Compounders, dressers, &c.	47,063 3 1	51,674 2 1	50,350 9 8
Menial servants	47,026 3 8	52,132 9 11	54,814 14 0
On bazár medicines	15,590 4 4	18,096 1 0	19,212 12 7
„ European medicines	80,940 7 3	1,08,070 0 5	1,13,703 2 10
„ diet	66,780 8 3	68,477 9 4	68,818 3 2
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government)	45,678 0 4	54,051 8 1	56,543 15 4
„ buildings or repairs	40,215 13 8	62,020 4 5	71,217 15 7
Invested during the year	22,028 15 6	17,808 2 0	3 ,311 1 0
Total Expenditure ...	5,86,365 11 10	6,06,101 0 11	7,50,911 12 8
Cash balance on 31st December ...	28,372 0 11	23,024 5 8	26,588 2 8

The difference between the opening balance of each year and the closing balance of the previous year was due partly to mistakes in the accounts submitted by Civil Surgeons, and partly to the opening or closing of dispensaries and the inclusion of existing dispensaries in the official returns. Most of the increase in 1893 and 1894 occurred under salaries, and was mainly due to the incorporation in the Provincial returns of the accounts of institutions, which had not been brought on the Government list. The increase in 1894 under the head of special allowances given by Government was due to a grant of Rs. 6,600 to the Samastipur Dispensary for the construction of a building. The total income from local funds increased from Rs. 1,44,300-5 in 1894 to Rs. 1,80,610-2-7 in 1895, while the income from Municipal funds decreased from Rs. 2,04,404-7-5 to Rs. 1,89,153-7-6. Subscriptions from Europeans and Natives increased from Rs. 16,155-12-11 and Rs. 1,25,170-12-5 in 1892 to Rs. 21,202-6-3 and Rs. 2,02,780-11-4 in 1895 respectively.

The total expenditure, excluding the sums invested, shows an increase from year to year. In 1893 the amount was Rs. 5,86,365-11-10, in 1894 Rs. 6,06,101-0-11, and in 1895 Rs. 7,50,911-12-8. The figures for the previous years were Rs. 4,74,853-15-6 in 1890, Rs. 4,78,441-4-7 in 1891, and Rs. 5,23,544-9-8 in 1892. In 1894 the expenditure on establishment rose for the reason mentioned above. Under the head of Diet there was an increase of Rs. 4,774-14-10 in 1893, of Rs. 1,088-1-1 in 1894, and of Rs. 340-9-10 in 1895.

The cost of European medicines in 1893 was Rs. 80,940-7-3, in 1894 Rs. 1,08,070-0-5, and in 1895 Rs. 1,13,703-2-10.

The total sums invested during the triennial period were Rs. 11,12,053-10-1 in 1893, Rs. 11,17,831-11-7 in 1894, and Rs. 11,80,243-6 in 1895, and the value of the securities sold or withdrawn was Rs. 18,535-1-7, Rs. 23,449-7-7, and Rs. 24,106 1-3 respectively.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The following statement compares the number of patients in the five native asylums during the past two years, and gives a summary of the main facts regarding them:—

	1894.	1895.
Remaining on the 1st January	916	923
Admitted and re-admitted	200	184
Total ...	1,116	1,107
Discharged cured	80	81
" improved	20	22
" not improved	3	...
" otherwise	6	8
Died	75	76
Total ...	193	186
Remaining on 31st December	923	921
Daily average strength	915	919

The total number of admissions was 162 against 180 in the previous year, a decrease occurring in all the asylums except Dullunda, where the number of admissions rose from 49 to 61. The number of re-admissions rose from 20 in 1894 to 22 in 1895. Thirteen of these occurred in Dacca, and included ten criminals, eight of whom were sent back after trial, and two re-admitted from jail, and three non-criminals, two of whom had been discharged from the asylum after temporary recovery, while one had been made over to his friends as harmless, and had been found by them unmanageable. Of the 184 lunatics admitted and re-admitted in the five native asylums during the year, 102 were criminal and 82 non-criminal, against 108 and 92 respectively in the previous year. The number of criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1895 was 470, against 463 at the end of the previous year, the number of non-criminal lunatics being 451 against 460. Of the total number of criminal lunatics in confinement, 185 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 255 were detained as incapable of making a defence, and 30 were persons who, while undergoing imprisonment in jail, had become insane and had been transferred to an asylum. The number of patients discharged from the asylums was 111 against 118 in the previous year, Patna and Berhampore alone showing an increase under this head.

No change was made in the capacity of the asylums during the year, and the accommodation was found sufficient in all asylums except that at Dacca, where, notwithstanding the four new cells which have been constructed, the female wards were occasionally slightly overcrowded. Accommodation is provided on the standard scale for 1,137 patients, and the maximum number confined on any one night was 945.

Of the alleged causes of insanity, 21 cases out of the 184 admitted were ascribed to ganja-smoking, 1 to bhang, 5 to alcohol, 1 to other intoxicants 8 to heredity, 3 to epilepsy, and 9 to other physical causes. Twenty-two were ascribed to moral causes, and 114 were classed as "Unknown."

The average daily number of sick rose during the year from 55·41 to 58·81, and the number of admissions to hospital increased by 276. The number of deaths, however, was no higher (75) than in the previous year, the death-rate being 8·15 against 8·19 in 1894. Sickness was most prevalent in the Dullunda Asylum, where the number of admissions to hospital rose from 238 to 540, the chief causes being malarial fever and influenza. With the exception of a single case in each of the asylums of Dullunda and Patna, cholera, though prevalent in the surrounding areas, was practically absent from the asylums, and no case of small-pox occurred.

The number of injuries and accidents rose from 17 to 22, eighteen of which occurred at Dullunda. At this asylum one lunatic was drowned and another died from rupture of the spleen caused by ill-treatment by a warder assisted by two lunatics. The warder was convicted by the Sessions Court, and

sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. One case of suicide occurred at Dacca and another at Patna; and in each case the warders on duty were punished for carelessness. Towards the end of the year two criminal lunatics escaped, one from Dacca and the other from Berhampore. One warder was dismissed and several others fined.

The income and expenditure of the asylums for the last two years are shown below:—

Income.

	1894.			1895.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Received from the Treasury ...	66,883	14	5	75,174	13	3
Ditto from paying patients ...	2,042	0	8	2,030	7	0
Total ...	68,925	15	1	77,205	4	3
Value of articles received from manufacturing department.	14,415	4	3	4,600	2	8
Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Depôt, and Stationery office.	12,447	8	11	9,573	4	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	95,788	12	3	91,378	10	11

Expenditure.

	1894.			1895.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment proper	16,415	7	5	16,876	11	6
Superintendence	17,588	0	0	17,804	13	11
Diet	35,813	7	11	34,913	7	2
Clothing and bedding	2,409	7	6	2,657	1	6
Bazar medicines	59	15	3	106	15	3
Contingencies proper	5,183	1	2	5,008	2	7
Repairs and maintenance ...	334	10	1	721	13	6
Rates and taxes	5,537	1	6	4,101	10	0
Miscellaneous	.....			24	11	6
Printed forms and stationery ...	124	8	6	99	10	8
English medicines	804	8	5	1,061	10	2
Public Works	11,518	8	0	8,411	15	2
Total ...	95,788	12	3	91,378	10	11

The increase in the amount drawn from the treasury and the decrease in the value of the articles received from the manufacturing department are due mainly to a change in the system of accounts, by which the cost of raw material used in manufactures is included in the sums drawn from the treasury, and excluded from the value of the articles manufactured as shown above. Apart from this, however, the net profits of manufacture show a decline of Rs. 1,048, which occurred chiefly at Dullunda. The total expenditure decreased by Rs. 4,410, mainly under rates and taxes and public works.

The following table compares the gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums, and the cost per head of average strength, for the past two years, taking all charges into account:—

	1894.			1895		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dullunda	189	7	8	117	0	1
Dacca	104	12	0	102	7	4
Patna	82	13	7	89	2	6
Cuttack	182	0	3	188	0	3
Berhampore	88	10	8	77	12	8
Average cost in all asylums ...	104	10	4	99	6	6

Details of Cost.

	1894. Rs.	A.	P.	1895. Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	37	2	5	7	4	6
Diet	39	2	0	37	15	8
Clothing and bedding ...	2	10	2	2	14	2
Medicine	0	15	1	1	4	4
Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...	6	0	5	6	4	2
	85	14	1	85	10	10
Public Works Department charges...	12	0	4	0	2	5
Rates and Taxes	6	0	0	4	7	5
Forms and Stationery ...	0	2	2	0	1	9
	104	10	4	99	6	7

The dairy farm at the Dullunda Asylum is reported to have yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,092-4-9 against Rs. 1,108-6-1 in 1894, and a similar dairy at Dacca, besides affording a sufficient supply of milk to the inmates of the asylum, realized Rs. 550-10-9 from the sale of milk to the public. The calves were also used for the supply of vaccine lymph to the asylum, the jail, and the outside population. The proposed dairy at Berhampore was not opened during the year, while the dairy at Cuttack, which had been working at a loss, was closed.

The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhawanipur was 54 against 64 in 1894. Of these, 39 were old patients and 15 were admitted during the year. Three of the latter were criminal lunatics. During the year ten persons were discharged as cured, compared with four in the previous year, two were deported to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, five were made over to the care of friends, one was despatched to Europe as a civil pauper lunatic, and four died, leaving 32 under confinement at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 37·63 against 40·37 in 1894. There was no overcrowding in the asylum, the accommodation being just sufficient for the number of patients under detention. Only eight persons were admitted into hospital during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 22,838 against Rs. 23,350, but owing to the decrease in the number of patients and also in the receipts from paying patients, the net cost of each lunatic was Rs. 313 against Rs. 240 in the previous year. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 11,901 against Rs. 9,624.

The question of amalgamating the asylums and of forming a single Central Asylum for all lunatics in Bengal, under the management of a specially qualified officer, is at present under the consideration of Government. In such an institution more attention could be given to the systematic treatment of mental disease than is possible under the present system, and it is hoped that a practicable scheme will soon be drawn up.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 3,342, against 2,940 in 1894 and 3,462 in 1893. This increase of 402 analyses occurred chiefly under suspected substances other than animal tissue, articles tested for stains, petroleum, adulterated spirits, and analyses performed for various departments of Government. Besides his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner gave opinions on 21 technical questions, including the storage of petroleum in bulk, the proposed amendments of the Petroleum Act, the testing of petroleum, the explosive character of picric acid, the stability of roburite in India, the commercial uses of arsenic, the interpretation of chemical analyses of water, the use of polarite as a filter, and the water-supply of Karachi. He also reported on two applications for patents.

The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year rose from 787 to 829, and the articles examined in connexion with them from 1,451 to 1,644. Under the head Human poisoning the number

of cases fell from 463 to 450, while the number of articles examined rose from 841 to 957. At the same time the cases connected with stained articles rose from 101 to 156, and the number of articles examined from 243 to 309. Two cases of counterfeit coin and one of forged notes were reported on, involving the examination of 32 articles. The viscera of 202 human beings suspected to contain poison were examined during the year as against 290 in 1894, and in 54·45 per cent. of these poison was found, against 45·86 per cent. in 1894 and 45·95 in 1893. The most common form of poison was opium, which was detected in 26·54 per cent. of the cases of human poisoning, against 21·55 in 1894. Among the other kinds of poison found the principal were arsenic and morphia. In 133 out of 202 human viscera and in 451 out of 872 other suspected substances sent up for analysis, no poison was detected. The number of cattle viscera examined declined from 154 to 132, and arsenic was discovered in 79·54 per cent., against 74·67 per cent.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality increased from 1,489 to 1,698, including 457 samples of explosives, 482 of petroleum and other inflammable oils, 40 samples of spirit and 22 of ghee and butter alleged to have been adulterated, 54 samples of spirit tested for the Collector of Customs, 41 samples of opium, 10 of lime juice, and 274 articles received from various departments of Government. The Chemical Examiner also carried out the quinquennial verification, required under Act XII of 1880, of 19 sets of apparatus for testing petroleum.

The number of analyses of drinking-water conducted during the year was 183 (166 chemical and 17 bacteriological), against 197 in 1894. The results of the chemical analyses were as follows:—

Good ...	... 22	Indifferent ...	... 38
Fair ...	... 49	Bad ...	... 57

Only 18 samples of water were received from municipalities, and of these one was found to be good, four fair, four indifferent, and nine bad. Among the cases of bad water mentioned by the Chemical Examiner, the water of the sacred tank, Swet-Ganga, at Puri and that of the Bally khal near Hooghly are conspicuous for the large proportion of chlorine and albuminoid ammonia which they contain, and are described as seriously polluted. It is satisfactory to find that in most cases where water has been sent for analysis both before and after filtration, its chemical character is stated to have been improved by the process. The arrangements noticed in the report for the year 1893-94 under which the work of analysing water sent up for examination by municipalities and District Boards was entrusted to Mr. Norman Rudolf, of Siwan, a private chemist, were abandoned, and the work transferred to the Chemical Examiner, whose staff was increased for this purpose.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number under instruction.

In the course of the last ten years there was an annual average increase of 1,332 schools and 31,807 pupils. In 1895-96 the number of pupils in public institutions rose by 36,651, *i.e.*, from 1,501,159 to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils in private institutions decreased by 1,168. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,100, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,041 to 13,744, the net increase in the number of institutions being 1,112. All classes of public institutions, except Middle English and Special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of Middle English schools declined by 3, and their pupils by 500; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, owing to the closing of a number of guru-training classes, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions, not conforming to departmental standards, show a loss of 197 schools, chiefly confined to the class of small elementary schools with less than 10 pupils each; while the number of "Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian" shows a fair increase of 42. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education increased from 210,527 to 217,169. The number of pupils attending primary schools rose from 1,206,285 to 1,240,679, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745
1894-95	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	47,054	1,087,356

Ratio to population.

The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,562,748 are boys and 114,264 are girls. Thus of all boys of a school-going age, 28·6 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age, 2·0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 27·9 and 2·0 respectively.

The following statement shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age, division by division:—

Division.	Percentage of boys at school to total number of boys of school-going age.
Burdwan	53·4
Presidency	31·1
Rajshahi	18·4
Dacca	35·2
Chittagong	46·1
Patna	15·3
Bhagalpur	14·7
Orissa	37·3
Chota Nagpur	22·3

Financial results.

The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including receipts from fees and all other sources, amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267 during 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 98,29,572 in the preceding year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The net expenditure, excluding fees, from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 22,70,285 to Rs. 26,35,572, or by Rs. 3,59,287—fully accounted for by large expenditure on educational buildings; that from District Funds by Rs. 76,979, and that from Municipal Funds by Rs. 4,343; the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. In the previous year there had been a similar increase of Rs. 74,226 in the expenditure from District Funds, and of Rs. 4,023 in that from Municipal Funds; while the Provincial expenditure of that year showed a decrease of Rs. 56,893. In both years the District Funds were assisted by large subventions from Provincial revenues for the extension of primary education, the grants amounting to Rs. 62,000 in the former year and Rs. 31,750 in the latter. The expenditure from private sources in 1895-96 increased from Rs. 63,38,552 to Rs. 67,49,638, or by Rs. 4,11,086, including an increase of Rs. 2,78,518 in the receipts from fees.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 17,951, though there was a decrease of Rs. 8,632 in the Government expenditure. Secondary education cost more than in the previous year by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Under primary education, District Boards contributed Rs. 39,250 more than in 1894-95, and for the inspection of primary schools Rs. 26,267 more. Under female education they contributed Rs. 4,484 more than in the previous year. Municipal funds contributed under these heads Rs. 3,977 more than in the preceding year.

District Boards.

The District Boards and the Education Department continued to work together without friction. With a few exceptions, the District Boards were guided by the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and experience of a specialist. Revised rules under clauses (*j*) and (*q*) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were issued in September 1895. These rules were generally acted upon by the District Boards, but complaints have been made that a few District Boards either failed altogether to send to the Inspectors the required periodical statements and the annual reports, or did not send them in proper time.

University Education.

The number of colleges increased during the year from 37 to 39. Of these, 11 are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 8 are aided and 19 are unaided. Two new unaided colleges in the town of Calcutta were affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard, and have been included in the departmental returns. They are the Arya Mission Institution and the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department. The total number of college students increased from 6,122 to 6,103. The Government and aided colleges gained 37 and 80 pupils respectively, while municipal and unaided colleges lost 10 and 36.

Success at University examinations.

Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three candidates appeared at the First Arts examination held in February 1896, as compared with 2,727 in 1894-95. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 41 to 39. In Government colleges the percentage was 46, in aided colleges 44, and in unaided colleges 36. All Government colleges, with the exception of Hooghly, Patna, Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and the Calcutta Madrasa, passed more than half their candidates, the Presidency, Bethune, and Sanskrit colleges standing highest with 57 per cent. each.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of successful candidates in both courses together declined from 30 to 23 per cent. Of the 177 candidates for the M.A. degree, 83 passed, *i.e.*, 46 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. last year. The number of candidates rose from 144 to 177, and that of successful candidates from 52 to 83.

Cost of education.

The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,20,875 to Rs. 7,38,826, or by Rs. 17,951. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, that under the department showing a decrease of Rs. 12,020. The expenditure from Provincial

revenues declined from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, while the receipts from fees and subscriptions respectively advanced from Rs. 3,10,498 and Rs. 1,19,505 to Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 1,63,915. The increased fee receipts are explained by the increase in the average number of monthly students in the colleges, which rose from 6,338 to 6,572. In Government colleges the expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,64,028 to Rs. 2,55,647, owing chiefly to large reductions in the Patna and Sanskrit Colleges and the Calcutta Madrasa. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in aided colleges remained much the same as in the previous year, the small reduction being due to the payment of no grant to the LaMartinière College for girls in 1895-96, to which a grant was made in 1894-95. The cost per student of collegiate education declined from Rs. 113-11-9 to Rs. 112-6-8, and the Government share from Rs. 45-14-3 to Rs. 42-15-2.

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,320	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089

Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased in the last year from 2,397 to 2,422, or by a little above 1 per cent., and the pupils attending them from 206,989 to 207,542, or by 2·7 per thousand. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 73,691. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,757, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 75,448.

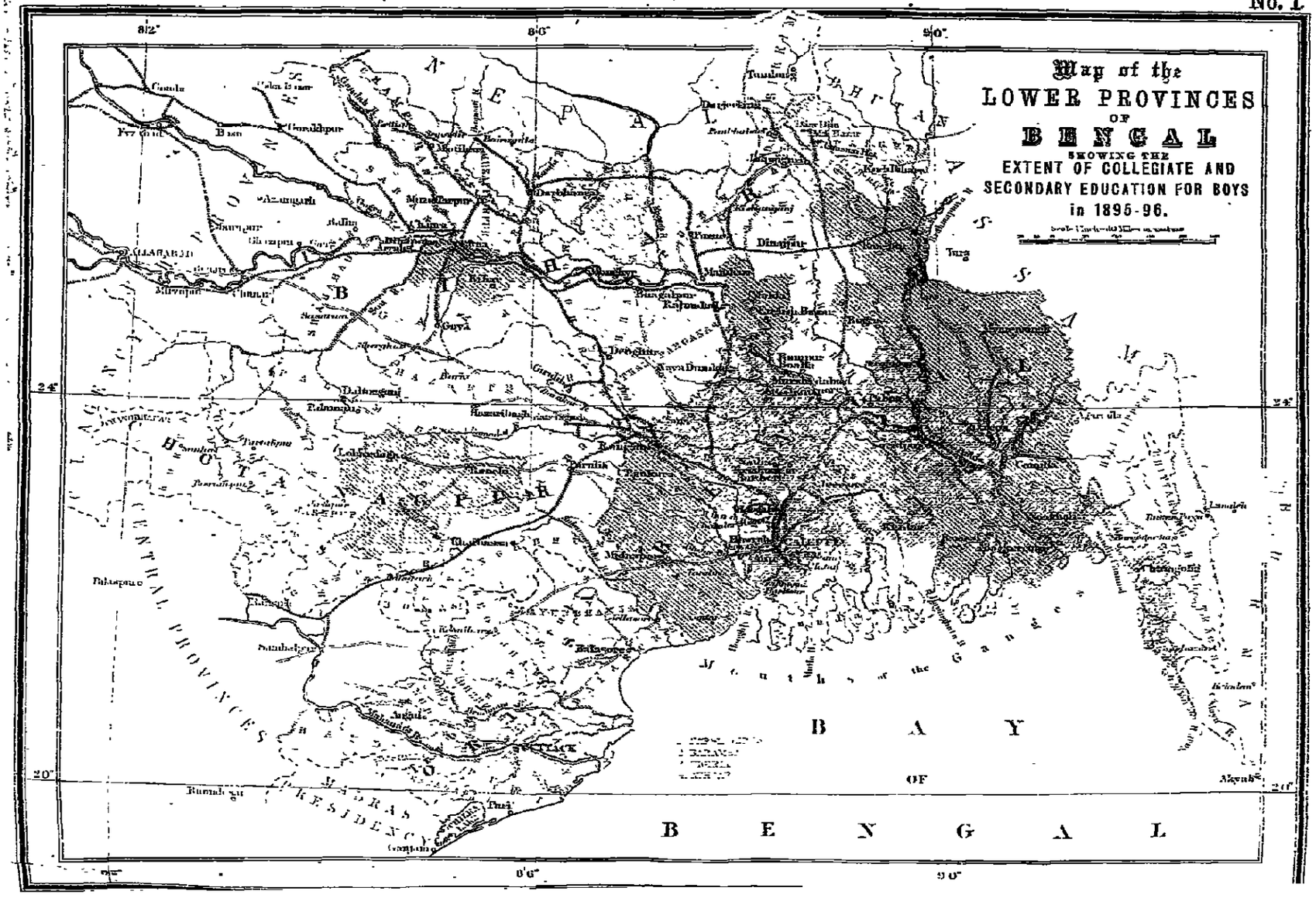
High schools.

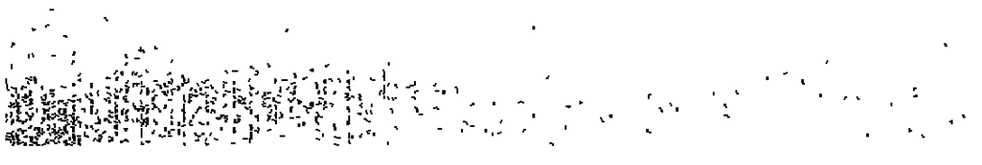
The number of High schools maintained by the department and by Municipal Boards and Joint-Committees respectively remained the same as in the previous year. District Boards have no High schools under their exclusive control. The number of aided schools increased by 4, and that of unaided schools by 6. The number of pupils rose from 78,227 to 78,813—an increase of 586. At the University Entrance Examination, 2,228 boys passed out of 4,131 candidates, or 53·9 per cent., against 2,194 out of 4,633 candidates, or 47·3 per cent., in 1894-95.

Middle class schools.

The Middle English schools decreased from 896 with 64,619 pupils to 893 with 64,132 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination, the standard required is the full Middle Vernacular test, together with English language and composition taught in the middle classes of High English schools for those who aim at the Middle English certificate. 1,785 out of 3,109 candidates from Middle English schools were successful at this examination, the percentage of success being 57 against 61 last year. 1,029 gained the English and 756 the Vernacular certificate. The result is not so favourable as in the preceding year, and the decline is chiefly ascribed to the difficult paper set in Arithmetic at the last examination. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province, but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. In the Hindi-speaking districts the practice of having one set of question papers for all districts has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular schools have increased

No. I


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS
in 1895-96.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 10 per cent. and upwards
" 2. 5 to 10 per cent.
" 3. 2½ to 5 " "
" 4. below 2½ " "
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
HILLY
8½°
9°
24°
20°



from 1,129 to 1,147, and the pupils from 64,113 to 64,597. In the examination which was the same as in the preceding year, save for the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 48·6 against 54·2 in the preceding year, 1,851 candidates out of 3,809 being successful.

Drawing.

In consequence of the orders of Government that the marks gained at the Entrance Examination in drawing by candidates in 1897 and subsequent years should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, drawing-masters were appointed during the year for such of the Government schools (except Rangamati) as had been without them during the preceding year. Many schools under private management are also reported to have engaged drawing-masters. Last year 72 pupils from 23 Government High schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 11 passed. This year, out of 94 candidates, 26 from 17 Government schools passed, 1·2 candidates from private schools also were examined in drawing, of whom 23 were successful.

Discipline and moral training.

Instances of flagrant breaches of discipline or gross immorality on the part of students were not perhaps very numerous, if the total number of schools and pupils is considered; but none of the divisions were able to show a clean record in this respect. The behaviour of some of the boys of the Raniganj High School, of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School, and of the Noakhali Zilla School, was exceptionally bad At the Raniganj School a false telegram was sent to the head master's father, stating that his son had been attacked with cholera, and that his presence at Raniganj was needed at once. The offence was traced to the boys, and four of the culprits were fined Rs. 50 each, from which a fund has been created for the establishment of an annual prize for good conduct. The students of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School were implicated in a riot case in which a mob threw brickbats at a passenger steamer and its officers. Two of the students of the second-year class and two of the Collegiate School were found guilty, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and another student of the school department was punished by a day's imprisonment. The Noakhali Zilla School, which has been noted for misbehaviour for some years past, broke out afresh in lawlessness of a serious nature. Some of the boys of the third class were punished for immoral conduct; two of them afterwards attempted violence on a boy who had helped the head-master to bring the offence home to them. They were publicly flogged in presence of the District Magistrate by order of the Inspector of Schools. This was followed by the burning down of the head-master's house. Equally serious and discreditable were certain frauds in connection with the annual examinations.

Boarding-houses.

Boarding-houses are growing gradually more popular throughout the country. The total present number of these excellent aids to discipline is 166, with 4,757 resident students. They are thus distributed among the different Divisions:—Burdwan 20, Presidency 27, Calcutta 13, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 11, Chittagong 9, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 28, the Tributary Mahals 1, and Chota Nagpur 34. The best are for the most part attached to schools and colleges managed by Government or by Missionary bodies; while a good many, especially those in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, are, properly speaking, students' messes under little or no control of the teachers.

Physical training.

With regard to physical training, it is the policy of Government that all manly games should be encouraged, and that a reasonable amount of financial assistance will be afforded to provide gymnastic appliances and in aid of athletic clubs. The Marcus Square play-ground for the northern quarter of the town of Calcutta was opened by Sir Charles Elliott on the eve of his departure from this country. The popularity of cricket and football continues unabated. Peripatetic gymnastic teachers have been entertained by the Puri and Balasore District Boards to impart physical instruction in the Middle and Primary schools under their control, and gymnastic apparatus has also been supplied for their use. Special teachers of gymnastics have also been appointed for the Cuttack and some other training schools.

Primary education.

The number of primary schools for native boys during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893 94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356

The number of schools of both classes increased by 1,200 and their pupils by 34,205, or 2·8 per cent. The average strength of a pathsala therefore increased very slightly, being 24·3 against 24·2 in the preceding year, namely, 39 in an upper primary and 26 in a lower primary school. Upper primary schools and their pupils continued to exhibit a constant increase; the lower primary schools, in which their had been some fluctuations, seem to have taken a decided step in advance. There was a gain of schools in all Divisions except the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. The variations depend on local causes, and the agricultural prosperity of the country, with the improved state of public health, are said to have been favourable to the growth of schools.

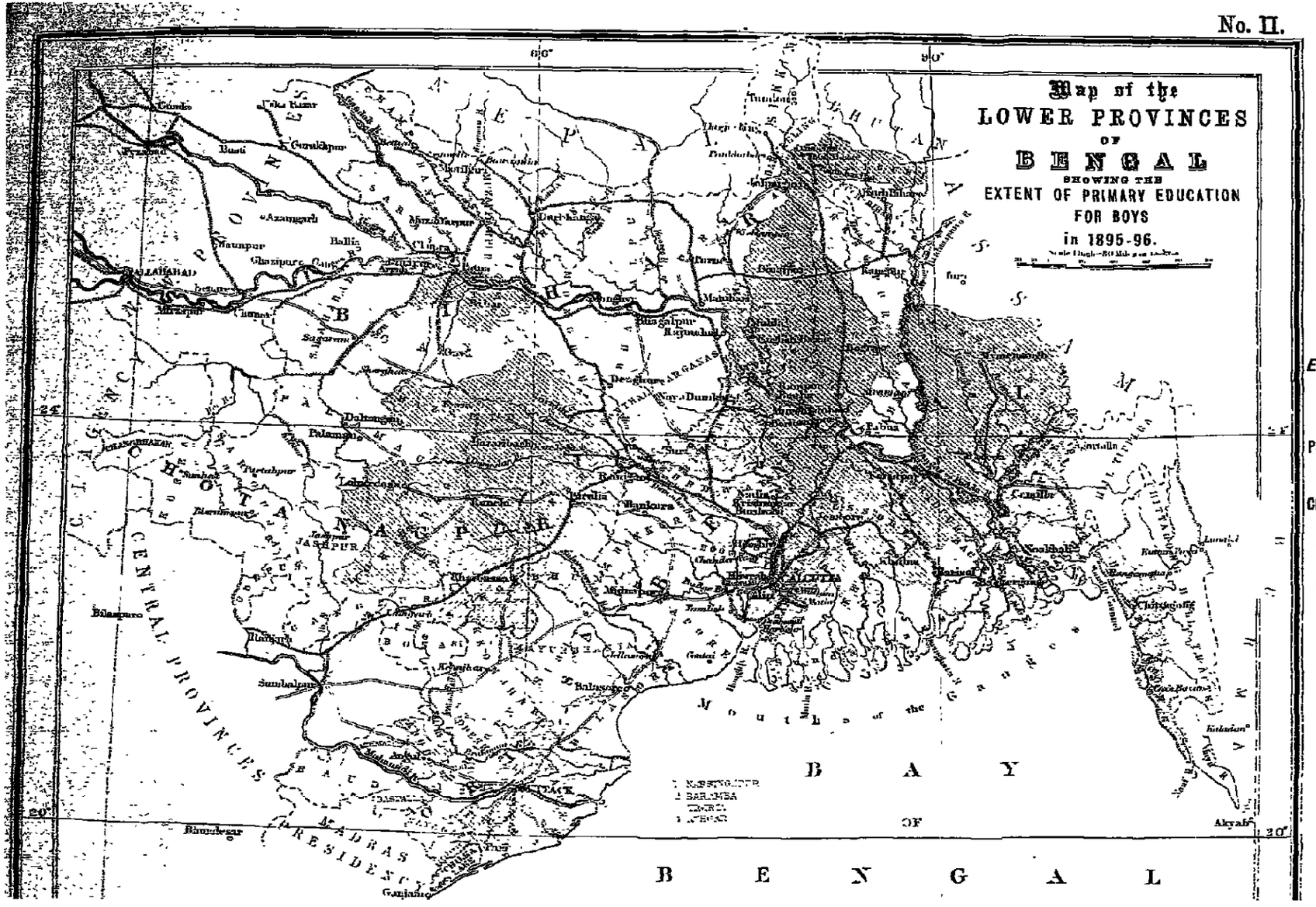
Cost of primary schools to Government.

The expenditure incurred by the Department and by District Boards together on account of primary schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary and subordinate inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following statement:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,00,209	1,10,061	1,70,070	1,70,076	2,70,049	2,80,876
Non-stipendiary schools	27,518	28,021	3,57,401	3,87,516	3,85,019	4,15,536
Subordinate inspecting agency	12,136	18,050	80,059	80,018	98,195	1,08,077
Lower primary scholarships	2,183	2,405	22,250	22,362	24,439	24,767
Buildings and furniture	5,782	5,985	2,837	2,387	8,059	7,772
Charges for abolished schools	3,028	2,702	11,346	8,468	14,374	11,200
Examinations, prizes and rewards	6,300	7,700	35,100	36,693	41,400	44,393
Stipends to gurus under training	51	11	1,595	500	1,646	511
Miscellaneous	11,181	9,081	21,405	20,400	32,586	30,037
Total ...	1,74,437	1,80,225	7,07,760	7,57,394	8,82,107	9,46,619
Allotments	1,85,661	1,93,020	7,20,866	7,83,116	9,16,729	9,76,736
Savings	11,227	4,195	23,000	25,722	33,333	29,017

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. The ordinary departmental budget grant for primary education was Rs. 2,15,920. This was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, the savings of the preceding year, so that the total amount at the Director's disposal was Rs. 2,26,920.

No. II.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING THE
EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
FOR BOYS
in 1895-96.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 40 per cent. and upwards.
" 2. 30 to 40 per cent.
" 3. 15 to 30 " "
" 4. below 15 " "
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
BEHAR
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
Allahabad
Benares
Ghazipore
Ballia
Azamgarh
Gorakhpur
Basti
Mirzapur
Jaunpur
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Chumparun
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Rajmahal
Hazaribagh
Manbhoom
Singbhoom
Ranchi
Palamow
Lohardaga
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Burdwan
Bankura
Birbhum
Jessore
Nadia
Murshidabad
Dinajpur
Rungpur
Bogra
Pubna
Rajshahi
Maldah
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Kamrup
Nowgong
Sylhet
Cachar
Tipperah
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Berhampur
Chanda
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sumbulpur
Jashpur
Surguja
Tributary Mehals
Hill Tippera
Naga Hills
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Jaintia Hills
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Sunderbans
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Meghna R.
Kosi R.
Gandak R.
Sone R.
Karnaphuli R.
Kaladan R.
Naf R.
Tista R.
Teesta R.
Dhansiri R.
Kopili R.
Barak R.
Surma R.
Kushiara R.
Manas R.
Subansiri R.
Dihong R.
Dibong R.
Lohit R.
Dikrang R.
Kulsi R.
Jamuna R.
Padma R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Godavari R.
Indravati R.
Wardha R.
Penganga R.
Wainganga R.
Mahanadi R.
Hasdeo R.
Mand R.
Ib R.
Tel R.
Sankh R.
Kanhar R.
Rihand R.
Son R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Parasnath Hill
Rajmahal Hills
Barind
Tarai
Sundarbans
Chilka Lake
Pulicat Lake
Kolleru Lake
Tsangpo R.
Dihong R.
Dibong R.
Lohit R.
Dikrang R.
Kulsi R.
Jamuna R.
Padma R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Godavari R.
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Tel R.
Sankh R.
Kanhar R.
Rihand R.
Son R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Parasnath Hill
Rajmahal Hills
Barind
Tarai
Sundarbans
Chilka Lake
Pulicat Lake
Kolleru Lake

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools.

The expenditure on Upper and Lower Primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown in the following table, Division by Divison:—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	1,70,175	27,051	32,760	720	7,088	20,109	191,840	38·1	10·0	16·0	0·7
Presidency	1,80,869	17,770	60,978	390	3,925	15,906	114,000	45·5	15·2	17·8	8·3
Calcutta	11,000	1,574	5,070	17	170	1,140	7,808	80·8	33·3	19·1	12·0
Rajshahi	1,48,811	26,049	61,107	419	2,429	15,210	57,168	62·2	33·3	27·4	20·0
Dacca	1,40,827	20,807	63,678	752	4,376	26,805	166,787	30·	15·	18·	10·
Chittagong	1,00,800	26,287	41,042	436	2,843	18,042	78,870	40·5	15·4	17·0	8·9
Patna	1,75,200	10,015	68,659	178	4,815	8,889	118,220	05·02	14·1	20·4	9·3
Bhagalpur	1,18,742	15,080	47,723	228	2,407	9,505	55,631	63·9	19 1	20·4	13·8
Orissa	85,780	14,050	33,188	231	3,700	7,498	50,480	64·7	9·3	32·4	8·9
Chota Nagpur ...	77,817	8,547	54,503	123	2,111	5,532	54,276	69·7	25·7	24·9	16·
Total for 1895-96 ...	11,67,630	1,78,055	5,42,185	3,500	34,550	134,774	852,447	·51·	15·7	22·2	10·2
Total for 1894-95 ...	8,98,807	1,70,771	4,93,010	3,448	34,800	132,041	847,842	49·5	14·1	20·8	9·3

The annual cost of each pupil in an Upper Primary school has advanced from annas 20·8 to 22 2, and in a Lower Primary school from annas 9·3 to 10·2. The wide variation in cost in the different Divisions is attributed mainly to differences in the comparative advancement of different districts, and in Calcutta to charges for house-rent.

Primary scholarships.

The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including candidates from Upper Primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,160	1,694	5,615	2,8 5	68 8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8
1895-96 ...	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·	56·2

More schools and candidates competed and were successful in 1895-96 than in any of the previous years. The temporary falling off during 1894-95, owing to exceptional circumstances, has now been retrieved.

School Post-offices.

The system introduced at the end of 1893, of giving a further extension to the village postal system by starting small post-offices at villages where lower primary and other schools were situated, met with much success. The number of post-offices under village school masters in different parts of the Province is now 596, the school master receiving from the Postal Department a few rupees monthly for his additional duties. As is not unnatural, difficulties were encountered here and there at the outset, chiefly arising from complaints that school duties have sometimes been subordinated to postal work. But the authorities of both departments cordially co-operated in the promotion of this useful work.

Training schools.

The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 24 against 26 in the previous year, and the pupils decreased from 1,006 to 966. The Government training schools for masters declined from 15 to 13, owing to the closing of the schools at Purnea and Puri. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle

schools and taught by the Head Pandit fell off from 149 to 90; those classes being now maintained in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions only. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 84,068 to Rs. 80,345, and the total expenditure from all sources from Rs. 1,19,572 to Rs. 1,09,185. The average cost to Government of each pupil in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 125·4 to Rs. 130·0, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls monthly during the year. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 218 as having passed out of 407 candidates; in the previous year 256 (excluding 8 successful private candidates) passed out of 421. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 248 who obtained certificates as masters passed in that subject, and five candidates obtained special certificates as teachers of drawing. Those who obtain special certificates as teachers of drawing can be and are very usefully employed in high schools, where they can be entertained at a much lower rate of salary than is given to the more highly qualified candidates trained in the Calcutta School of Art—a class of which the supply is much lower than the demand.

Other schools of special instruction.

The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions, and departments of institutions, teaching law, medicine, or engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following table:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1906.	Average monthly roll.	Expenditure— From public funds: From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds: From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil: Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Colleges ...	7	187	181	−1,604	.....	...	9,110	698	8,004	.....	47 8 6
Municipal ditto ...	1	10	8	... ..	.....	...	6.2	.. ...	672	.....	84 0 0
Unaided ditto ...	7	917	885	... .	.....	...	15,028	548	15,571	.....	17 9 6
Total Law Colleges ...	15	1,114	1,074	−1,604	.....	.	25,110	1,241	24,247	.. ...	23 2 1
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	376	412	1,93,365	.....	...	28,043	.....	2,21,803	530 13 7	501 14 10
Government Medical Schools	4	7·3	611	75,800	100	...	21,238	15,351	1,12,589	93 9 4	138 11 4
Unaided ditto ...	7	717	691	.....	.....	...	16,908	910	20,810	.....	31 7 10
Total Medical Schools ...	12	1,854	1,914	2,69,165	100	...	66,102	16,261	3,55,101	....	185 8 11
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	334	300	81,313	.....	...	12,180	.....	93,490	263 2 6	308 0 4
Government Survey Schools	3	556	621	7,201	... ..	...	10,811	125	18,236	11 11 2	29 4 11
Unaided ditto ...	1	4	7	.....	... ...	...	.. ...	280	280	.....	40 0 0
Total Engineering Schools...	5	914	937	88,577	.....	...	22,997	405	1,11,970	94 8 6	119 8 2
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art ..	1	273	285	19,089	.....	...	6,258	.....	25,858	76 14 9	101 6 6
Unaided School of Art in Calcutta	1	11	11	.....	... .	...	15	167	200	.....	18 2 11
Government Industrial Schools	2	93	81	1,503	... ...	...	.. ...	1,072	2,040	44 5 1	91 13 5
Board Industrial Schools ...	7	260	250	1,787	12,010	...	1,008	7,710	23,514	63 1 1	80 15 8
Aided ditto ...	14	221	254	2,051	2,847	627	10	6,328	11,849	23 8 5	50 10 2
Unaided ditto ...	0	292	270	.. ...	.....	...	140	9,451	9,591	.. ...	31 5 3
Total Art and Industrial Schools	31	1,056	1,070	24,780	14,857	627	7,023	25,247	73,042	87 10 8	68 4 3
V.—Other schools of Special Instruction.											
Aided "Other Schools" ...	8	276	274	507	230	1,050	880	7,172	10,434	0 1 0	38 1 1
Unaided ditto ...	4	144	132	.. ...	.....	..	26	734	760	.....	5 10 9
Total of Other Schools ...	12	422	406	507	230	1,050	901	7,886	11,190	0 1 10	27 3 7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1905-06...	75	5,430	5,401	3,82,064	15,193	2,277	1,26,063	50,093	5,76,209	73 15 7	106 10 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1904-05...	70	5,114	5,071	3,78 961	14,529	1,009	1,57,472	50,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0

Medical schools.

The total number of medical institutions increased from 9 to 12, owing to the inclusion in the returns of three new schools in Calcutta. The total number of medical students rose from 1,784 to 1,854. The numbers attending the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March last were 273 pupils on the rolls, of whom 29 were females. A new lying-in ward having lately been constructed in this hospital, the necessity for female students to attend the Eden Hospital has ceased. The Lady Elliott Hostel for female students was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,07,830, on a site adjoining the hospital compound. The management of the hostel was undertaken by the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The attendance at the beginning of the session in the Dacca Medical School was 211; but there remained only 197 at its close, of whom 4 were females. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students, who live with their relatives in the town. The number of students in the Licentiate class in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 159 at the opening of the session, and 146, including 8 females, at the close. The purchase of a house to serve the purpose of a hostel for the female students of the school was sanctioned during the year. The number of students in the Cuttack Medical School at the opening of the session was 163, and 135 at its close.

Sibpur College.

The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, with 106 students, all Hindus except 3 Europeans and 3 Muhammadans; the Apprentice, or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students, of whom 173 were Hindus, 39 Europeans, 3 Muhammadans; and the Artisan Class, with 13 students, 1 being Hindu, 7 Muhammadans and 5 Native Christians. The total strength of the College on the 31st March last, excluding the Artisan Class and two special students sent by the East Indian Railway Company to learn the chemistry of iron and steel, was 321, against 304 (97 engineers and 207 apprentices) in the previous year. The year under review is the first year since the transfer of the practical training of the students from the Public Works to the Education Department. The transfer was effected without any break of continuity in the instruction. The workshops are said to be self-supporting. The Mining and Electrical classes were opened in the year under review. Government sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for a complete electric installation, including various types of engines, dynamos, cells, &c., for the lighting of the College, and for the thorough training of the students in electrical engineering. The installation will shortly be completed and in working order. The College affords a practical training, which not only puts its students in the way of obtaining profitable employment, but will be of the utmost use in the industrial development of the country. The work done was of a very varied kind. The manufacture of machine-tools, such as lathes, drilling machines, &c., was continued, and several machines were constructed at the cost of the raw material and the coal. There were also manufactured moulding boxes, moulder's tools, and a cupola for the foundry, a saw-bench, and two boats. The apprentices did a great portion of the carpenter's work involved in the furnishing of the new chemical and physical laboratories. An experimental engine is being fitted up for the sole purpose of valve-setting, which will be compulsory on all students. Experimental electric work was also carried on, and the use and management of dynamos and motors were taught. Instruction was further given in pattern-making, in testing cast-iron bars, in bending and fitting pipes for the gas and water-supply of the College, and in plumber's and other work of minor importance. A practical training of this order, combined with appropriate instruction in the class-room, is a very valuable possession to its recipients. All the trained apprentices, whether native or European, find employment without difficulty in engineering firms, in steam companies, in railways and in tea-gardens; two out of the last batch of European apprentices, after refusing the appointments guaranteed to the College as third-grade overseers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department on Rs. 60 a month, subsequently gained employment in private engineering firms in Calcutta on Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month respectively.

An agricultural class will soon be attached to the College. Six technical schools have already been affiliated to it, and more will, it is hoped, as time goes on, be added, which will be able to act as feeders to it.

Survey schools.

In the three Government Survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack the total cost for 621 pupils (average monthly roll number) was Rs. 18,200, of which Rs. 10,811 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil costs Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacca Survey school, especially in cadastral survey with plane-tables. Cadastral survey maps were prepared by the pupils for the whole tract of about 100 square miles surveyed. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, inspected the work of the pupils in camp and expressed a high opinion of its thoroughness and accuracy.

School of Art.

The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art was 273, against 270 in the preceding year. The fee receipts came to Rs. 6,255 against Rs. 6,375; the total expenditure fell from Rs. 31,785 to Rs. 25,858, of which Rs. 6,255 were defrayed by fees and fines; and the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 101, of which Rs. 76 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as the last year. The school appears to have obtained a worthy successor to the late Superintendent in Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly of the Madras School of Art.

Industrial Schools.

The number of industrial schools remained nearly the same as in the last year. Those under public management decreased by two. The Board industrial schools declined from 8 to 7, while the aided schools increased from 11 to 14. The number of unaided industrial schools (6) remained the same as in the preceding year.

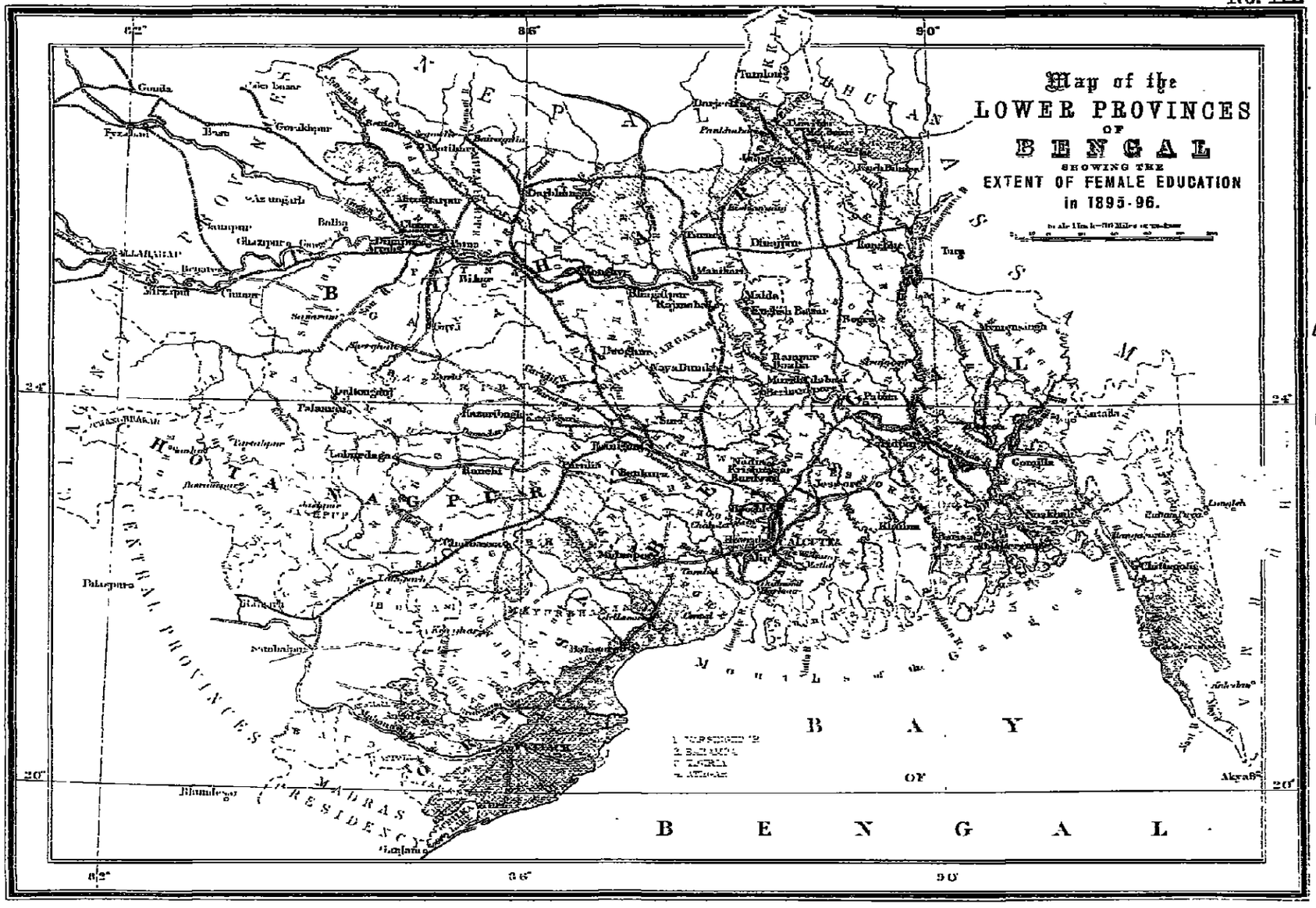
Female Education.

The following table gives the main statistics of female education:—

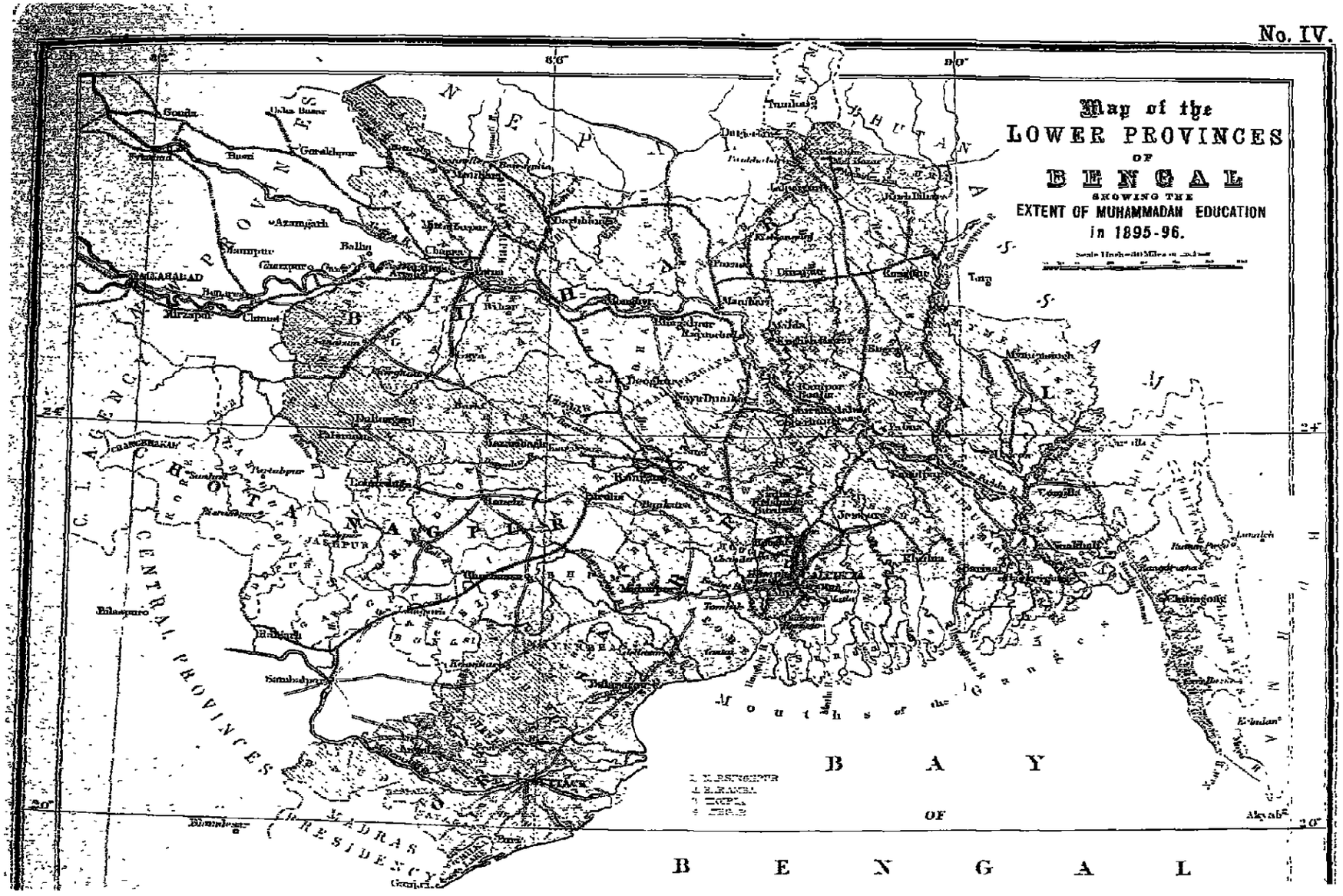
Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Expenditure. From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	251	210	179	22,712	...	...	3,200	395	26,30
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	130	124	76	...	...	835	18	...	85
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,305	57,330	53,498	40,803	67,709	41,604	10,990	23,446	1,80,008	3,20,747
Unaided	646	8,195	7,672	6,832	..	...	...	1,038	10,857	18,495
Total for 1895-96 ...	2,956	65,974	61,414	46,150	90,511	41,604	11,825	33,602	1,97,800	3,76,402
					1,43,940			2,31,402		
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,816	64,507	59,603	45,098	97,031	37,120	11,031	34,005	2,23,891	4,05,078
					1,46,682			2,57,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	1,39,786			2,40,703		3,80,189
Total for 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,708			2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	1,331,098			2,23,976		3,55,069

Besides the girls shown in this table, there are also 36,616 girls in boys' schools, against 37,553 in 1894-95. The net result of the year is a gain of 140 schools and of 470 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The expenditure from public funds decreased from Rs. 1,46,682 to Rs. 1,43,940, while there was an increase in the expenditure under both District and Municipal funds. The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues took place mainly in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; most of the girls' schools in these localities came under the operation of the revised rules for grants-in-aid, the effect of which was a saving of Rs. 9,530.

No. III.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
in 1895-96.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Girls of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent. and above
„ 2. 1 to 2 „ „
„ 3. ½ to 1 „ „
„ 4. below ½ „ „
BAY OF BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS
Calcutta
Darjeeling
Patna
Ranchi
Cuttack
Midnapore
Berhampore
Jessore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rangpur
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Gaya
Chittagong
Akyab
Balasore
Sambalpur
Gorakhpur
Benares
Allahabad
Cawnpore
Agra
Fyzabad
Goalpara
Tezpur
Dibrugarh
Jorhat
Sylhet
Cachar
Lushai Hills
Manipur
Naga Hills
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Tipperah
Noakhali
Backergunge
Faridpur
Pabna
Bogra
Dinajpur
Maldah
Jalpaiguri
Kooch Behar
Tirhut
Saran
Shahabad
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamow
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Purulia
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
24 Parganas
Nadia
Khulna
Jessore
Murshidabad
Rajshahi
Bogra
Pabna
Malda
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Jalpaiguri
Kooch Behar
Darjeeling
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Saharsa
Purnea
Tirhut
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Bahraich
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Allahabad
Benares
Mirzapur
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Gonda
Bara Banki
Sitapur
Lucknow
Unao
Rae Bareli
Fatehpur
Cawnpore
Etawah
Agra
Mainpuri
Etah
Farrukhabad
Shahjahanpur
Pilibhit
Bareilly
Moradabad
Bijnor
Meerut
Muzaffarnagar
Saharanpur
Dehra Dun
Almora
Naini Tal
Garhwal
Tehri
Simla
Ambala
Karnal
Rohtak
Hissar
Gurgaon
Delhi
Rewari
Jhajjar
Jind
Sirsa
Bhiwani
Patiala
Ludhiana
Ferozepore
Lahore
Amritsar
Gurdaspur
Sialkot
Gujranwala
Jhelum
Rawalpindi
Attock
Peshawar
Kohat
Bannu
Dera Ismail Khan
Dera Ghazi Khan
Multan
Jhang
Montgomery
Lyallpur
Shahpur
Gujrat
Hazara
Mardan
Swat
Chitral
Gilgit
Kashmir
Jammu
Rajputana
Ajmer
Jodhpur
Bikaner
Jaisalmer
Jaipur
Alwar
Bharatpur
Dholpur
Karauli
Kotah
Bundi
Jhalawar
Tonk
Udaipur
Sirohi
Partabgarh
Banswara
Dungarpur
Kishangarh
Shekhawati
Loharu
Dujana
Pataudi
Loharu
Kalsia
Simla
Kumaon
Garhwal
Tehri
Almora
Naini Tal
Bareilly
Pilibhit
Shahjahanpur
Farrukhabad
Etah
Mainpuri
Etawah
Cawnpore
Fatehpur
Partabgarh
Sultanpur
Jaunpur
Mirzapur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Gonda
Bara Banki
Sitapur
Lucknow
Unao
Rae Bareli
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Benares
Allahabad
Jhansi
Lalitpur
Gwalior
Indore
Bhopal
Berar
Nagpur
Chanda
Bhandara
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godavari
Kistna
Nellore
Cuddapah
Kurnool
Bellary
Anantapur
Chingleput
Madras
Salem
Coimbatore
Nilgiris
Malabar
Canara
Belgaum
Dharwar
Bijapur
Kolaba
Ratnagiri
Satara
Poona
Ahmednagar
Sholapur
Aurangabad
Nasik
Khandesh
Surat
Broach
Kaira
Ahmedabad
Panch Mahals
Rewa Kantha
Baroda
Cambay
Kathiawar
Cutch
Sind
Karachi
Hyderabad
Thar and Parkar
Upper Sind Frontier
Shikarpur
Jacobabad
Sukkur
Khairpur
Nawabshah
Larkana
Dadu
Kalat
Las Bela
Mekran
Sarawan
Jhalawan
Quetta-Pishin
Zhob
Loralai
Sibi
Thal Chotiali
Kharan
Chagai
Nushki
Afghanistan
Persia
Baluchistan
Punjab
North-West Provinces
Oudh
Central Provinces
Berar
Bombay
Madras
Hyderabad
Rajputana
Central India
Assam
Burma
Tibet
China
Nepal
Bhutan
Sikkim
Himalayan Mountains
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Indian Ocean
Equator
Tropic of Cancer
Meridian of Greenwich
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

No. IV.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
in 1895-96.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Muhammadan Boys of School-going age at School—
Class 1. 20 to 40 per cent.
„ 2. 10 to 20 „ „
„ 3. 5 to 10 „ „
„ 4. below 5 „ „
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges

Education of Europeans.

The total number of European schools rose from 76 in 1894-95 to 78 in 1895-96. The number of scholars attending these schools rose from 7,640 to 7,721. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

Year.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,301	6,551	6,082	5,710	6,829	7,008	7,414	7,777	7,640	7,721

The new building at Kurseong, designed to accommodate 200 pupils, is on the point of completion. The 31 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 4,083, and the 16 Church of England schools to 1,692 scholars, out of the 7,721 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 11,00,452, of which Government paid Rs. 1,97,152. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 110 against 117 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 69 against 79.

Muhammadan Education.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils varied during the last five years as follows:—

1891-92	...	...	... 448,847
1892-93	...	...	... 447,485
1893-94	...	...	... 446,130
1894-95	...	...	... 489,333
1895-96	...	...	... 494,294

The above shows an increase of 4,961 Muhammadans attending all classes of schools. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, but the percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number at school fell slightly. However, this community is represented by a greater number and a greater percentage of the whole number of students in the Arts colleges and High English schools than last year. An increase in this respect was observable in the previous year also.

The improvement at the University Examinations does not as yet keep pace with the increase in the number of Muhammadan students attending colleges and high schools.

In the general results of the common examination of Madrasas the figures show that satisfactory progress was made during the year under report. The total number of pupils in the Madrasas under Government management was 1,695 in 1896 against 1,617 in 1895. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 26,189 and Rs. 54,638 respectively, against Rs. 30,881 and Rs. 62,772 respectively in 1895.

Education of aborigines.

The number of pupils of aboriginal races was 38,971 in the year under report against 35,084 in 1895, showing an increase of 3,887 pupils, of whom 886 were Christians and 3,001 non-Christians. This increase is shared, more or less, by all classes of schools, except Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools, were there was a loss of 218 and 43 pupils respectively. Of the 38,971 pupils shown under instruction, 6,514 came from Bhagalpur, and 23,013 from Chota Nagpur. The five Missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 188 schools against 182 in 1894-95, with 5,406 pupils against 4,903 in 1894-95. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 47,222 in 1895-96 against Rs. 43,726 in the preceding year. The elementary schools near Giridih for the children of miners advanced from 33 to 34, but the pupils declined from 1,404 to 1,355. This loss is attributed to the migration of workmen to new collieries in search of higher wages. The schools are supervised by a Committee, and the cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,760, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,359.

Sanskrit

The Sanskrit *tóls* decreased by 23, but their pupils increased by 16. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues *for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning* in *tóls* amounted to Rs. 24,913 against Rs. 17,998 in the previous year; the Government grant for the encouragement and improvement of these institutions having been increased from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. At the Sanskrit first examination 408 passed in 1895 and 412 in 1896: at the second examination 196 passed in 1895, and 207 in the year under report

The Central Text-Book Committee.

The Central Text-Book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerjee as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary. All the members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the University of Calcutta. The Committee received for examination during the year 256 books on different subjects. Of these, 99 were approved for various purposes, 98 were rejected, and upon the rest judgment had not been pronounced. The Committee undertook during the year the work of revising the authorised list of text-books, which is reported to have made good progress. Their task is an arduous and thankless one, and is performed with assiduity and care. Besides the Central Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1895-96 were the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengalee*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, the *Asian*, the *Darjeeling Standard*, the *East*, the *Benyal Times* (Dacca), and the *Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle* (Patna). The total number of English newspapers was 48 and the total number of periodicals was 52.

Fifty-eight Vernacular Newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to the Government, against 65 in 1894-95. Seven Newspapers were started, *of which three were in Bengali, one in Hindi and three in Uriya; while* 14 papers, namely, 12 Bengali, one Urdu, and one Uriya, were discontinued. The *Bangabasi*, a weekly paper with 20,000 subscribers, has the largest circulation.

The following publications, other than Annual Reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press :—

(1) A Report on the system of Abkari Administration with respect to the taxation of toddy in the Presidency of Madras.
(2) Manual of Procedure of the Calcutta Custom House.
(3) Rules under the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, corrected up to the 31st December 1894.
(4) Pharmacopœia of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.
(5) Bengal Police, Criminal Identification by means of Anthropometry revised up to January 1895.
(6) Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI.
(7) Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls, and the flow of water in pipes.
(8) Report on the Sericultural Experiments carried on at Alipore by the Sericultural Committee.
(9) Preventive Officers' Manual.
(10) Note on Tari in Bengal, by Babu Abhilas Chandra Mukherji, Deputy Collector.
(11) Two lectures on the Navigation Canals in India, delivered at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by Mr. J. H. Apjohn, M.A., C.E.
(12) Manual for the Inspection of Departments under Magistrates.
(13) Lists of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal possessing Historical or Archæological interest.
(14) Papers relating to the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, and the Rules framed under it.
(15) Bengal Famine Code, Revised Edition of 1895.
(16) Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls, and the flow of water in pipes, by Messrs. Odling, Bestic and Maconchy of the Public Works Department.
(17) The Registration Manual, 1895.
(18) Four lectures on Steam-Launch construction, delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in April 1895.
(19) A brief Memoir of William Roxburgh, author of the "Flora Indica."
(20) The Records Manual.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during 1895 was 2,689 against 1,898 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 791, or a little over 29·5 per cent. This large increase is due partly to increased literary activity, and partly to measures taken, at the instance of the late Librarian, to prevent evasion of the provisions of the law requiring the registration of books. Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that this number, large as it is, represents the actual number of publications issued during the year under review; doubtless, many works published by both European and Native firms still evade registration, and the penalty provided in the law in this respect is apparently not deterrent.

Out of 2,689 publications received last year, 1,971 are books, and 718 periodicals. Of the books, 1,674 are original publications, the rest being re-publications and translations.

Bengali.

The number of Bengali books received was 952, or about 35·3 per cent. of the total number of publications. The corresponding figure for 1894 was 612, or 35·5 per cent. less. The subjects of which they treat are classified in the following table:—

Subject.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3
Arts	1	7
Biography	13	23
Drama	24	33
Fiction	58	76
History	9	26
Language	165	267
Law	29	19
Medicine	31	29
Miscellaneous	62	113
Philosophy	1	1
Poetry	69	109
Politics	1	...
Religion	115	170
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)...	22	62
Science (Natural and other) ...	12	15
Travels and Voyages	...	2
Total ...	612	952

English.

The number of publications in this language, received last year, was 345, against 227 in the year preceding, showing an increase of about 34 per cent. *Pope's Universal Prayer* has been set to Indian music by Rájá Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, with the last line of the first stanza changed by substituting "Ram, Rahim, and Buddha," for "Jehovah, Jove or Lord." *Anti-cholera Inoculation*, by Dr. W. M. Haffkine, contains the report submitted to Government on the experimental inoculations against cholera performed by him in different places in India, between April 1893 and August 1895. Elaborate statistical Tables show the places visited, the number of persons inoculated, and the percentage of attacks and mortality among the inoculated and the uninoculated. Dr. Haffkine is confident, from the favourable results obtained, that these inoculations afford an effective protection against cholera.

Religion.

Among the works on Religion *Lowell Lectures in Boston*, by Babu P. C. Mazumdár, the successor of Babu Kesav Chandra Sen in the leadership of the Navavidhán Brahmos, deserves mention. It contains the lectures delivered by him at the Parliament of Religions, as well as those known as the Lowell Lectures, delivered at

Boston. They give the cardinal principles of Hindu religion and society, as well as a short history of the rise and fall of the different Indian Religions.

Musalmáni-Bengali.

The Musalmani-Bengali dialect stands in the same relation to Bengali as Urdu bears to Hindi, and works written in it furnish amusement and edification to the lower classes of Muhammadans. The glorification of Islam is the sole aim which the writers of these books have in view. Though Musalmáns in religion, they are Bengalis by birth, and often well versed in popular Bengali literature. Thus their books contain frequent allusions to popular versions of the Rámáyan and the Mahábhárata. Their favourite theme is the marriage of the daughters of Hindu gods and princes with Musalmán heroes, after the defeat of their guardians in combat.

Persian.

Nine books in the Persian language were received last year, against one in the year preceding.

Sanskrit.

Forty-four books in Sanskrit were received last year.

Tibetan.

Two books in the Tibetan tongue were received in the Library, against five in the preceding year. Of these, *Sher Phyin*, edited by Babu Pratáp Chandra Ghosh, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, is a translation well-known Buddhist work *Satasáhasriká Prajnápáramitá*.

Urdu.

Only 16 Urdu works in were received, against 14 in the year preceding. Poetry and Religion are the subjects mainly treated.

Uriya.

One hundred and ten Uriya publications were received last year, against 45 in the year before. They consist mostly of school-books translated from Bengali, and very small pamphlets on poetry and religion. *Vivásini*, by Babu Rám Sankar Ráy, is a work of fiction depicting the social and political condition of Orissa during the supremacy of the Mahrattas in that Province. This is probably the first novel in the Uriya language.

Periodicals.

Periodicals received in the Bengal Library are classed under the heads of Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Religion, and Science. Of these, those written in Bengali are perhaps the most important. 718 numbers were received last year against 555 in the year preceding. These represent 107 distinct periodicals and are written, 1 in Assamese, 61 in Bengali, 27 in English, and 18 in various other languages. Forty-four new journals were started, and 32 old ones disappeared in the course of the last year.

Working of Act XXV of 1867, as modified by Act X of 1890.

During the year under review 2,486 publications were registered under the Act, against 2,222 in the preceding year. Of this number, 1671 were registered in the Office of the Inspector-General of Registration, and the balance (815), in the Sub-Registry offices in the Mufassal. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 232, against Rs. 188 in the previous year.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE preparation of the list of historical tombs and monuments in Bengal, which was referred to in last year's report, was completed in December 1895 and submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, the work of editing it having been entrusted to Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A., of the Bengal Education Department. The Government of India have intimated that the Bengal List will form the first volume of a general list which they propose to publish of such tombs and monuments in the country.

The list of ancient monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August 1895, was published during the year. For the convenience of District Officials the list has also been printed and published in sections according to the Divisions of the Province.

A brass tablet with a suitable inscription was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, below the Mayo memorial window, to indicate to whose memory the window was erected, it having been pointed out that nothing existed to explain the object of the memorial.

Some interesting sculptures and remains were found scattered about on the Rutnagiri Hill in Orissa by the Sub-divisional Officer of Jajpur, and a proposal to explore the locality, which is said to be the site of an ancient city, is still under consideration.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

THE ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government, was composed as in the previous year, save for one additional Chaplain of the Church of England.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Nineteen marriages were solemnized under the provisions of Act III of 1872 during the year 1895-96, against 28 in the previous year. Of those 19 marriages, 13 were solemnized in Calcutta, 2 in Barisal, 1 each in Hooghly, Balasore, Birbhum, and Bhagalpur.

There are 19 Marriage Registrars, besides 28 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars under the Act. Of these, only 10 Registrars registered marriages during the year. Of the marriages reported, the maximum age of the bridegroom was 54 years, and the minimum age was 22 years. The ages of the brides ranged from 15 to 25 years. There were 4 widow marriages, and the maximum age of the widows was 35, the minimum age being 18 years. The marriages were in most cases registered by the Marriage Registrars, after being solemnized by other persons who officiated as priests.

Working of the Christian Burial Board.

There were 765 burials during the year under report, against 790 in the previous year. The receipts for the year, including the closing balance (Rs. 14,274-3-2) on the 31st March 1895, amounted to Rs. 31,559-5, and the expenditure on various improvements in the different cemeteries amounted to Rs. 19,956-5-2, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 11,458-11-10 in the Treasury for the following year.

Large improvements were made in the different cemeteries under the Board's control. There were a number of graves and monuments in need of repairs, and the Board were able during the year, with the sanction of Government, to do a great deal in this direction, and to save many of the memorials from utter ruin. The Tiretta or French Cemetery, which had been much neglected and was made over to the Board by Government in June 1895, was brought into good order. The substitution of cast-iron rails for brick-built walls at all the cemeteries in Park Street was finished during the year under report, and is considered to have greatly improved their external appearance. In the Circular Road Cemeteries the pathways have been raised and depressions in the ground filled up. The work of raising the ground has been carried on steadily by the Board for several years past, but in places it is still incomplete.

A number of other improvements were also made during the year in cementing drains that were formerly tiled or bricked, and in constructing parapets by the side of deep drains. A new shaped grave was introduced with the approval of the Executive Engineer; graves are now constructed by the Board at a uniform charge, an arrangement which has proved highly satisfactory to the public.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	6,87,473	7,39,840
Gain (+) or loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year	(—)24,019	(+)71,537
Corrected value of stores	6,63,454	8,11,377
Value of stores received during the year ...	23,57,947	25,56,706
Total ...	30,21,401	33,68,083
Value of stores issued during the year ...	22,81,561	25,97,305
Value of the balance in stock at the close of the year	7,39,840	7,70,778

The advance in the receipts was mainly due to an increase, amounting to Rs. 1,93,252, in the value of country-made paper, of country-made miscellaneous articles, and of English articles purchased locally. This increase is attributed to the higher rates charged for paper by the local mills; to a greater demand for paper made by the printing presses directly under the Governments of India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and also by the Postal Press at Aligarh; and to an enhanced expenditure on China ink, miscellaneous articles, and binding materials, which were required in large quantities by the presses and by the Military Officers with the Chitral Relief Force. English articles obtained from the India Office show a falling off in value of Rs. 30,852, if calculated at 2 shillings per rupee on their invoiced prices; but this decrease falls to Rs. 309 if the percentage to cover exchange, freight charges, &c., be included in the prime cost of the stores. In 1894-95 it was laid down that the value of imported stores should be calculated on their invoice value at the official rate of exchange for the year, *plus* 15 per cent. on the converted value for freight, packing, and other incidental charges. This method of valuation has been adopted with effect from the current official year, but could not, it is stated, be applied to the valuation of imported stores received during 1895-96, as the order was received late in the year, when most of the stores had been already valued on the old plan. The official rate of exchange for 1895-96 was 1*s.* 1$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, against 1*s.* 1$\frac{1}{16}$*d.*, the average rate for the preceding year; and, calculated at these rates, with 15 per cent. added for freight, incidental charges, &c., the total value of imported goods would amount to Rs. 4,57,886, against Rs. 5,05,463 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 47,577.

The value of stores issued to departments and officers under Local Governments rose by Rs. 2,01,575 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The largest advance, viz. Rs. 1,61,033, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but all the other Local Governments, except the Punjab and Assam, contributed to the increase. The increase in Bengal amounted to Rs. 17,037, while the value of stationery used by officers and

departments under the Government of India rose by Rs. 1,13,687. The largest decrease occurred in the supplies to State Railways, which show a falling off of Rs. 28,493.

The value of the stores in stock at the end of the year was Rs. 7,70,773, or Rs. 30,938 in excess of that at the end of 1894-95. This high figure is said to be due to the inability of certain officers to gauge their requirements accurately, to the fact that certain consignments of goods from England were not received till late in the year, to the higher rates charged by local mill-owners for country-made paper, and to the fall in exchange. The last cause accounts for no less than Rs. 30,543, so that the increase only came to Rs. 395. The balance of the preceding year was unusually high, and considerably exceeded the average consumption for three months, which is the proper standard to observe.

The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with court-fee stamps rose by 1,406 reams, and its value by Rs. 4,570. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, while the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Native States in Orissa show a decrease. This paper has recently been introduced into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,655 and Rs. 1,04,483 respectively, against Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 in the preceding year. The falling off in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 89,607, is due almost entirely to the exclusion from the accounts of the commission of 5 per cent. on the value of locally-purchased articles, which is a book entry and had been improperly mixed up with cash transactions. The items of expenditure which show an increase are freight and miscellaneous charges. An increase of Rs. 4,860 under the former was due to freight and bailing charges incurred in despatching packages of stationery by steamer to the State Railways in Burma and to the East Coast Railway in Madras, and in sending papers direct from the mills to the presses in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, while under the latter Rs. 4,271 was expended on the payment of municipal rates and taxes for the Stationery Office.

The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, shows an advance of Rs. 3,14,129. This increase is partly attributable to the fall in exchange and the consequent rise in the rates of locally-manufactured articles, but there were other reasons, among which the following may be mentioned:—An increased supply of drawing paper, drawing materials, and tracing cloth to the Public Works Department and the Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, Central Provinces; the consumption of a larger quantity of writing, printing, and coloured papers, and of binding cloth and materials by the Government presses; the issue of a larger supply of carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper to the Telegraph and Postal Departments, and to the Military Officers with the Chitral Relief Force; the demand for Chubb's padlocks and box-locks throughout India. The principal increases occurred under "Writing paper" (Rs. 60,114), "Printing paper" (Rs. 1,46,657), "carbonic, papyrographic, and other kinds of paper" (Rs. 33,306), "Paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 9,366), and "Other articles" (Rs. 11,480). The only noticeable decrease was in the consumption of quill pens, which shows a falling off of 300,000 in number and Rs. 4,954 in value.

For the purpose of determining the relative prices of paper made in England and in India, samples of country-made paper have hitherto been sent to England by the Superintendent of Stationery three months before calling for tenders, and the Director-General of Stores has furnished him with samples of English-made paper of similar quality, with their English prices. A difficulty has now arisen in obtaining samples and prices, owing to the refusal of English manufacturers to supply samples which cost money and bring in no orders, and the Director-General has therefore suggested that one-tenth of the annual requirements of paper for the Stationery Office should be obtained from England. The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office appears to be working satisfactorily. The number of periodicals

supplied during the year fell off by 72, while that of newspapers and books rose by 241 and 1,743, respectively, as compared with 1894-95. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,06,671, against Rs. 90,360 in the preceding year. The excess expenditure was incurred mainly by the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, the Military Education Department, and the Government of Bengal.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted respectively to Rs. 37,084 and Rs. 47,746, against Rs 34,957 and Rs. 48,109 in 1894-95. The increase in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 2,127, was mainly due to the sale of a larger number of forms and service-books to the public in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in expenditure is the necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms.

PRINTING.

Cash receipts and expenditure.

The receipts represent the proceeds of the sale of Government Gazettes, the Civil List, the Indian Law Reports, and other miscellaneous publications, and of waste paper. They also include recoveries for work done for local authorities. The expenditure consists of the charges for establishment, materials, and contingencies of the several presses, and includes the payments made to an outside press for assisting to meet an urgent indent for tauzi forms and registers and for printing the Indian Law Reports and Bengal Library catalogues. The cash transactions of the year are compared with those of the previous year in the following table:—

Heads.	Receipts.		Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	*Secretariat Press.*	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Gazettes	19,721	18,713	Establishment	2,00,395	2,01,293
			Materials	5,084	718
			Contingencies (including postage)	20,136	16,370
				2,25,615	2,21,380
,, Indian Law Reports	40,023	40,773	*Darjeeling Press.*		
			Establishment	7,533	6,719
			Contingencies	1,394	1,055
				8,926	8,705
,, Civil List	1,300	1,307	*Photan Section.*		
			Establishment	.....	2,544
			Material	.. .	1,028
,, miscellaneous publications ..	4,797	4,190	Contingencies	..	614
				.....	4,150
			Publishing Department.		
Miscellaneous	114	88	Establishment	4,170	.....
			Postage	15,021	2,208
			Other contingencies	1,807	... ..
Total credited to Publishing Department	75,615	74,101		21,074	2,208
			Outside printing	6,140	11,801
			Total Secretarial Press ...	2,72,255	2,48,140
			Jail Press, Convict Branches.		
Printing done for local bodies	2,869	2,781	Establishment	10,979	10,724
			Materials	8,664	2,900
			Contingencies	7,981	15,151
				33,624	31,060
Sale of waste paper	4,805	5,635	*Jail Press, Free Branch.*		
			Establishment	35,801	27,711
			Materials	531	12,008
			Contingencies	31,259	3,515
Total cash receipts	83,309	82,510		68,150	43,014
			Total Jail Press ...	1,01,774	78,514
Excess of cash expenditure over cash receipts	2,94,805	2,45,741	Total debitable to Presses ...	3,74,029	3,26,654
			Add freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for settlement forms debitable to the Settlement Department...	4,085	1,597
Grand Total ...	3,78,114	3,28,251	Grand Total ...	3,78,114	3,28,251

The total cash receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 82,510 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,28,251, against Rs. 83,309 and Rs. 3,78,114 respectively in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 799 in the receipts occurred mostly under sales of the *Bengali Gazette*. The total expenditure, including freight

and packing charges for settlement forms, and excluding the charges on account of postage incurred by the Publishing Department, amounted to Rs. 3,26,043 in 1895-96 against Rs. 3,56,140 in 1894-95, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,097. The decrease was chiefly at the Presidency Jail Press, and was due to the smaller demand by the Stationery Office for forms, bound books and envelopes, and also to reduced indents for survey and settlement forms by the Settlement Department.

Outturn of work.

The following statement compares the outturn of the presses for the last two years:—

	1894-95.					1895-96.				
	For Government offices.	Government periodicals and publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Total.	For Government offices.	Government periodicals and publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of printing work done.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat Press	2,36,716	62,412	391	.....	2,99,969	2,20,403	69,245	2,373	27	2,92,108
Tibetan Section	2,893	.....	.....	.....	2,893	.....	2,924	9	.....	2,933
Darjeeling Press						2,145	.....	9	.....	2,154
Jail Press, Convict Department	1,50,280	1,372	671	0,409	1,58,311	1,34,200	700	654	4,107	1,41,730
Jail Press, Free Department ...	20,007	0,797	330	1,008	31,838	17,275	0,884	488	286	24,933
Total printing work ...	4,09,893	73,588	1,741	7,417	4,87,281	3,87,023	76,763	3,532	4,430	4,71,827
Value of leads and quotations (material only)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	2,300
Do. of casting work	51,408	.....	.....	.....	51,408	25,897	.....	.....	.....	25,897
Total value of outturn ...	4,55,913	73,588	1,741	7,417	5,38,689	4,15,270	76,763	3,532	4,430	5,00,044

The above table does not include the value of work done by an outside press, for which a payment of Rs. 6,140 was made in 1894-95 and of Rs. 11,801 in 1895-96. For the whole year the Press account shows a profit of Rs. 1,00,163 against Rs. 1,59,791 in 1894-95.

At the Accountant-General's suggestion, stock was taken of the plant and material of the several presses during the year, the last preceding stock having been taken in 1886. The result of the valuation is as follows:—

	Sanctioned revaluation on 1st April 1896.			Book value on 1st April 1895.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal Secretariat Press ...	2,70,375	7	0	2,27,151	10	2
2. Darjeeling Press ...	4,822	11	6	3,078	12	5
3. Tibetan Section ...	15,858	10	7	10,399	2	9
4. Presidency Jail Press ...	3,07,803	2	4	1,76,700	14	10

The experiment which has been tried since 1892 of employing females in the Secretariat Press as readers, copy-holders, and compositors, has not proved a success owing to the difficulty of enforcing discipline and securing regular attendance. Out of 36 female compositors employed in July 1895, all but 7 resigned for various reasons, and of these only 4 attend regularly and are employed in reading. Of 20 female readers and copy-holders, 12 remain. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by appointing a smaller number of male hands, and no fresh appointments of females have been made.

Zoological Garden.

THE past year was one of financial prosperity. The actual receipts of the Garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,774 and a sum of Rs. 29 realized on the 31st March 1896, and credited to the Treasury on the 1st April, amounted to Rs. 44,317 against Rs. 41,533 in the previous year; while the expenditure rose from Rs. 41,672 in 1894-95 to Rs. 44,106. The increase in receipts occurred under all the principal heads of income, viz., "Entrance receipts," "Donations and subscriptions," "Rents" and "Miscellaneous." The increase in expenditure is due chiefly to increased charges for the purchase of animals, to the higher cost of feeding them, and to the fact that improvements and repairs were undertaken, the most important of which was the cleaning out of a portion of the ornamental water. The closing balance increased from Rs. 4,774 to Rs. 4,985.

The number of paying visitors admitted to the Garden was 165,152 against 154,532 in the previous year; a number of school pupils and small children were also admitted free. This is the highest number admitted in any year except 1883-84, the year of the Calcutta International Exhibition, when the Garden was visited by 188,532 persons.

The following statement shows the number of visitors who paid entrance money in each year since 1891-92—

Year.	Number of visitors.
1891-92	116,382
1892-93	139,173
1893-94	102,449
1894-95	154,532
1895-96	165,152

Two hundred and ninety-one additions were made during the year to the collection of animals in the Garden (including 77 mammals, 104 birds and 110 reptiles); three animals were born in the Garden and the rest were obtained either by presentation or by purchase or exchange.

The popularity of the Garden continued unabated. A large number of applications for free admission were received and granted by the Committee during the year. A certificate of fitness was granted by the Committee to Mr. Jamshedji M. Doctor, who was deputed by the Bombay Corporation to receive training in the management of animals in captivity.

As in the past two years, a series of experiments was conducted in the Joygobind Law Laboratory by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham to test the efficacy of various alleged remedies for cures of snake-bite. Dr. Cunningham's interesting report on the results of his experiments has been communicated to the Government of India.

On the recommendation of the Committee, supported by this Government, the Government of India were pleased during the year to recognize as pensionable the appointments of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, engine-driver, gate-clerk, and store-keeper in the Garden. The contributions towards pension required under Article 863 of the Civil Service Regulations are to be paid in future, the arrears of contribution being remitted.

Economic and Art Museum.

During the year improvements were undertaken in the Economic and Art Museum Buildings. Arrangements were perfected by which an ample supply of water will be laid on in all departments of the Museum, partly for the purpose of cleaning the specimens, partly as a precaution against fire, hydrants being fitted throughout the building.

The Lieutenant-Governor having sanctioned a new scheme of fittings for the Economic Gallery, the work was pushed on with the aid of Chinese carpenters provided by the Public Works Department, and on the 31st March 1896 only a comparatively small number of bays remained to be completed. These fittings consist of an upright case, a sloping desk case, and a store locker or cabinet below for reserve stock. It is intended that the panels forming the doors of these cabinets shall be of characteristic Indian woods. After consultation with the Inspector-General of Forests, arrangements have been made to secure seasoned planks for this purpose. In the meantime, and while these are being collected, the doors have been temporarily fitted with panels of Australian and other timbers, which greatly relieve the monotony that would otherwise result were the panelling of all the doors constructed of one and the same kind of wood.

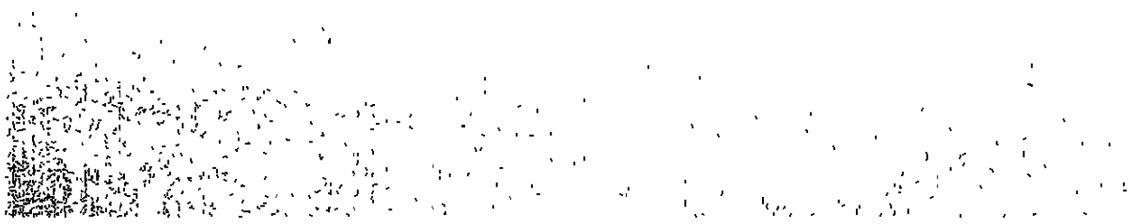
Owing to the delay in fitting up the Court, there was little or no progress in the final arrangement of the Economic Specimens.

The collection of specimens steadily progressed, and the work of attending to these proved more than sufficient to tax the energies and resources of the receiving and despatching staff in the Museum.

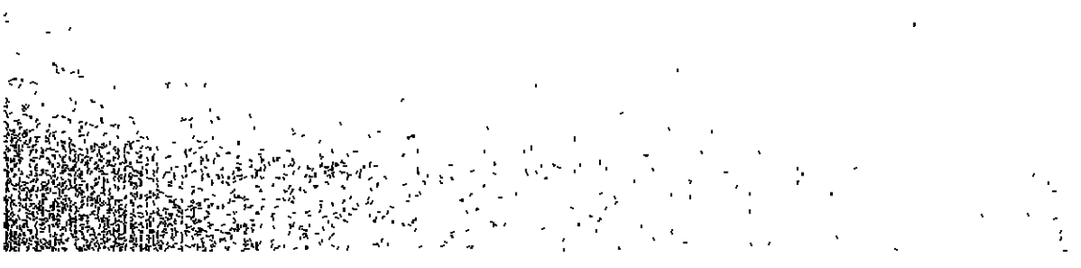
At the close of the Calcutta International Exhibition, a number of specimens of Australian timbers were made over to the Museum and housed in the godowns. During the year the Trustees inspected these, and thereupon decided that the specimens should be added to the general collections. They were accordingly classified and registered as far as possible.

Embroideries and textiles were overhauled, classified, and arranged in their respective places. The state of the collections was found to be fair, but the process of rearranging the exhibits brought to light a greater amount of depreciation than there should have been.

Seventy-five new exhibits were received, registered, and placed in the Gallery, including 67 specimens of churns and churning.



STATISTICAL RETURNS



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PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1895-96.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,532*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,965
Total directly administered ...	151,535
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,969

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,899 miles.

B.—Climate,

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	9·37	32·69	3·70	45·76	90·6	79·9	112·3	72·2
Suri	6·95	39·03	2·51	47·89				
Bankura	4·91	40·40	2·98	48·29	103·2	80·6	110·1	70·6
Midnapore	6·44	39·65	4·92	51·01	102·7	79·8	115·4	69·7
Hooghly	7·53	33·04	3·70	44·27				
Howrah	4·00	29·52	2·48	36·00				
Saugor Island ...	5·57	34·73	4·78	45·08	91·7	82·7	95·2	70·5
Alipore	4·37	32·22	2·79	39·38	93·0	79·2	107·0	70·2
Krishnagar	8·78	22·40	3·66	34·84	98·3	77·5	110·2	71·2
Berhampore ...	3·83	30·07	1·95	35·85	98·1	78·1	110·4	72·3
Jessore	11·08	20·02	6·26	43·36	94·8	77·1	101·5	70·9
Khulna	18·64	30·25	7·75	51·64				
Rampur Boalia ...	0·94	35·88	1·25	44·07	95·1	76·8	105·0	69·1
Dinajpur	8·21	59·73	0·61	68·55	90·4	75·8	102·3	68·3
Jalpaiguri	24·50	98·58	2·05	125·13	87·7	73·5	94·9	68·1
Darjeeling	20·03	108·44	1·42	130·79	63·8	54·3	68·1	48·7
Gnatong	36·14	84·43	6·72	127·29	52·2	38·0	50·9	30·1
Yatung	14·70	28·04	2·84	45·67	58·6	42·5	63 0	32·9
Cooch Behar ...	19·21	99·18	1·51	119·90				
Rangpur	5·36	56·77	1·06	66·19	88·8	74·9	94·8	69·2
Bogra	11·20	35·17	0·63	50·09	92·0	75·0	99·2	68·2
Pabna (Sirajganj observatory)	15·13	25·86	2·13	43·12	90·8	75·1	90·8	69·7
Narayanganj ...	20·36	32·35	5·58	58·29	90·5	77·3	96·1	70·7
Mymensingh ...	19·60	57·08	2·62	79·34	88·6	75·6	96·2	68·1
Faridpur ...	17·53	34·84	4·14	56·51	91·8	75·5	98·3	68·9
Barisal	15·20	34·05	12·47	61·78	90·7	77·5	95·8	71·4
Agartola	27·17	37·51	13·79	78·47				
Comilla	20·65	30·26	9·82	60·72	90·1	75·5	95·8	69·3
Noakhali	20·89	64·31	8·70	93·90	88·3	75·8	92·0	68·8
Chittagong	16·84	65·63	11·80	94·27	88·0	75·1	92·7	70·1
Rangamati Hills ...	26·78	50 07	9·96	86·81				
Patna	2·67	39·02	1·30	43·80	99·9	78·8	110·0	70·2
Gaya	2·00	29·86	0·15	32·01	105·1	82·7	113·1	73·8
Arrah	2·93	37·61	1·03	41·47	102·0	80·1	112·4	64·0
Chapra	2·76	33·11	0·79	36·66	99·9	78·4	109·2	65·6
Motihari	7·26	57·06	0·60	64·92	95·5	76·7	102·5	64·8
Muzaffarpur ...	5·06	39·81	0·60	45·37	95·4	77·0	103·7	68·3
Darbhanga	4·14	34·41	0·30	38·85	94·4	77·6	101·5	69·5
Monghyr	4·52	40·40	0·36	45·28				
Bhagalpur	4·48	37·39	0·34	42·21	97·8	77·6	107·3	69·6
Purnea	5·46	39·41	0·41	45·28	94·5	76·1	101·8	67·2
Malda	8·55	33·99	0·48	38·02	97·8	77·2	106·1	70·0
Naya Dumka ...	3·92	36·83	2·17	42·92	99·3	78·9	111·9	72·3
Cuttack	2·82	61·49	4·55	68·86	102·0	81·8	115·9	74·2
False Point ...	3·59	45·71	12·21	61·51	91·0	81·3	108·5	70·1
Balasore	9·11	52·48	2·43	64·02	98·4	79·8	110·0	70·4
Puri	1·24	61·83	11·03	74·10	89·6	82·0	94·7	76·1
Hazaribagh	5·61	38·25	4·50	48·36	99·1	77·6	108·6	66·8
Ranchi	5·10	41·76	2·58	49·44	98·8	77·5	106·8	64·9
Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	2·51	25·54	0·88	29·93	105·5	81·1	114·2	69·5
Purulia	9·35	33·20	4·12	46·67				
Chaibassa	6·25	38·38	3·23	47·86	105·1	80·9	115·7	71·5

* Mean of 29 days. (b) Mean of 28 days. || Mean of

1895.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
91·0	79·2	95·2	75·7	77·6	54·5	82·1	48·1	3·1	7·1	2·8
90·5	77·8	97·1	72·6	77·7	52·9	82·1	46·8	2·5	6·2	2·1
90·9	78·5	95·3	75·1	79·3	53·7	89·8	45·1	1·8	3·9	1·6
89·0	81·4	92·2	78·0	76·8	58·2	81·6	51·7	4·7	8·7	4·0
88·9	78·8	91·9	75·7	76·8	51·6	81·3	47·2	2·0	6·9	2·5
90·5	78·6	94·3	75·7	78·3*	50·7*	84·0	44·2	2·8	6·9	2·4
89·4	78·8	93·2	74·3	76·9	53·1	82·2	47·1	3·1	7·7	1·8
90·0	70·0	96·0	70·0	77·5	52·2(*b*)	82·0	43·9	3·4	7·0	2·6
88·5	79·1	92·1	74·1	77·1	52·7	81·6	47·9	2·3	5·7	1·2
88·2	78·2	93·3	74·2	77·7	49·5	81·8	45·0	2·9	7·5	1·2
86·7	70·5	91·4	73·0	76·0	51·3	80·3	46·3	4·0	8·0	P
65·1	57·6	68·1	54·7	40·7	37·0	50·1	33·9	6·3	9·0	4·5
56·5	44·2	63·3	41·6	37·2	19·2	43·4	9·7	4·7	7·7	3·7
61·0	49·4	67·0	45·4	47·0	23·9	52·9	18·0	P	P	P
87·8	77·6	92·8	73·7	P	51·2	P	40·6	3·8	7·1	2·3
88·8	78·4	93·2	74·2	77·5	52·6	83·2	47·2	2·6	6·1	1·3
87·8	78·5	91·8	74·7	76·6	51·0	81·8	48·2	3·5	8·6	1·9
88·4	70·7	92·6	77·2	77·3	56·6	83·1	52·3	4·3	8·6	3·4(*a*)
80·9	78·0	80·7	74·6	76·8	53·8	82·2	49·1	2·8	7·0	P
88·3	78·9	92·3	76·9	75·8	53·7	81·2	47·5	3·0	6·4	1·7
88·4	79·3	91·8	75·9	77·6	55·6	84·3	50·0	3·0	8·6	2·7
88·4	77·4	91·3	75·8	77·8	51·4	83·4	47·6	3·4	7·1	2·3
86·1	78·2	88·5	75·3	77·2	53·3	83·5	47·2	2·7	5·4	2·2
86·6	77·4	90·2	75·1	78·0	57·0	85·2	50·1	3·4	7·8	3·5
90·6	79·2	98·5	74·7	74·4	50·5	80·7	44·1	1·0	7·1	1·1
91·9	78·4	98·5	74·3	76·0	50·3	81·8	45·9	2·4	5·8	1·3
91·4	79·1	96·9	72·0	76·0	48·5	83·5	43·1	1·7	5·4	0·8
91·3	79·1	96·3	75·1	75·1	49·0	80·8	44·5	2·0	7·0	0·7
89·4	77·8	96·0	71·3	74·8	45·0	81·6	41·0	1·8	5·6	0·7
89·7	78·2	96·7	73·2	74·2	47·5	80·7	42·3	1·3	4·8	0·7
89·0	79·6	96·5	75·0	74·4	51·3	80·3	46·3	2·0	6·1	0·9
90·2	79·3	96·7	75·6	70·3	48·9	81·1	43·2	2·6	6·6	1·4
88·7	78·0†	93·7	74·7	76·8‖	47·6‡	82·2	41·7	2·8	7·3	1·4
90·5	79·2	96·6	75·0	76·6	48·6	82·6	42·5	2·3	5·9	1·1
89·1	77·6	94·0	73·8	75·7	50·6	80·3	44·7	2·2	6·9	1·4
90·1	79·2	96·2	75·2	80·8	57·2	84·3	50·6	2·8	6·6	2·5
88·5	70·4	95·0	73·1	77·2	56·1	82·4	46·9	4·3	7·7	3·4
89·1	78·7	94·0	75·3	79·5	52·0†	83·4	46·2	2·1	4·6	1·4
88·5	80·3	92·7	76·6	80·1	60·0	84·7	51·5	2·8	6·2	2·0
85·1	74·0	90·7	70·3	71·9	49·6	76·2	46·0	3·4	7·9	2·2
84·3	72·9	90·2	69·4	72·4	49·5	70·6	44·9	1·8	5·6	1·0
90 3	77·3	98·3	74 0	73·5	43·3	80·4	38·0	2·3	4·8	1·1
90·5	77·3	94·9	73·0	73·4	50·0	82·3	44·0	2·4	6·7	2·1

24 days. † Mean of 30 days. (*a*) Mean of 22 days.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.
						Head-quarters town.	Population.				
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	4	2,030	1,301,880	Burdwan	34,477	3,500	11	10	20
		Birbhum	2	1,752	707,833	Suri	7,481	3,103	8	6	28
		Bankura	2	2,021	1,060,608	Bankura	18,743	5,107	8	6	29
		Midnapore	4	5,180	2,031,516	Midnapore	32,201	11,934	10	13	45
		Hooghly	3	1,101	1,031,206	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,060	2,501	12	14	30
		Howrah	2	510	763,625	Howrah	110,900	1,413	6	6	19
		Total	17	13,949	7,688,818		242,031	31,101	61	55	...
	Presidency	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,033	.....	...	5,765	21	10	60
		Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560	1	5	2	...
		Nadia	4	2,703	1,014,108	Krishnagar	25,500	2,982	10	11	25
		Murshidabad	3	2,143	1,250,046	Berhampore	23,515	3,027	9	10	20
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,302	4,851	15	13	30
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,052	Khulna	8,607	3,200	9	8	62
		Total	19	12,006	8,535,126		747,544	20,435	69	63	...
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	3	2,329	1,313,336	Rampur Boalia	21,407	5,219	6	9	34
		Dinajpur	2	4,117	1,555,835	Dinajpur	12,201	7,076	8	7	Criminal 60 Civil 30
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,002	631,352	Jalpaiguri	9,692	3,331	1	7	...
		Darjeeling	2	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	11,145	1,319	...	5	70
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216	3,537	10	7	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584	4,223	2	3	42
		Pabna	2	1,899	1,301,223	Pabna	10,486	3,883	6	9	32
		Total	10	17,356	8,013,018		94,724	29,168	33	47	...
	Dacca	Dacca	4	2,782	2,395,002	Dacca	82,321	6,703	10	13	48
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,136	Nasirabad	11,555	7,959	23	14	41
		Faridpur	3	2,251	1,323,543	Faridpur	10,774	4,432	13	9	35
		Backergunge	4	3,045	2,153,065	Barisal	15,482	4,703	18	13	38
		Total	16	15,010	9,345,290		120,132	23,892	73	48	...

* Represents the

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	506	3,00,314	30,38,020	3,67,047	3,76,460	44,542	3,67,024		1,13,245	59,375	43,65,713
...	272	1,05,000	10,01,764	1,08,814	1,06,810	19,084	1,43,209		7,216	19,188	15,86,084
15	300	2,71,034	4,57,394	81,490	2,18,084	21,227	1,00,670		17,875	15,322	9,12,062
15	801	3,33,266	23,98,535	2,60,533	5,54,736	57,399	2,69,400		52,554	70,297	36,67,823
9	337	3,74,455	19,57,950	2,80,803	4,17,084	20,110	2,02,070		1,39,403	49,569	30,40,446
9	660	1,05,716		1,23,661	1,20,458	22,121			2,70,258	21,369	
...	3,598	14,00,035	82,43,603	13,30,348	18,81,232	1,93,483	10,82,441		6,00,851	2,92,060	1,35,72,078
10½	1,329	6,01,503	15,91,189	5,11,316	7,05,049	70,920	2,30,340		3,10,328	74,152	35,00,001
...	2,391	7,52,683*	18,035	28,70,115	25,81,792	1,25,341	...		42,12,477	10,97,077	1,17,55,837
25½	608	1,06,001	8,79,850	1,25,461	3,27,492	25,255	1,43,523		70,228	51,151	16,22,971
15	707	3,56,723	10,62,704	1,61,132	2,79,002	18,004	1,30,884		65,798	59,357	17,86,511
18·6	503	2,84,047	8,55,313	88,603	4,53,034	50,340	1,33,241		21,749	44,347	17,06,618
14	456	1,68,540	6,38,350	70,946	2,00,080	34,601	1,03,110		15,548	33,408	12,01,535
...	6,644	22,70,408	69,47,083	38,42,573	46,46,032	3,33,901	8,00,103		46,96,619	22,00,692	2,16,33,063
22	455	2,41,945	8,07,803	1,34,470	1,82,170	9,143	1,78,385		36,000	44,805	14,82,851
30	434	1,97,472	10,39,168	1,55,007	2,66,371	22,628	1,81,368		25,878	66,489	23,58,909
15											
...	836	1,10,720	5,97,802	1,08,880	1,12,617	8,723	1,14,904		14,076	27,836	10,69,928
20	397	2,52,276	1,85,203	2,14,867	57,100	2,251	35,588		77,980	65,460	5,77,855
10	465	2,24,042	10,12,125	1,90,080	3,88,887	30,998	2,51,464		23,871	49,536	19,46,400
22	237	95,034	4,87,918	71,587	1,37,108	17,982	99,462		16,191	20,318	8,50,076
9	404	1,54,478	3,98,432	1,13,360	2,87,444	18,378	1,17,403		35,821	41,856	10,12,604
...	2,728	12,85,376	51,08,481	10,73,260	14,31,713	1,10,103	9,78,704		2,23,720	3,17,416	93,06,403
12·5	603	4,80,412	4,90,303	2,00,231	7,55,014	46,743	1,18,074		1,54,087	1,03,079	20,06,101
16	605	3,43,289	8,60,166	3,09,763	9,69,251	69,161	3,59,210		58,069	98,960	27,83,879
31·6	422	2,05,554	5,97,250	85,707	4,67,452	34,655	1,42,534		18,098	44,449	13,90,696
29	621	2,74,745	15,03,207	1,21,726	6,58,301	63,895	3,00,053		36,500	65,080	28,75,512
...	2,446	13,04,000	35,20,951	8,07,427	28,50,108	2,08,459	9,00,777		2,66,498	3,16,868	90,53,188

cost of police only.

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.
Bengal—*contd.*	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,401	1,782,935	Comilla	11,080	6,318	20	12	30
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,009,693	Noakhali	5,479	2,025	10	9	30
		Chittagong	2	2,567	1,280,107	Chittagong	24,069	1,234	18	13	62
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	1	5,419	107,286	Rangamati	2,330	1,029	...	3	80
		Total ...	8	12,121	4,180,081		46,564	11,206	48	37	...
		Total of Bengal ...	76	70,532	38,277,330		1,251,505	115,822	287	250	...
Bihar ...	Patna ..	Patna	4	2,075	1,760,004	Patna	165,192	4,083	9	11	20
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,198,331	Gaya	80,383	10,095	7	9	18
		Shahabad	4	4,373	2,003,337	Arrah	46,905	4,883	9	10	50
		Saran	3	2,056	2,467,477	Chapra	57,352	4,296	9	9	53
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,850,405	Motihari	13,108	5,117	2	5	60
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,711,445	Muzaffarpur ...	49,102	4,104	8	11	33
		Darbhanga	3	3,385	2,801,055	Darbhanga	73,561	3,890	4	8	50
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	3	3,022	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077	3,867	6	9	40
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,032,606	Bhagalpur	69,106	5,067	7	11	45
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,044,058	Purnea	14,555	5,994	7	8	45
		Malda	1	1,399	814,019	English Bazar ...	13,818	3,248	2	5	50
		Santhal Parganas ...	6	5,470	1,754,190	Dumka	3,624	11,206	..	20	35
		Total of Bihar ...	40	44,197	24,393,504		613,373	60,490	70	116	...
Orissa ...	Orissa	Cuttack	3	3,032	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,180	5,429	6	8	40
		Balasore	2	2,056	994,025	Balasore	20,775	6,311	1	6	40
		Angul†	2	1,681	170,058	.....	...	1,443	...	3	...
		Puri	2	2,472	944,998	Puri	28,794	5,000	1	0	70
		Total of Orissa ...	9	9,241	4,047,352		90,755	18,183	8	20	...
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh	16,672	3,087	4	0	70
		Lohardaga	1	7,132	1,128,885	Ranchi	20,306	3,678	3	7	83
		Palamau	1	4,912	506,770	Daltonganj	5,193	3,901	1	3	70
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,103,328	Purulia	12,128	3,317	4	7	60
		Singhbhum	1	3,763	545,488	Chaibassa	6,850	2,877	1	3	71
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,905	4,628,792		61,149	26,760	13	20	...
		Grand Total ...	132	151,535	71,346,987		2,053,372	227,255	378	418	...

* Reduced
† Including
‡ Represent

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.								
			Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	306	2,42,719	10,50,120	93,339	6,57,849	45,315	2,16,174		23,843	41,550	21,37,696
12	231	1,86,422	6,20,803	19,747	3,05,620	49,812	1,51,119		4,930	21,863	12,03,929
12·4	492	3,76,424	9,03,138	2,28,372	4,85,653	63,493	1,68,150		20,673	33,205	19,71,785
40	230	38,758‡	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	1,300	8,44,323	26,43,072	3,41,958	15,39,122	1,58,355	5,35,419		53,446	96,703	53,78,410
...	16,785	71,96,202	2,46,27,350	74,85,506	1,23,51,207	10,04,001	44,59,474		58,53,140	31,63,744	5,89,45,142
11·5	1,320	5,05,773	14,86,773	7,96,845	3,47,501	36,479	3,45,927		1,70,112	73,489	31,97,125
24	768	1,70,798	14,51,193	6,25,090	2,00,671	27,272	3,88,050		62,071	76,485	29,25,041
35	608	1,99,303	17,08,315	3,17,520	3,30,005	21,788	3,45,331		57,471	39,157	28,19,350
41	500	2,06,104	12,58,951	3,31,500	3,37,874	27,702	3,03,293		42,020	77,776	24,41,250
...	385	1,20,520	5,21,984	2,10,431	1,20,908	14,052	1,08,869		19,526	41,907	11,06,077
15	503	3,41,283	9,74,230	2,99,615	4,71,034	35,005	3,03,362		68,705	63,899	22,76,381
20	448	1,70,822	7,91,114	2,44,031	2,08,930	27,070	1,20,178		32,078	99,334	17,88,601
25	507	1,47,898	8,71,506	1,90,017	2,90,690	22,227	2,45,551		65,487	62,491	19,07,969
25	473	2,47,823	5,98,719	3,48,787	3,12,439	19,806	2,78,728		62,722	71,769	16,93,041
20	570	1,53,191	11,56,880	3,49,281	2,85,608	20,510	1,99,670		16,119	68,493	20,90,420
20	278	1,04,368	4,40,478	1,81,357	1,13,302	9,884	90,494		13,165	20,331	8,51,991
14	387	2,43,370	2,87,202	1,07,000	1,40,210	9,871	...		14,030	23,063	6,71,557
...	6,824	26,01,792	1,15,56,515	42,00,148	32,51,032	2,72,801	32,10,202		6,24,808	6,84,974	2,38,28,050
25	565	1,96,890	8,55,574	2,53,845	2,18,041	12,688	1,25,107		45,791	22,971	15,34,020
12 to 15	306	1,84,994	4,16,073	2,21,204	79,645	6,300	74,102		11,485	10,600	8,26,138
...	164	...	61,248	27,330	...	70	...		...	...	88,654
20	388	50,078	6,66,744	1,25,201	88,205	6,140	68,150		23,097	17,085	9,87,721
...	1,613	4,40,562	19,00,230	6,27,613	3,35,891	25,207	2,67,500		80,313	56,656	34,36,535
30	493	2,42,320	1,29,405	2,31,518	97,160	8,980	1,02,115		10,497	23,442	6,06,186
41	419	2,35,018	51,113	2,38,606	1,14,430	8,209	79,794		14,610	19,027	6,26,563
49	256	1,57,936	68,043	1,82,925	44,084	4,051	36,804		2,088	11,330	3,50,985
30	346	1,49,473	82,463	2,28,330	1,00,801	15,703	87,708		11,416	33,350	6,10,861
30	184	1,05,037	67,104	74,151	17,711	802	9,452		2,575	6,010	1,77,814
...	1,906	8,90,384	3,99,088	10,55,020	4,34,795	37,709	3,15,523		41,316	96,708	23,81,409
...	29,820	1,11,31,030	3,85,79,102	1,39,77,980	1,04,35,078	13,43,583	82,59,708		66,00,077	40,02,151	8,85,01,794

to the status of a subdivision.
Khondmals.
the cost of police only.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,210	436,060	477,653	172,067	74,736	171,228	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,018	104,594	41,287	105,081	33,255	797,833	456
Bankura	215,007	306,713	339,803	153,338	66,800	154,017	49,307	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	535,482	788,347	847,093	356,105	163,748	364,057	120,826	2,631,516	511
Hooghly	275,833	327,592	355,377	124,163	57,430	128,088	46,006	1,034,206	869
Howrah	154,892	232,049	296,147	108,265	44,536	108,466	34,168	703,025	1,507
Total ...	1,696,880	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	448,627	1,018,537	343,770	7,688,818	570
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	606,023	665,620	274,651	107,704	207,809	70,203	1,892,088	807
Calcutta	67,528	363,880	170,405	51,505	31,361	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,078
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,204	245,686	96,989	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	588
Murshidabad	282,122	352,018	407,342	182,925	60,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	583
Jessore	351,944	552,285	598,080	269,899	119,160	262,978	80,420	1,882,827	646
Khulna	206,798	368,797	390,413	176,747	72,437	175,525	53,733	1,177,052	607
Total ...	1,571,573	2,701,275	2,590,259	1,201,413	497,403	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	248,202	375,087	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,096	1,313,336	664
Dinajpur	275,015	435,280	489,583	244,885	81,870	242,130	62,045	1,555,835	377
Jalpaiguri	125,573	224,469	180,577	101,311	38,385	101,193	28,923	681,352	230
Darjeeling	45,126	80,749	60,536	20,197	13,106	28,472	11,260	223,314	102
Rangpur	365,078	645,064	611,906	308,237	107,611	300,844	84,902	2,065,404	592
Bogra	143,288	240,307	228,842	133,104	45,415	195,054	33,782	817,404	563
Pabna	245,530	383,191	406,460	221,500	72,561	222,082	54,820	1,361,223	740
Total ...	1,448,647	2,436,041	2,388,846	1,244,011	432,113	1,293,425	328,077	8,018,018	461
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	485,301	656,526	695,388	370,072	151,389	389,523	132,904	2,395,602	861
Mymensingh	618,705	1,020,521	961,044	558,490	209,606	570,514	102,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	343,748	509,628	542,776	280,177	116,701	282,408	91,869	1,823,543	709
Backergunge	486,443	647,737	803,763	325,962	130,744	336,225	106,534	2,153,965	590
Total ...	1,834,587	2,834,312	2,705,921	1,544,301	608,479	1,578,670	483,319	9,845,296	664
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	312,482	516,678	486,075	279,844	115,277	208,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	188,055	272,029	274,084	173,117	68,587	174,661	52,341	1,000,698	614
Chittagong	259,960	314,824	304,037	217,447	89,597	213,492	66,770	1,206,167	503
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...		Not separately censused.			107,286	20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,525	1,164,176	670,408	262,461	681,179	211,046	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ...	7,332,107	11,413,483	11,411,130	5,672,691	2,254,514	5,083,228	1,736,107	36,277,339	542

* Reduced to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricultural-turists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
657	382	309	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.		
68	32	432	598,181	160,752	...	71	34,280	18	217,140	172,490	Ditto.		
21	4	107	920,378	45,812	...	...	103,747	104	258,953	266,988	Bengali and Santhali.		
79	12	1,460	2,321,424	171,412	...	31	136,929	175	711,918	696,187	Bengali.		
162	69	402	842,077	180,460	...	10	2,053	45	275,720	233,459	Ditto.		
820	810	436	605,171	156,022	5	47	194	114	120,012	255,892	Ditto.		
1,807	1,309	2,196	6,399,969	999,191	5	191	282,671	479	1,981,146	1,869,486			
2,010	246	10,720	1,187,667	690,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	503,380	Bengali.		
12,516	9,818	6,669	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,304	9,417	437,320	Ditto.		
106	75	7,118	689,224	947,300	...	143	...	54	380,853	421,294	Ditto.		
98	18	454	620,103	618,653	...	2,257	9,304	29	260,253	340,412	Ditto.		
64	11	765	787,501	1,150,135	...	16	108	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.		
17	17	939	573,665	603,995	...	5	...	24	490,417	167,504	Ditto.		
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,251,457	4,214,181	169	5,206	9,720	2,704	2,113,955	2,239,106			
41	1	63	278,938	1,033,927	1	46	298	21	420,273	228,060	Bengali.		
30	5	470	740,442	302,597	...	104	10,694	1,487	612,801	199,246	Ditto.		
215	18	124	449,538	222,475	...	2,665	6,205	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.		
1,049	155	208	171,171	10,011	8	40,900	...	27	41,507	81,539	Tibetan dialects and Pahari.		
86	157	100	703,233	1,295,411	...	770	497	261	840,703	221,109	Bengali.		
7	5	3	154,296	66,100	...	68	2,000	17	310,894	108,022	Ditto.		
96	46	20	301,957	998,776	...	208	...	30	425,302	251,950	Ditto.		
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,575	5,024,297	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,924,757	1,187,313			
223	189	10,064	934,063	1,450,250	...	89	401	323	727,001	460,886	Bengali.		
18	22	171	1,045,560	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	168	1,290,380	492,286	Ditto.		
99	55	3,385	699,307	1,120,612	...	12	...	73	668,043	242,553	Ditto.		
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,402,712	...	6,080	...	193	769,727	384,716	Ditto.		
400	289	18,196	3,359,317	6,480,050	...	6,347	30,010	687	3,457,051	1,580,341			
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	557,876	253,925	Bengali.		
10	56	575	248,128	760,697	...	809	...	28	328,158	185,560	Ditto.		
256	575	300	302,883	924,840	...	61,015	161	18	366,765	249,103	Ditto.		
15	1	2	25,802	4,868	...	74,128	480	1,981	52,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.		
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,660	...	137,279	650	2,193	1,400,044	696,916			
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,655	19,582,340	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,456			

of a subdivision

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	200,246	539,359	582,929	223,255	108,118	232,416	87,927	1,769,004	853
Gaya	382,655	610,902	676,083	263,802	131,307	305,220	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	280,045	132,002	290,666	108,928	2,003,337	473
Saran	446,268	641,600	830,492	351,008	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,467,477	930
Champaran	297,560	507,865	566,238	254,729	113,541	265,916	91,177	1,869,465	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	878,161	370,126	170,341	387,810	140,091	2,711,445	903
Darbhanga	458,212	811,292	892,285	393,846	162,847	405,009	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,819	4,607,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,253,252	800,278	15,811,014	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	357,005	571,372	640,846	292,001	129,609	303,821	104,282	2,036,021	510
Bhagalpur	350,707	585,770	620,422	290,861	119,225	307,793	99,610	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	380
Malda	140,297	224,133	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,700	36,611	814,919	428
Santhal Parganas	286,302	462,903	486,491	295,827	111,897	293,053	99,085	1,754,196	321
Total ...	1,504,432	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,490	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,200,251	6,945,205	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,504	553
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,080	551,080	618,210	250,461	120,007	263,019	115,885	1,037,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,324	325,605	127,234	60,180	121,266	58,116	994,625	487
Angul	18,840	48,848	47,596	26,467	11,455	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,007	122,499	8,628	125,894	50,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,352	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	335,873	135,087	79,253	193,874	67,610	1,104,321	166
Lohardaga	225,505	490,620	479,407	296,798	118,775	301,683	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,328	288
Singhbhum	102,139	148,188	154,500	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	769,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,702	171
Grand Total ...	13,189,296	20,795,448	21,681,840	10,467,870	4,810,415	10,590,709	3,408,329	71,946,987*	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau (for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13 and
* The total does not agree with the details, as the classification of population of the

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricultural.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,062	570	601	1,664,803	201,086	...	204	...	18	884,365	481,907	Hindustani and Hindi.		
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,030	590,975	Hindustani and Hindi.		
216	60	1	1,914,110	148,469	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.		
178	36	64	2,176,113	201,018	...	72	...	1	646,010	487,916	Hindi.		
140	12	1,948	1,500,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	667,728	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.		
123	49	190	2,977,901	382,873	1	...	...	209	790,110	515,264	Hindustani and Hindi.		
200	130	50	2,402,308	338,667	...	...	...	600	955,750	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.		
2,593	870	2,941	13,096,533	1,806,122	1	1,010	...	952	4,38,1268	3,206,994			
592	948	380	1,830,159	101,770	...	50	3,706	6	545,778	441,294	Hindi.		
140	72	324	1,811,359	105,501	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	379,834	Hindustani and Hindi.		
114	134	130	1,138,738	805,207	...	240	2	15	558,000	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.		
23	8	41	400,130	384,651	...	4	21,034	22	218,010	186,307	Bengali.		
196	220	5,518	909,820	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,721	258,846	Santhali and Bengali.		
1,065	786	6,411	6,099,212	1,608,865	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,486	1,701,481			
3,658	1,656	9,352	20,095,745	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,908,175			
128	218	2,877	1,881,913	52,895	...	85	...	55	482,385	458,172	Uriya.		
96	38	941	909,211	24,250	...	3	...	80	362,150	119,488	Do.		
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,078	31,605	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	940	238,649	235,881	Uriya.		
266	293	4,098	3,948,139	92,946	...	188	332	1,090	1,137,257	845,286			
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,866	0	308,921	268,048	Hindi.		
97	38	82,234	444,066	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	500,249	235,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
...	...	...	496,418	50,445	...	8	49,223	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
78	85	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,020	1	250,842	338,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
129	62	4,673	230,900	9,215	...	...	306,410	...	175,746	95,071	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
627	280	88,897	3,105,079	267,809	...	610	1,175,683	7	1,304,752	978,021			
23,301	15,006	152,522	45,217,013	23,437,501	170	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888			

20 and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Lohardinga.
Chittagong Hill Tracts by sex and age is not available.

E.—

1.—Statement showing the Approximate Cost-Rate and Outturn of work

Survey Detachment.	Name of Superintending officer.	Division.	District under survey.		
1	2	3	4		
Palamau Detachment.	Mr. L. F. Berkeley ...	Chota Nagpur ...	Palamau Government Estates—Traverse and laying down the boundaries of 1863—65.		
Singhbhum Detachment.	,, J. P. Barker ...	Ditto ...	Singhbhum ...	Traverse ...	
Nos. 4 and 5 Parties.	Lieutenant C. W. H. Symonds.	Patna ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Muzaffarpur (revision of previous season's work)	Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Muzaffarpur (revision of Darbhanga surveyed by Mr. Finucane.)	Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Muzaffarpur (Hajipur diara).	Traverse ...	
				Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Darbhanga ...	Traverse ...	
			Taluka Lahiri ... Do. Lahiri pargana Jubdi.	Cadastral ...	
			Ditto	Khanapuri ...	
			Champaran ...	Traverse ...	
				Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Saran	Traverse ...	
				Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Do. arrears ...	Ditto ...	
			Gaya (Balkhara Mahals)	Traverse ...	
				Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Gaya (Government estate).	Traverse ...	
				Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
		Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr (Narhan Ward's estate).	Traverse ...	
				Cadastral ...	
				Khanapuri ...	
			Tintanga	Traverse ...	
				Total ...	

N.B.—The expenditure for each kind of survey cannot be

FISCAL.

performed by the Professional Survey Parties of Bengal during the season 1895-96.

Number of village circuits.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Approximate total cost.	Cost rate per square mile.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		
158	1,0·5	18,922	167·03	Traverse and relaying of old revenue survey boundary on 4" scale.
170	260	12,024	48·1	
427	432			
427	432			
9	7			
9	7			
8	7	1,07,667	113 8	
3	7			
6	18			
6	18			
6	18			
1,314	1,179			
		32,091	26·8	
14	15			
153	286			
1,047	1,170	1,66,146	60·9	
1,047	1,170			
37	52			
1,216	658			
1,216	658	83,031	59·7	
30	22			
22	15			
53	39			
76	85			
11	14			
10	5	26,703	81·6	
10	5			
63	64			
58	54			
52	49			
...	.....	573	...	Boundary dispute.
...	6,963·5	4,47,157	...	

separated pending receipt of annual reports.

E.—

5.—Land Revenue Demand, Collections,

Divisions.		Demand.			
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan		82,27,207	3,81,879	86,09,086	79,58,180
Presidency		51,06,201	1,37,496	52,43,787	49,49,066
Rajshahi		51,84,825	64,413	52,49,238	51,07,247
Dacca		95,31,193	1,42,215	96,73,408	94,05,281
Chittagong		28,60,918	77,254	27,38,172	26,77,946
Patna		82,33,656	2,79,969	85,13,025	80,05,667
Bhagalpur		33,71,021	74,45	34,45,475	32,00,611
Orissa		19,21,243	1,03,751	20,24,994	18,89,939
Chota Nagpur		4,07,104	11,685	4,18,789	3,89,729
Total ...	1895-96	3,86,43,461	12,72,403	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616
	1894-95	3,85,07,851	15,66,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247

6.—Land

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1894-95.		Revenue for 1895-96.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,47,06,003	3,48,47,996	3,46,84,944	3,47,71,918
Ditto ditto added to revenue-roll during present year.	1,21,527	...	1,11,308	...
Ditto ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year.	8,336	...	3,812	...
Collections from Government estates	37,48,597	36,61,329	30,00,521	38,01,274
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	561	...	65,387
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	...	1,99,339	...	1,00,548
Total ...	3,85,67,351	3,87,09,225	3,80,43,461*	3,88,38,127

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4, because the latter column shows Both the arrear and current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1895-96.

Collections.		Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,90,533	32,48,663	16,778	2,68,892	74,753	3,43,645	98,992
98,017	50,47,083	38,661	1,41,076	21,907	1,63,043	2,61,798
61,284	51,68,481	5,202	74,461	1,034	75,495	65,144
1,14,770	35,20,051	8,845	1,25,676	18,886	1,44,512	1,78,687
65,126	20,43,072	3,979	81,166	9,055	91,121	1,44,057
1,92,943	81,98,610	11,605	2,27,944	74,866	3,02,810	6,31,109
67,294	33,57,905	2,459	80,132	4,079	86.111	65,599
1,00,300	10,00,239	2,564	29,136	3,005	32,191	1,02,204
9,360	3,09,088	2,067	16,359	1,225	17,584	6,752
9,99,570	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	15,74,352
12,99,078	3,85,09,326	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	13,73,600

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
8	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
...	3,47,71,918	(a) 5,34,411	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
		(a) 7,21,101	...	...	
2,02,199	35,99,075				
...	...	3,464	...	...	
...	...	46,272	...	...	
2,02,199	3,83,70,993	13,05,248	1,507	2,93,282	* The increase is mainly due to settlement of estates.

the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 9,99,570), as well as the current collections.
column 8 after striking off Rs. 87,220 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—Legislative.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1895-96, and duly assented to as required by law.

Number, year and title of Act.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Date of assent.
1	2	3	4
II of 1895. An Act to amend the Suburban Police Act, 1860, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	See pages xvi and xvii of the Administration Report for 1894-95.		
III of 1895. The Land Records Maintenance Act, 1895.			
IV of 1895. An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.			
V of 1895. The Lepers Act, 1895.			
VI of 1895. An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.			
VII of 1895. The Bhutan Duars Repealing Act, 1895.			
VIII of 1895. The Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895.			
IX of 1895. The Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895.			Lieutenant-Governor's assent 17th August, 1895. Governor-General's assent 19th December, 1895.

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1895-96, but not passed into law during the year.

Title of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Bill.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Bill to provide for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.	The object of the Bill is to protect pilgrims from imposition on the part of brokers in Calcutta and other places through which they pass *en route* to the Hedjaz. It requires all pilgrim-brokers to be licensed, penalises fraudulent acts, and authorises the appointment of Muhammadan Protectors of Pilgrims.	Since passed as Act I of 1896.
Bill to further amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act in several particulars, the most important amendments being (1) an extension of the franchise, (2) an extension of the objects on which municipal funds may be expended, (3) the separation from the general accounts of receipts and expenditure on account of hospitals and dispensaries, (4) alterations in the system of collecting the tax on the registration of carts, (5) the imposition of differential water-rates, and (6) the regulation of the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons and bombs.	Since passed by the Council and submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Governor General.
Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act in certain particulars, the most important amendments being an extension of the objects on which the District Fund may be expended.	The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April, 1896. Extensive additions to it have been proposed and are under consideration.

B—Judicial.

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year 1896, with the

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.									
Bengal.	Territory subject to the High Court.										
	Civil ...	138,974	69,187,409	(a) 30	30	(b) 153	13	...	31	(b) 60	289
	Criminal...				45	(c) 130				(d) 40	(c) 2,588
	Revenue...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Territory not subject to the High Court.										
	Civil ...	12,669	2,031,540	1	3	10	1	1	1	2	24
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
	Total ...	151,643	71,219,039	31	78	293	14	1	32	117	2,901

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		
Original.		Appeals.						
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
606,538	60,120	22,321	2,374	Rs.	Rs.	Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
190,781	(*f*) 13,199	13,609	(*g*) 6,844	1,26,80,198	88,42,924	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — High Court Judges ...	10	3
11,745	989	558	27			District Judges ...	25	4
						Additional Judges ...	2	...
						Subordinate Judges ...	6	52
18,791	2,796	971	122	1,04,098	1,77,782	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. — Small Cause Court Judges	5	6
						Munsifs	3	286
8,27,855	77,104	37,459	7,367	1,27,84,296	90,20,706			

(*e*) Three hundred and eighty-eight Stipendiary and 2,208 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL.

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ...	4,024	3,191	3,077
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ...	108	161	154
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X ...	6,709	6,498	6,179
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ...	2,350	2,194	2,150
Attempt	1	1	1
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	177	155	142
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII ...	214	210	204
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV ...	6,007	5,886	5,608
Do. relating to religion, do. XV ...	54	47	40
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,337	1,222	945
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	126	105	72
Hurt	20,234	16,350	9,719
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	3,031	2,420	1,748
Criminal force and assault	48,484	34,851	17,241
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	388	446	344
Rape	208	137	109
Unnatural offence	54	41	30
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	38,107	20,806	14,086
Attempt	19	18	12
Extortion	967	445	396
Robbery and dacoity	698	532	261
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	785	537	451
Criminal breach of trust	2,893	1,803	1,977
Receiving of stolen property	2,066	1,945	1,881
Cheating	1,994	997	760
Attempt	1	1	1
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	28	22	11
Mischief	10,429	6,856	4,310
Attempt	3	2	2
Criminal trespass	44,269	37,170	9,844
Attempt	262	234	13
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	287	221	201
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	90	73	46
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX	5,102	2,477	1,658
Attempt	1	1	1
Defamation, do. XXI	793	408	286
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII	4,002	3,026	1,636
Offences under special and local laws	122,104	118,366	103,107
Total ...	329,821	278,391(*a*)	188,069
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,307	6,066	4,394
GRAND TOTAL ...	338,128	284,457	193,260

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
12,408	4,189	7,303	20	916	
202	74	116	...	12	
8,084	2,526	5,358	8	142	
2,688	1,185	1,370	11	122	
2	...	1	1	...	
184	68	104	...	12	
230	63	161	...	6	
7,810	633	7,169	1	16	
92	62	24	...	6	
1,703	742	630	18	364	
80	34	50	...	5	
14,670	8,713	5,452	15	490	
3,101	2,018	946	...	137	
23,088	14,600	7,978	19	451	
648	379	244	3	68	
168	93	44	4	22	
34	23	8	...	3	
22,051	8,715	12,137	45	1,154	
12	4	8	...	...	
610	416	140	9	45	
1,090	434	401	6	196	
562	308	232	1	23	
1,678	980	610	5	77	
3,058	770	2,129	12	141	
987	656	281	6	44	
2	...	2	...	...	
15	10	5	...	...	
5,953	3,918	1,841	8	186	
2	...	1	...	1	
14,755	8,272	5,906	22	475	
28	9	14	...	...	
366	245	77	4	40	
64	33	30	...	1	
2,191	1,811	273	9	98	
3	..	...	...	3	
354	274	64	1	15	
2,120	1,432	659	...	36	
129,741	22,204	106,282	54	1,141	
200,800	95,891	168,145	282	6,482	(a) Out of these, 10,421 were pending at the close of the year.
6,609	2,511	3,051	5	282	
267,409	88,402	172,096	287	6,714	

D.—JUDICIAL

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(c) and section 485 ...	33	34
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	5,275	10,151
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour ...	3,008	3,123
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	740	3,310
5. Possession, Chapter XII	618	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	1,368	1,373
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	116	117
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	864	861
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,448	1,837
Total ...	13,560	20,804
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	338	516
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,897	30,320

Note.—Besides the cases and persons shown above, in six cases, nine persons tried on applications for restoration of abducted females; in four cases seven persons tried on proceedings under Chapter XI of the Criminal Procedure Code.

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF			
		Died, or escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted— On regular trial.	Convicted— On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Special Magistrates under section 14	144	...	85	56	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	25,775	6	11,210	8,543	6,046
Subordinate Magistrates { Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	183,480	236	55,559	79,704	49,194
Subordinate Magistrates { Benches of Magistrates	49,233	25	17,008	8,451	22,712
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	255	...	20	229	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	1,821	6	752	509	316
Courts of Sessions	3,445	11	1,140	1,723	1
Superior Courts	100	...	28	61	...
Total ...	264,259	283	85,892	99,270	77,869
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,764	5	2,510	3,053	607
GRAND TOTAL ...	271,023	288	88,402	98,320	78,760

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1895.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
12	22	
5,067	12,005	
650	2,303	
755	2,534	
...	...	
4	1,308	
33	31	
501	945	
249	1,594	
7,021	21,192	
265	208	
8,186	21,400	

under section 561, Criminal Procedure Code, which resulted in the discharge of three persons and the conviction of six persons, and which resulted in the discharge of two persons and the conviction of five persons.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

...or. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	99	7·9	361	
8	302	22,261	5·1	33,462	
3,394	4,584	124,390	7·9*	397,899	* Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
46	901	41,270	6·01*	63,804	
4	2	189	3·6	35	
129	109	1,020	9·5	4,023	
96	504	1,551	45·9	13,125	
...	17	75	29·7	127	
3,457	6,482	190,761	7·6	513,000	
68	231	4,259	...	15,189	
3,525	6,713	195,040	7·6	528,195	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surcties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	...	...	...	14	1	...	47	...	...	...	34	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	885	72	...	13,015	8	13	1	11,711	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	22,419	715	36	85,534	1,698	15,102	1,904	73,050	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	864	33	...	29,420	5	435	...	28,004	
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	145	1	...	38	00	35	...	3	
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	295	27	...	418	25	191	70	207	
Courts of Sessions	...	172	...	1,349	5	...	104	22	159	168	28	
Superior Courts	15	13	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	185	...	26,024	854	36	128,576	1,846	16,095	2,139	113,187	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	6	...	1,256	43	3	2,723	107	131	66	2,051	
GRAND TOTAL ...	15	191	...	27,280	897	39	131,299	1,953	16,126	2,105	115,238	

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 1,596 persons were warned and discharged; 316 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 123 seamen were delivered to military authorities; 98 persons were ordered to have their children vaccinated; 1 person ordered to have his name inserted in voting list, and one person ordered to have security under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to give security to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.															
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	415 0	355 0 0	61 0	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,261	46	7	...	...	60,124 0	52,990 0 0	3,033 0	959	559	27	...	...	6	2	...	3
11,302	859	226	6	1	6,36,974 0	5,60,829 0 0	42,735 0	4,460	14,800	5,598	126	...	672	800	224	84
1,303	20	7	...	...	70,600 0	71,450 0 0	4,701 0	410	407	10	...	..	3	...	2	...
21	18	1	...	...	1,951 0	2 071 0 0	70 0	2	55	84	...	...	23	32	5	5
110	19	11	...	1	11,207 0	9,595 0 0	435 0	71	114	180	31	...	12	8	5	2
61	16	8	...	1	31,045 0	3,6?8 0 0	170 0	8	150	403	346	101	...	5	17	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	20	3	...	...	...	...
14,141	970	280	6	3	8,18,706 0	7,09,559 0 0	51,205 0	5,321	16,100	6,311	1,023	104	716	877	263	93
635	30	6	...	...	27,905 0	26,896 0 0	840 0	315	848	116	6	...	41	52	14	3
14,776	1,000	286	6	3	8,46,611 0	7,36,455 0 0	52,135 0	5,636	17,008	6,427	1,029	104	757	929	207	101

ordered to forfeit their wages; 158 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 96 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 2 deserters were sent to the ida name struck off the voting list; 497 persons were required to find sureties, and also to give recognizances to keep the peace, and 2,434 persons were ordered under section

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.*)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	47	...	294	4	204	8	109	7	26	2	19	17	737
" 380, " ...	22	...	160	5	109	1	112	7	24	2	17	4	453
" 381, " ...	3	...	26	...	27	...	15	...	7	...	2	...	80
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, " ...	6	...	27	...	80	2	39	3	7	2	4	1	121
" 412, " ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	1	...	4	1	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	16
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	...	2	3	4	...	9	1	1	...	1	2	23
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	1	...	11	...	6	1	6	...	3	...	1	...	29
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	1	...	15	...	8	...	14	2	9	3	15	...	67
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	81	2	531	13	396	12	308	20	77	9	60	24	1,532
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pargunas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	...	27	1	11	2	21	...	13	...	3	...	81
GRAND TOTAL ..	84	2	558	14	406	14	329	20	90	9	63	24	1,613

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895*—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments.							
(*Sections 3 and 4.*)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 379, I. P. C. ...	1	18	17	34	3	25	98
" 380, " ...	...	4	5	27	2	24	62
" 381, " ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 386, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, " ...	...	4	2	12	3	3	24
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	...	2	3	2	2	...	9
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	9
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... " 211 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... " 354, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. Rape, as defined in ... " 375, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... " 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... " 390, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... " 391, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... " 393, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... " 394, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 413, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 463, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... " 467, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 469, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	1	26	29	83	17	65	221
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	4	3	...	2	9
Grand Total ...	1	26	33	86	17	67	230

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1895—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

OFFENCE.	SEXES.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Act II of 1867 (Gambling) ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sections 127 and 130, Railway Act, IX of 1890.	4	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Howrah Act, XXI of 1867 ...	...	...	8	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Police Act, V of 1861 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 143, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 147, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 182, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 183, ditto ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 193, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 224, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 240, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 251, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 261, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1
„ 304, ditto ...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 323, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 324, ditto ...	...	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 325, ditto ...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 329, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 352, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 354, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 376, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	1	...	3
„ 379, ditto ...	3	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ 380, ditto ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5
„ 381, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 400, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 407, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 408, ditto ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4
„ 414, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 426, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 429, ditto ...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 448, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 451, ditto ...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 454, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 457, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 461, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	15	...	47	...	21	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	93
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	16	...	55	...	21	...	9	.	...	...	1	...	102

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	1,846	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	20,887	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	22,733	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	8·1	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
Total number of whippings awarded	107	
Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	1,037	
Total ...	1,144	
Percentage of whipping ...	9·3	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts* ...	8,242	1	1,655	3,788	2	813	1,480	17	127	1	358	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	11,567	7	3,662	3,699	...	1,647	2,080	4	53	4	411	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,512	...	866	272	...	118	162	...	3	...	91	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	11	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	348	...	204	11	9	35	64	1	19	...	5	...	
Total ...	21,680	8	6,387	7,779	11	2,613	3,786	22	202	5	867	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	2,092	...	1,638	524	...	39	302	28	809	88	120	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	2,623	...	2,547	908	...	5	35	74	1,024	527	277	...	
„ Superior Courts	2,853	...	939	371	19	107	670	3	168	...	76	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	138	...	97	...	...	4	7	...	17	...	13	...	
Total ...	7,206	...	5,221	1,803	19	155	1,014	115	2,018	615	486	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,886	8	11,608	9,582	30	2,768	4,800	137	2,220	620	1,353	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.

† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits for money or moveable property.	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.						TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Arrears of rent with or without enhancement.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For possession or damages, or compensation for wrongful sale on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	261,887	219,714	607	245	534	1,434	222,534	25,270	8,638	107	27,762	23	551	2	2,316	64,669	539,040	
Small Cause Courts	12,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,907	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,413	623	4	...	2	...	629	1,080	90	16	1,391	11	12	69	308	2,977	13,019	
Chief Courts of Districts	9	35	...	...	...	...	35	20	6	...	36	5	8	525	37	632	676	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,997	2,816	...	...	...	4	2,820	1,716	449	46	72	...	41	...	178	2,503	14,320	
Total ...	283,163	223,188	611	245	536	1,438	226,018	28,086	9,183	169	29,262	39	607	596	2,839	70,781	579,962	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	8,160	19	213	99	110	8,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,601	
District Courts	...	2,568	44	10	15	52	2,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	10,728	63	223	114	162	11,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,290	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	23,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,958	
Superior Courts	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	9	97	...	17	5	107	280	778	
Total ...	24,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	9	97	...	17	5	107	280	24,729	
GRAND TOTAL ...	307,612	233,916	674	468	650	1,600	237,308	28,126	9,188	178	29,359	39	624	601	2,946	71,061	615,981	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	97,102	269,139	96,861	68,000	6,210	407	...	...	421	3,29,91,589	
Small Cause Courts	1,402	5,053	1,802	2,362	98	...	...	...	...	10,36,042	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	360	1,422	875	5,781	...	3,645	535	384	17	8,81,49,479	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	4	17	175	130	220	29	43	58	27,24,574	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,092	6,313	1,606	971	93	53	8	2	223	1,23,487	
Total ...	103,046	282,625	101,221	79,695	6,531	4,325	572	429	718	12,59,85,071	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,389	4,202	1,097	759	58	17	...	2	17	4,80,792	
Collectors' Courts	641	1,052	468	436	46	16	2	...	28	2,15,485	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,030	5,314	1,565	1,195	104	33	2	2	45	6,96,277	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	4,280	10,452	3,626	4,451	789	458	...	...	...	26,73,242	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	19	291	102	81	280	39,57,615	
Total ...	4,280	10,452	3,626	4,451	808	749	102	81	280	66,30,857	
GRAND TOTAL ...	111,356	298,391	106,312	85,341	7,443	5,107	676	512	1,043	13,27,12,205	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.*

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	634,256	...	92,000	80,521	21,765	242,742	1,999	720	216	90,954	22,391	80,948	28,471	120	56	
Small Cause Courts	15,315	...	2,189	1,078	2,159	5,396	46	11	4	2,278	637	1,567	258	84	39	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	17,121	...	1,521	2,483	667	4,647	10	54	7	3,122	820	3,790	2,110	188	68	
Chief Courts of districts	962	...	101	118	7	92	7	1	...	259	146	231	142	127	130	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	16,145	3	3,169	1,330	3,058	2,288	203	489	114	2,534	1,223	1,734	128	...	...	
Total ...	683,799	3	98,930	85,530	27,656	255,165	2,265	1,275	341	99,147	25,217	88,270	31,109	121	56	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	13,162	...	2,365	947	922	4,100	54	16	1	2,687	643	1,427	346	80	35	
District Courts	26	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	71	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,056	...	...	22	...	302	458	...	...	92	27	155	37	...	...	
Total ...	14,244	...	2,366	972	923	4,407	512	16	1	2,779	670	1,598	384	80	35	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	26,034	...	2,054	7,739	4,081	6,274	48	88	39	3,365	849	1,497	182	42	22	
Superior Courts	1,831	...	279	19	114	151	72	5	4	159	80	948	792	305	506	
Total ...	27,865	...	2,333	7,758	4,195	6,425	120	93	43	3,524	929	2,445	974	57	36	
GRAND TOTAL ...	725,908	3	103,629	94,260	32,774	265,997	2,897	1,384	385	105,450	26,816	92,313	32,467	118	55	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	52,199	...	8,786	2,921	2,153	10,627	1,121	12	12	11,251	7,813	7,503	1,369	59	
Small Cause Courts	1,000	...	123	35	11	179	28	...	...	273	205	146	46	59	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	5,622	...	686	140	201	1,057	68	...	1	1,483	1,100	886	283	65	
Chief Courts of districts	9,233	...	768	82	25	5,747	330	6	...	516	454	1,306	232	48	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,192	...	488	11	21	11	11	1	...	433	98	113	1	...	
Total ...	69,246	...	10,851	3,189	2,411	17,621	1,559	19	13	13,955	9,670	9,959	1,931	54	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	755	...	164	37	29	140	8	...	...	187	114	76	9	38	
District Courts	240	...	6	...	...	50	...	...	...	252	2	30	6	29	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	1,541	...	...	22	455	302	458	...	...	92	27	155	...	...	
Total ...	2,636	...	170	59	514	492	466	...	...	531	143	261	15	35	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	1,902	...	388	179	264	104	9	5	...	673	285	85	4	36	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,902	...	388	179	264	104	9	5	...	673	285	85	4	36	
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,874	...	11,409	3,427	3,189	18,217	2,033	24	13	15,159	10,098	10,305	1,950	51	

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	15,731	...	...	1,201	124	62	116	43	6,755	1,316	2,160	671	3,283	2,609	227	779	(a) Of these, 11,849 were pending from the previous year. (b) Of these, 161 were pending from the previous year.
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	15,344	...	42	783	162	23	86	18	8,582	750	1,301	1,030	5,167	5,159	213	499	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	664	...	2	22	68	...	5	9	341	11	62	91	53	1	...	...	
Total ...	(a)32,239	...	44	1,956	354	85	157	70	10,678	2,077	3,523	1,792	11,503	7,769	221	1,278	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	(b)723	...	17	30	1	...	...	...	256	56	52	46	165	71	102	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	1,000	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	209	23	44	5	656	554	443	36	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	4,358	...	273	116	...	...	...	...	1,186	59	78	140	2,506	1,895	230	159	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	(c)15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	2	11	4	...	...	(c) Of these, 2,700 were pending from the previous year.
Total ...	5,373	...	273	179	...	...	...	...	1,400	82	126	147	3,173	2,453	263	195	
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,335	...	334	2,165	355	85	157	70	12,434	2,215	3,701	1,985	14,841	10,293	222	1,473	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.*	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte.*				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under section 551, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	498	...	3	35	19	1	17	2	219	12	98	25	67	26	86	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	1,801	...	76	194	53	...	48	4	734	40	282	62	308	93	77	10	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	126	...	2	2	25	...	...	1	51	1	23	13	8	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,425	...	81	231	97	1	65	7	1,004	53	403	100	383	119	79	10	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	34	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	6	3	2	3	7	2	66	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	68	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	23	1	5	3	15	...	...	...	
Total ...	102	...	3	3	16		2	...	34	9	7	6	23	2	66	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	475	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	111	11	32	7	282	232	290	...	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	351	...	13	20	...	...	...	...	164	5	42	13	94	59	113	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	828	...	13	52	...	...	...	...	276	16	74	20	377	291	189	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,355	...	97	285	113	1	67	7	1,314	78	484	126	782	412	99	10	

* That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	469,647	9,192	116,806	94,035	102,772	85,882	22,563	1,11,24,852	416
Small Cause Courts	12,582	278	1,226	1,014	7,724	1,441	23	1,02,142	17
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Courts of districts ...	22,720	1,560	3,458	3,890	9,807	4,204	1,962	79,41,180	42
Superior Courts	1,287	191	273	207	308	310	173	2,79,602	1
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	9,964	5	2,467	1,501	4,433	1,538	193	1,20,121	...
Total ...	516,200	11,226	124,304	102,453	184,842	93,376	24,894	1,95,67,987	476
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	8,818	103	3,486	1,100	2,984	1,234	284	259,294	13
District Courts	1,473	533	304	105	403	128	26	37,910	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	309	...	258	6	12	33	33	5,475	...
Total ...	10,095	636	4,048	1,217	2,790	1,395	343	296,679	13
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	28,329	1,566	4,475	17,383	4,510	895	169	548,502	60
Superior Courts	1,823	66	46	34	82	1,094	1,008	...	...
Total ...	30,151	1,632	4,521	17,417	4,592	1,989	1,177	548,502	60
GRAND TOTAL ...	556,446	13,494	132,873	121,087	192,283	96,759	26,414	20,413,168	558

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—											
On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	REMARKS.
	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,441	14,010	6,636	59,230	501	44,159	183	7,508	128	46	16,366	
130	260	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
72	418	237	1,436	25	1,082	5	339	1	9	997	
3	13	19	91	8	103	1	10	...	2	148	
...	1,189	1,273	808	7	704	11	646	110	9	522	
1,055	16,439	8,477	61,566	536	45,098	200	8,572	239	60	18,756	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	763	1,171	590	66	663	2	137	...	...	117	
2	80	129	43	...	109	...	16	...	...	...	
...	12	156	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	855	1,456	636	66	772	2	153	...	...	117	
312	850	1,500	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	
4	23	20	9	...	19	2	9	...	...	...	
316	873	1,520	9	...	19	2	79	...	...	...	
1,385	18,167	11,453	62,210	602	46,789	204	8,798	239	60	18,873	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1895.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.*	164	69	14	13	27	...	...	41	28	14	26,052	14,612	1,294	703	
Chief Courts of districts	348	90	33	75	80	...	...	70	106	20	66,298	43,065	14,877	46,496	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	512	159	47	88	107	...	...	111	134	34	92,350	57,677	16,171	47,199	

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1895.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of juries or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trials—				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors—				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	718	702	16	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24-Parganas. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences. With effect from the 15th September 1895 by a notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 2nd idem, all offences and abetments of and attempts to commit offences under Chapter XX (offences relating to marriage) were also triable by Jury. Other cases were tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Sessions...	Jurors(a) ...	5	625	535	90	39	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...	2	...	...	...	...	2,026	1,451	252	323	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (b)	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Santhal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Assessors	2	...	...	...	...	46	37	4	5	
Total ...		...	1,361	1,237	106	39	2,072	1,488	256	328	

(a) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(b) Ditto ditto in Rules 2 and 3 of the Jury Rules.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1895.

D.—JUDICIAL

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.						BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against public tranquility, Chapter VIII	...	2	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	11	1	...	...	12	...	12	...	3	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	1	3	1	...	5	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	...	30	3	...	...	33	...	33	...	12	20	1	...	...	33	...	...	1	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Rape	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Receiving stolen property	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local heads	...	12	20	1	...	30	...	30	...	28	1	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	67	45	3	2	120	2	117	...	63	47	2	1	2	113	...	...	2	...	2

STATEMENTS—*continued*

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1895.

DISPOSED OF—						NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.										
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (3)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.										
													25							30		
													Of the total number of persons shown in—							Of cases shown in column 30—		
													Column 18.			Column 21.		Columns 24 and 25.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 25 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 457 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	9	12	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	4	1	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	21	33	...	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	38	1	39	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	68	60	118	5	102	100	5	...	...	2	4	100	...	...	1	1	...	93	3	2	...

B.—Judicial

15.—General Statement of Deeds registered in the

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Compulsory: Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d.)	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional: Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause b).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
											Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	BENGAL.																			
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan Division.																			
1	Burdwan	10	430	4,098	10,146	5,601	052	2,110	4,650	27,702	22,000 0	...	6,880	163	130	...	43	...	7,331	4,400 4
2	Birbhum	6	490	1,093	5,000	2,101	874	019	2,074	13,110	10,700 12	...	3,854	139	33	...	3	...	4,097	2,537 0
3	Bankura	9	109	1,001	4,703	3,450	108	4,001	1,103	15,280	11,550 8	...	5,270	05	100	...	100	...	5,510	3,170 8
4	Midnapore	20	012	4,510	18,001	5,081	037	1,378	3,053	38,022	23,135 8	...	10,782	305	132	1	83	1	17,301	10,200 8
5	Hooghly	11	327	2,352	5,060	2,315	401	607	0,870	18,022	14,365 0	...	3,050	203	101	2	21	...	3,377	2,084 12
6	Howrah	5	166	1,039	3,374	1,781	340	1,498	5,147	14,120	11,031 8	...	2,404	70	136	...	23	...	2,632	1,048 12
	Presidency Division.																			
7	24-Parganas	10	340	5,020	10,400	0,275	870	8,072	11,407	43,308	36,050 0	...	10,010	303	1,335	8	41	...	11,708	6,863 0
8	Calcutta	1	08	1,376	23	1,020	868	06	670	4,080	50,254 12	...	8	...	30	0	...	1	48	70 4
9	Nadia	11	108	1,210	2,032	1,008	248	2,054	4,303	12,088	10,165 4	...	2,770	44	147	...	7	2	3,070	1,800 8
10	Murshidabad	7	217	1,324	4,030	1,407	217	252	2,550	10,701	8,770 0	...	1,011	32	03	...	3	...	2,038	1,303 12
11	Jessore	23	120	1,180	4,791	2,354	205	8,405	27,900	45,130	26,300 12	...	0,044	104	140	...	87	...	7,544	4,168 0
12	Khulna	12	80	1,807	2,587	2,131	270	6,140	12,517	25,094	16,765 0	...	3,455	05	401	1	80	2	4,006	2,077 12
	Rajshahi Division.																			
13	Rajshahi	4	314	293	084	580	100	203	1,033	3,032	3,310 0	...	707	...	02	...	0	...	838	623 12
14	Dinajpur	7	174	1,084	7,705	3,003	157	130	2,437	14,770	11,302 0	...	4,333	39	112	1	83	...	4,507	2,906 0
15	Jalpaiguri	3	48	1,490	1,045	1,047	132	8	060	4,733	4,630 12	...	530	20	248	...	1	1	800	470 4
16	Darjeeling	3	7	118	22	108	0	...	00	324	1,303 12	...	14	3	8	...	...	2	87	84 12
17	Rangpur	12	311	3,010	6,010	2,520	197	54	11,305	23,471	16,237 4	...	2,090	01	3,042	...	164	...	6,070	3,302 8
18	Bogra	5	314	1,333	2,285	2,050	130	107	4,002	10,830	8,140 12	...	4,352	104	137	...	...	...	4,603	2,778 12
19	Pabna	7	303	1,606	2,008	1,807	175	200	4,152	10,000	8,290 8	...	1,600	10	38	...	119	...	1,803	1,232 0
	Dacca Division.																			
20	Dacca	11	008	2,000	5,793	4,500	422	712	0,145	26,050	20,718 8	...	0,000	443	325	...	130	...	7,000	4,213 4
21	Mymensingh	10	310	4,197	7,008	0,302	572	450	21,214	42,051	31,017 12	...	8,073	219	075	1	20	...	9,517	5,810 0
22	Faridpur	11	230	1,750	5,005	2,013	142	9,073	12,652	32,030	18,030 4	...	3,720	108	142	...	89	...	4,070	2,417 12
23	Backergunge	21	283	4,231	7,120	5,000	370	7,000	15,030	40,115	29,401 8	...	10,150	292	1,310	...	150	...	11,020	6,919 12
	Chittagong Division.																			
24	Tippera	15	515	5,770	13,514	0,640	408	1,495	10,300	38,083	27,160 4	...	7,830	808	614	1	50	1	8,800	5,080 4
25	Noakhali	10	104	3,306	10,601	4,301	414	4,809	11,309	35,171	22,008 0	...	10,254	333	1,220	...	711	...	12,037	7,377 8
26	Chittagong	21	212	4,000	11,047	5,308	840	20,767	4,850	48,078	31,321 8	...	15,010	712	2,408	...	1,182	3	20,035	12,330 0
	BIHAR.																			
	Patna Division.																			
27	Patna	7	61	2,068	1,439	2,870	403	205	2,471	10,232	16,110 0	...	1,481	82	130	...	...	...	1,500	078 0
28	Gaya	6	87	1,810	807	1,032	355	167	1,580	6,493	11,020 6	...	478	0	53	...	1	2	520	301 8
29	Shahabad	6	03	1,098	1,140	6,062	103	97	947	9,325	14,123 8	...	1,029	11	30	...	2	...	1,877	1,350 4
30	Saran	8	249	1,687	1,700	4,703	332	89	1,144	9,044	12,085 0	...	10,340	030	17	...	112	...	11,107	7,028 0
31	Champaran	5	00	832	2,587	1,667	45	27	1,000	0,802	6,348 4	...	3,001	47	48	...	14	...	3,773	2,205 8
32	Muzaffarpur	0	186	2,625	5,068	3,810	507	181	3,008	16,100	17,811 8	...	7,047	422	87	...	11	...	8,117	4,788 0
33	Darbhanga	8	70	1,600	3,801	2,387	130	06	3,301	10,562	14,483 4	...	3,742	43	8	...	030	1	4,733	3,201 8
	Bhagalpur Division.																			
34	Monghyr	8	41	1,815	1,906	2,501	200	63	3,400	10,101	11,227 12	...	1,337	10	05	...	11	...	1,423	900 8
35	Bhagalpur	7	50	1,449	3,408	2,105	050	19	5,722	13,560	11,137 0	...	2,054	118	27	1	...	...	2,800	1,080 0
36	Purnea	4	18	1,602	3,172	1,148	109	005	8,294	14,708	11,304 12	...	1,134	33	57	...	8	...	1,283	807 0
37	Malda	4	62	720	3,385	1,236	34	40	2,028	7,510	5,560 12	...	1,401	88	45	...	20	...	1,509	1,061 12
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	0	50	309	...	708	02	522	1,006	2,814	5,115 12	1,570	1,820	91	25	...	2	...	3,314	1,937 12
	ORISSA.																			
	Orissa Division.																			
39	Cuttack	4	270	1,354	5,062	080	133	27	608	8,180	6,228 0	...	830	03	70	...	...	...	063	501 4
40	Balasore	3	144	558	1,831	327	03	67	700	3,750	2,836 4	...	810	132	00	...	42	2	1,004	734 4
41	Angul	1	...	5	45	...	...	...	...	50	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Puri	6	36	1,224	3,445	680	116	27	401	6,014	4,033 8	...	1,084	139	00	...	...	7	1,200	702 0
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
	Chota Nagpur Division.																			
43	Hazaribagh	4	38	359	594	089	45	244	1,459	3,720	4,033 8	...	1,633	13	441	...	4	1	1,005	1,142 8
44	Lohardaga	2	80	202	211	495	840	820	3,036	4,018	4,871 4	...	681	11	40	...	0	...	744	480 12
45	Palamau	2	21	374	121	374	60	45	311	1,022	2,109 8	...	174	15	21	1	...	...	211	140 4
46	Manbhum	5	112	067	1,008	1,303	126	1,480	2,577	8,640	7,074 12	...	4,785	28	67	...	5	...	4,875	2,800 0
47	Singhbhum	1	13	68	322	70	5	10	91	500	412 8	...	00	4	1	...	...	...	96	57 8
	Registrar of Companies (under Act VI of 1882)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	307	9,222	90,237	1,69,068	1,10,541	14,131	86,070	2,46,626	7,69,304	6,56,402 0	1,870	1,89,280	6,050	14,730	20	4,470	20	2,15,670	1,20,900 0
	Grand Total for 1894-95.	339	8,400	90,457	2,10,436	1,22,187	13,141	69,606	2,60,541	7,96,837	6,67,723 4	1,880	2,11,028	6,006	14,816	54	3,038	61	2,38,115	1,48,170 12

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1895-96.

Total value of immovable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 35, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 21 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Conveyance.																
	Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property (section 18, clause *c*).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4 0	83,581 5 3
42,58,098	8	111	2,100	635	2,819	2,600 0	1	180	1	4	11	132	109	1,431	30,516 4	14,025 13 0	20,720 13 9
20,17,724	1	101	244	216	763	150 12	2	87	...	6	89	87	67	673	14,210 8	4,818 1 0	11,830 7 1
19,88,604	1	128	538	317	984	861 12	1	78	...	2	1	37	40	654	10,186 12	5,822 14 3	14,038 11 10
47,29,676	14	309	1,414	660	4,456	1,537 0	2	93	1	8	8	125	122	1,016	42,210 0	10,150 0 0	30,300 8 6
28,41,863	8	93	2,725	597	3,423	2,015 4	1	110	1	3	10	40	108	1,278	19,545 0	9,804 15 0	18,824 6 0
20,57,929	4	160	1,210	639	2,011	1,705 0	2	82	...	3	34	180	80	1,182	16,076 4	6,745 13 0	17,010 0 0
91,11,024	16	868	8,907	1,826	11,180	8,124 12	1	174	...	12	24	193	326	3,122	53,193 12	18,387 8 0	39,067 4 3
5,31,83,700	5	35	80	416	530	1,710 12	16	78	...	9	24	65	756	7,490	58,3 3 12	37,395 14 9	23,890 15 10
22,87,241	18	345	5,580	1,057	6,980	5,331 12	2	181	...	4	9	98	127	800	18,021 8	7,253 8 0	17,053 7 7
10,87,634	6	70	314	206	710	855 4	...	126	1	9	39	47	178	614	11,127 0	6,570 12 0	13,916 13 0
20,21,875	7	257	20,883	1,503	28,730	17,727 0	1	71	...	4	2	66	143	2,003	40,097 12	12,811 13 10	45,9 1 4 4
21,53,020	4	101	4,870	907	5,881	3,078 0	...	33	...	1	...	20	72	1,378	20,662 12	8,019 5 0	21,237 10 5
8,70,430	17	38	691	341	1,093	1,093 8	...	75	1	2	8	22	76	834	5,131 4	3,092 4 0	6,651 8 2
20,25,188	14	47	2,710	426	2,982	2,076 4	...	56	1	20	40	74	74	440	10,827 4	6,200 8 0	18,441 15 9
10,80,883	6	20	210	105	110	460 8	...	9	...	6	17	70	110	310	8,300 8	3,218 8 0	4,134 10 6
2,15,070	0	1	35	49	85	144 12	...	5	...	1	1	8	57	104	1,020 4	650 8 0	1,590 14 4
20,03,184	18	80	1,972	770	2,140	2,128 8	...	69	...	10	10	304	198	803	22,005 4	8,598 5 0	20,155 0 1
11,93,108	25	60	2,008	490	3,573	2,729 8	...	24	...	1	14	313	17	633	15,750 0	4,221 12 0	10,748 9 10
14,91,101	10	40	2,400	621	2,810	2,315 8	..	108	...	1	7	61	91	860	12,230 0	6,080 8 0	11,744 7 8
47,87,015	329	260	230	4,763	5,516	6,350 12	...	150	2	32	86	284	322	2,508	33,010 8	14,784 3 0	23,490 11 0
57,45,878	73	107	438	4,195	5,173	5,731 8	1	124	8	10	109	517	240	2,174	11,824 4	10,130 10 0	33,022 5 6
17,55,765	14	160	2,301	1,578	4,010	3,600 4	...	66	...	1	10	41	115	1,512	25,217 4	9,437 14 0	21,661 0 2
48,62,247	14	207	9,257	3,597	13,078	9,681 12	1	71	...	...	8	102	171	2,552	45,547 0	18,347 0 0	33,000 1 5
41,90,108	25	160	1,217	3,237	5,038	4,750 4	...	46	...	41	74	328	104	1,814	37,101 12	8,135 4 0	20,078 1 1
30,17,057	8	322	4,005	7,758	13,093	11,600 12	...	39	...	6	23	104	115	1,880	41,015 4	7,020 15 0	31,004 0 7
42,14,473	4	200	5,020	6,896	12,019	11,316 0	...	64	1	24	102	220	220	1,910	55,180 8	8,311 0 7	32,287 5 10
64,38,087	2	60	321	414	797	981 8	...	23	...	1	4	16	157	1,105	18,118 8	18,310 1 6	10,586 14 11
18,60,403	1	47	278	271	597	905 0	...	28	...	3	11	10	89	917	13,150 0	13,013 3 0	7,703 8 8
57,05,530	...	50	149	338	555	702 12	...	14	...	...	2	43	100	657	10,133 6	3,150 0 6	9,109 5 10
41,23,618	...	84	432	779	1,295	1,324 8	...	56	...	0	6	61	167	910	20,658 8	7,310 4 6	14,308 8 6
21,25,810	1	47	578	1,130	1,805	1,979 0	...	6	1	0	8	29	84	655	10,560 12	6,491 7 0	9,298 8 5
65,05,102	...	83	774	891	1,747	1,807 0	...	23	...	6	46	90	181	1,631	24,088 8	11,016 8 0	18,027 13 11
41,15,518	2	131	704	607	1,484	1,414 4	1	13	...	...	10	62	147	1,172	19,271 0	6,705 8 0	14 928 12 10
33,51,107	1	140	406	534	1,021	1,022 12	...	9	...	1	2	75	103	720	13,310 0	8,047 13 0	11,578 0 0
21,01,132	2	403	895	578	1,878	1,378 8	...	4	...	3	7	35	84	725	14,217 8	5,078 6 0	12,523 0 7
23,78,100	1	75	701	102	1,030	1,030 0	1	3	...	12	40	70	84	1,205	13,103 12	7,200 1 6	14,781 13 5
9,37,723	3	30	324	105	532	491 8	...	40	...	10	41	10	20	230	7,284 6	2,430 12 6	7,305 7 1
11,69,057	...	427	1,209	1,491	3,648	2,591 4	...	15	...	1	4	68	131	494	7,054 12	1,070 7 0	3,083 7 1
12,25,801	3	81	406	271	760	683 12	1	46	1	1	...	18	134	687	7,697 0	3,691 4 0	7,281 15 10
5,07,727	...	43	401	163	607	580 4	...	12	...	...	...	35	76	570	4,303 12	2,168 5 10	5,284 9 1
2,003	...	...	1	2	3	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	81 0	80 0 0	15 5 0
8,05,832	...	18	201	200	608	630 8	...	30	...	3	...	15	70	193	6,400 0	2,742 10 0	6,072 0 1
13,19,158	2	28	241	408	679	625 8	1	1	...	5	1	65	45	275	5,290 8	3,240 12 0	6,598 12 7
7,80,272	...	58	202	107	515	513 8	1	5	...	1	1	22	25	410	5,584 8	2,422 1 0	4,512 0 0
7,25,501	...	8	63	85	156	171 0	...	3	...	...	1	3	30	303	2,533 12	1,628 0 0	2,480 13 13
17,98,002	1	58	880	291	734	821 4	...	14	...	1	1	20	70	944	11,337 0	4,810 2 0	8,818 15 4
1,10,078	...	5	25	58	88	82 4	...	3	...	1	...	1	22	44	594 4	217 10 0	630 12 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,031 6 0	664 0 0
7,51,20,788	981	6,126	1,04,161	55,068	1,04,020	1,80,454 0	87	2,377	19	393	687	4,810	6,181	54,452	9,35,190 12	4,11,307 4 0	8,08,741 1 3
7,08,27,871	937	6,568	1,10,506	50,561	1,08,357	1,80,020 0	85	2,340	17	338	1,008	4,603	6,180	51,902	9,08,887 0	3,13,041 8 4	8,19,081 3 9

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal.											
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	203	8	211	584	29	613	787	37	824
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	246	21	267	254	21	275
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Katwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	58	2	60	59	2	61
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	52	3	55	54	3	57
	Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	187	8	195	188	8	196
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	199	8	207	203	8	211
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Kalna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	71	12	83	75	12	87
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	93	9	102	94	9	103
	Suri ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	98	6	104	480	18	498	578	24	602
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	175	13	188	176	13	189
			Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
	Rampur Hát ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	257	6	263	260	6	266
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	196	14	210	199	14	213
	Bankura ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	193	12	205	683	15	698	776	27	803
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6	193	13	206	198	14	212
			Civil ...	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
	Bishenpore ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	10	...	10	140	3	143	150	3	153
			Under-trial ...	6	1	7	73	3	76	79	4	83
	Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	835	16	841	1,016	59	1,075	1,841	75	1,916
			Under-trial ...	7	2	9	419	29	448	426	31	457
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
	Tamluk ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	1	1	143	12	155	143	13	156
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	103	9	112	105	10	115
	Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	63	9	72	64	9	73
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	70	14	84	72	14	86
	Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	242	14	256	250	14	264
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	205	7	212	207	8	215
	Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	347	8	355	1,056	20	1,076	1,103	28	1,431
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	152	15	177	173	16	189
			Civil ...	3	...	3	28	...	28	31	...	31
	Jahanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	81	4	85	84	4	88
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	69	6	75	72	6	78
	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	223	5	228	229	5	234
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	226	7	233	243	7	250
	Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	418	14	432	420	14	434
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	377	10	387	384	10	394
	Ulubaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	149	3	152	150	3	153
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	85	6	91	85	6	91
Presidency.	Alipore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,601	45	1,646	2,683	127	2,810	4,284	172	4,456
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	862	28	890	876	28	904
	Diamond Harbour...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	7	...	7	161	1	162	168	1	169
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	154	3	157	162	3	165
	Basirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	140	7	147	140	7	147
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	127	5	132	132	5	137
	Dum-Dum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1895.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
623	30	653	164	7	171	194·41	6·41	200·82	209·33	7·46	216·79
240	21	261	14	...	14	14·71	1·05	15·76			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·21			
59	2	55	6	...	6	1·25	0·05	1·30	3·39	0·07	3·46
53	3	56	1	...	1	2·14	0·02	2·16			
185	8	193	3	...	3	2·53	0·07	2·60	8·20	0·29	8·49
199	8	207	4	...	4	5·03	0·22	5·25			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
73	12	85	2	...	2	1·32	0·21	1·53	5·15	0·54	5·69
93	9	102	1	...	1	3·83	0·33	4·16			
407	18	425	171	6	177	108·63	0·97	1 5·80	117·31	7·31	124·62
163	13	176	13	...	13	8·20	0·34	8·54			
4	...	4	1	...	1	0·28	...	0·28			
225	6	231	5	...	5	4·56	0·05	4·61	10·71	0·26	10·97
198	14	212	1	...	1	6·15	0·21	6·36			
508	16	524	268	11	279	246·34	11·15	257·49	253·89	12·02	265·91
199	14	207	5	...	5	7·19	0·87	8·06			
9	...	9	1	...	1	0·36	...	0·36			
147	3	150	3	...	3	2·00	0·02	2·02	5·32	0·18	5·50
76	4	80	3	...	3	3·32	0·16	3·48			
1,015	63	1,078	826	12	838	865·54	14·68	880·22	881·24	15·07	896·31
416	29	445	10	2	12	14·84	0·99	15·83			
12	...	12	2	...	2	0·86	...	0·86			
141	13	154	2	...	2	3·59	0·34	3·93	0·78	0·52	7·30
102	10	112	3	...	3	3·19	0·18	3·37			
64	9	73	...	...	...	1·51	0·05	1·56	3·32	0·34	3·66
72	14	86	...	...	...	1·81	0·29	2·10			
246	14	260	4	...	4	6·77	0·37	7·14	13·83	1·51	13·84
190	8	198	17	...	17	6·56	0·14	6·70			
1,048	23	1,071	355	5	360	320·34	0·57	382·91	337·89	7·32	345·15
169	15	184	4	1	5	9·58	0·75	10·33			
28	...	28	3	...	3	1·91	...	1·91			
84	4	88	...	...	...	1·18	0·04	1·22	3·89	0·26	4·15
66	5	71	6	1	7	2·71	0·22	2·93			
225	5	230	4	...	4	3·00	0·03	3·03	9·52	0·27	9·79
242	7	249	1	...	1	6·52	0·24	6·76			
416	14	430	4	...	4	5·17	0·11	5·28	21·29	0·43	21·72
376	10	386	8	...	8	16·12	0·32	16·44			
146	3	149	4	...	4	2·16	0·02	2·18	3·80	0·06	3·86
84	3	90	1	...	1	1·64	0·04	1·68			
2,810	197	2,056	1,466	35	1,500	1,561·81	40·12	1,601·93	1,606·54	42·39	1,648·93
834	24	858	42	4	46	44·73	2·27	47·00			
159	1	160	9	...	9	1·93	0·01	1·94	10·03	0·10	10,13
159	3	162	3	...	3	8·10	0·09	8·19			
139	6	145	1	1	2	2·03	0·04	2·07	7·44	0·08	7·52
131	5	136	1	...	1	5·41	0·04	5·45			
4	2	6	...	...	...	0·07	0·02	0·09	0·29	0·02	0·26
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·16			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Presidency—*concluded.*	Barrackpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	62	1	63	62	1	63
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	70	6	76	71	6	77
	Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,162	...	1,162	1,825	29	1,854	2,987	29	3,016
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	508	7	515	524	7	531
			Civil ...	5	...	5	122	...	122	127	...	127
		European ...	Convicts ...	38	...	38	459	2	461	497	2	499
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	35	1	36	36	1	37
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
	Krishnagar ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	110	7	117	916	32	948	1,026	39	1,065
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	167	15	182	169	15	184
			Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
	Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	289	12	301	293	13	306
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	277	20	297	28	21	306
	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	266	12	27	275	12	287
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	193	11	204	199	11	210
	Ramghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	126	8	134	126	8	134
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	111	5	116	113	5	118
	Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	202	15	217	607	20	687	869	35	904
			Under-trial ...	10	1	11	175	13	188	185	14	199
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
	Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	114	3	117	115	3	118
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	82	2	65	89	2	91
	Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	1	15	208	5	213	222	6	228
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	151	...	151	167	...	167
	Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	195	3	198	830	10	840	1,025	13	1,038
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	259	3	262	298	3	301
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
	Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	225	3	228	228	3	231
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	120	...	120	120	...	120
	Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	117	2	119	118	2	120
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	92	...	92	94	...	94
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	142	...	142	149	...	149
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	50	...	50	54	...	54
	Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	111	3	114	112	3	115
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	78	1	79	79	1	80
	Khulna ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	21	2	23	300	5	305	321	7	328
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	207	3	210	210	3	213
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
	Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	115	...	115	116	...	116
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	78	...	78	81	...	81
	Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	201	1	202	203	2	205
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	192	1	193	198	1	199
	Barasat ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	83	...	83	418	7	425	501	7	508
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	161	11	172	176	11	187

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1896—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1895.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
61	1	62	1	...	1	1·06	0·03	1·09	3·04	0·09	3·13
66	6	72	5	...	5	1·98	0·06	2·04			
1,893	29	1,922	1,094	...	1,094	1,141·57	0·06	1,141·63	1,163·21	0·13	1,163·34
513	7	520	11	...	11	16·81	0·07	16·88			
126	...	126	4	...	4	4·83	...	4·83			
445	2	447	52	...	52	37·65	...	37·65	39·00	...	39·00
36	1	37	...	...	...	1·20	...	1·20			
3	...	3	2	...	2	0·15	...	0·15			
901	35	936	125	4	129	149·12	6·36	155·48	157·20	6·91	164·11
169	15	184	...	...	...	7·20	0·65	7·84			
14	...	14	1	...	1	0·79	...	0·79			
293	13	306	...	...	...	3·90	0·18	4·08	11·70	0·93	12·63
283	20	303	2	1	3	7·80	0·65	8·45			
271	11	282	4	1	5	4·20	0·12	4·32	9·95	0·42	10·37
187	11	198	12	...	12	5·75	0·30	6·05			
124	8	132	2	...	2	1·49	0·08	1·57	4·66	0·21	4·87
113	5	118	...	...	...	3·17	0·13	3·30			
663	29	692	206	6	212	205·01	8·81	213·85	211·01	0·20	221·11
181	13	194	4	1	5	6·35	0·39	6·74			
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·52	...	0·52			
113	2	115	2	1	3	1·79	0·05	1·84	6·11	0·07	6·18
84	2	86	5	...	5	4·32	0·02	4·34			
200	6	206	22	...	22	4·15	0·13	4·28	10·66	0·13	10·79
103	...	103	4	...	4	6·51	...	6·51			
810	9	819	215	4	219	209·01	3·93	212·94	232·46	3·78	236·24
278	3	281	20	...	20	21·35	0·45	22·30			
11	...	11	2	...	2	1·00	...	1·00			
224	3	227	4	...	4	3·10	0·02	3·12	6·86	0·02	6·88
129	...	129	...	...	...	3·76	...	3·76			
117	2	119	1	...	1	1·82	0·02	1·84	4·15	0·02	4·17
91	...	91	3	...	3	2·33	...	2·33			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
147	...	147	2	...	2	2·23	...	2·23	4·35	...	4·35
54	...	54	...	...	...	2·12	...	2·12			
110	3	113	2	...	2	1·47	0·07	1·54	3·05	0·07	3·12
78	1	79	1	...	1	1·58	...	1·58			
305	5	310	16	2	18	16·24	1·98	18·22	29·33	2·05	31·38
127	3	200	13	...	13	12·67	0·07	12·74			
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·92	...	0·92			
114	...	114	2	...	2	2·23	...	2·23	4·35	...	4·35
80	...	80	1	...	1	2·12	...	2·12			
283	2	285	10	...	10	5·88	0·02	5·90	12·32	0·03	12·35
195	1	196	8	...	8	6·44	0·01	6·45			
391	7	398	110	...	110	89·89	0·28	90·17	95·66	0·45	96·11
170	11	181	6	...	6	5·77	0·17	5·94			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajshahi.	Rampur Boalia ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	644	11	655	858	28	886	1,502	39	1,541
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	206	19	225	210	19	229
			Civil ...	3	...	3	10	...	10	13	...	13
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	176	4	180	182	4	186
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	130	7	137	132	7	139
	Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	108	4	112	112	4	116
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	110	4	120	118	5	123
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	114	5	119	306	7	373	480	12	492
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	326	12	338	354	12	366
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	64	2	66	65	2	67
			Under-trial ...	2	..	2	74	4	78	76	4	80
	Jalpaiguri ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	74	2	76	307	10	317	381	12	393
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	226	10	235	234	10	244
			Civil ...	4	..	4	11	...	11	15	...	15
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	40	1	41	42	1	43
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	38	1	39	40	1	41
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	54	3	57	236	33	269	290	36	326
			Under-trial ...	3	1	4	145	13	158	148	14	162
			Civil ...	2	...	2	3	...	3	5	...	5
	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	72	12	84	75	12	87
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	94	18	112	94	18	112
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	34	5	39	35	5	40
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	49	4	53	49	4	53
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	130	1	131	564	19	583	694	20	714
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6	346	14	360	351	15	366
			Civil ...	...	...	...	34	...	34	34	...	34
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	157	3	160	159	3	162
			Under-trial ...	18	1	19	143	2	145	161	3	164
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	137	2	139	139	2	141
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	159	3	162	160	3	163
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	101	6	107	104	6	110
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	107	4	111	113	4	117
	Bogra ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	62	2	64	452	18	470	514	20	534
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	392	20	412	394	20	414
			Civil ...	1	...	1	28	...	28	29	...	29
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	83	...	83	334	11	345	417	11	428
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	170	9	179	173	9	182
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	26	...	26	195	4	199	221	4	225
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	201	4	205	204	4	208
Dacca.	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,143	6	1,149	1,620	28	1,648	2,763	34	2,797
			Under-trial ...	17	2	19	404	11	415	421	13	434
			Civil ...	3	...	3	21	...	21	24	...	24
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	143	...	143	168	...	168
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	129	...	129	131	...	131

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1895.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
788	31	819	714	8	722	640·59	8·11	648·70	651·46	8·90	660·36
200	19	219	10	...	10	9·58	0·79	10·37			
10	...	10	3	...	3	1·29	...	1·29			
177	4	181	5	...	5	4·52	0·18	4·70	8·23	0·40	8·63
132	7	139	...	...	...	3·71	0·22	3·93			
105	1	106	7	3	10	3·42	0·09	3·51	7·78	0·22	8·00
118	5	118	5	...	5	4·36	0·13	4·49			
362	7	369	118	5	123	124·17	4·38	128·55	145·07	4·58	150·25
340	10	350	14	2	16	20·47	0·20	20·67			
22	...	22	...	...	...	1·03	...	1·03			
61	2	63	4	...	4	2·26	0·05	2·31	6·33	0·20	6·53
74	4	78	2	...	2	4·07	0·15	4·22			
298	10	308	83	2	85	71·44	2·97	74·41	85·91	3·16	89·07
228	10	238	6	...	6	13·42	0·19	13·61			
13	...	13	2	...	2	1·05	...	1·05			
40	1	41	2	...	2	1·44	0·03	1·47	2·55	0·05	2·60
40	1	41	...	...	...	1·11	0·02	1·13			
212	31	243	78	5	83	65·66	3·61	69·27	69·81	3·88	73·69
144	14	158	4	...	4	3·80	0·27	4·07			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·35			
73	10	83	2	2	4	1·73	0·29	1·96	3·92	0·50	4·42
93	18	111	1	...	1	2·19	0·27	2·46			
31	5	36	4	...	4	0·80	0·11	0·97	1·72	0·20	1·92
49	4	53	...	...	...	0·86	0·09	0·95			
555	15	570	139	5	144	121·21	4·08	125·20	139·90	4·70	144·60
333	15	348	18	2	20	16·45	0·02	17·07			
32	...	32	2	...	2	2·24	...	2·24			
158	3	159	3	...	3	4·89	0·06	4·45	12·63	0·24	12·77
161	3	164	...	...	...	8·14	0·18	8·32			
137	2	139	2	...	2	2·92	0·04	2·96	7·69	0·07	7·76
152	3	155	3	...	3	4·77	0·03	4·80			
101	4	105	3	2	5	1·85	0·20	2·05	7·57	0·32	7·89
110	4	114	3	...	3	5·72	0·12	5·84			
446	16	462	68	4	72	70·87	3·61	74·48	87·58	4·31	91·89
393	19	412	1	1	2	15·71	0·70	16·41			
29	...	29	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00			
336	9	345	81	2	83	79·87	2·21	82·08	88·55	2·52	91·07
148	8	156	25	1	26	7·96	0·31	8·27			
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·72	...	0·72			
208	4	212	13	...	13	5·84	0·10	5·94	10·87	0·14	11·01
198	4	202	6	...	6	5·03	0·04	5·07			
1,766	31	1,797	997	3	1,000	1,074·00	5·08	1,079·08	1,098·26	5·47	1,103·73
403	13	416	18	...	18	22·29	0·39	22·68			
22	...	22	2	...	2	1·27	...	1·27			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·70	...	0·70			
150	...	150	3	...	3	9·46	...	9·46	13·22	...	13·22
122	...	122	0	...	0	3·76	...	3·76			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			*Received during* the year 1895.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Dacca—*concluded.*	Munshiganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	237	4	241	239	4	243
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	172	6	178	184	6	190
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	334	9	343	1,301	26	1,327	1,635	35	1,670
			Under-trial ...	34	...	34	541	5	546	575	5	580
			Civil ...	7	...	7	56	...	56	63	...	63
	Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	184	6	190	188	6	194
			Under-trial ...	9	...	3	160	7	167	163	7	170
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	211	3	214	227	3	230
			Under-trial ..	9	...	9	209	6	215	218	6	224
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	..	2
	Kishoreganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	303	9	312	319	9	328
			Under-trial ...	17	2	19	245	6	251	262	8	270
	Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	0	...	0	209	2	211	215	2	217
			Under-trial ...	0	...	9	150	2	152	150	2	161
	Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	332	3	335	1,141	12	1,153	1,473	15	1,488
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	422	3	425	437	3	440
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Gopalgunjo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	141	4	145	144	4	148
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	135	2	137	141	2	143
	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	502	4	506	517	4	521
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	363	1	364	377	1	378
	Barisal ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	396	3	399	1,529	15	1,544	1,926	18	1,943
			Under-trial ...	20	1	27	551	14	565	577	15	592
			Civil ...	6	...	6	24	...	24	30	...	30
	Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	339	3	342	348	3	351
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	204	4	208	277	4	281
	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	322	1	323	334	1	335
			Under-trial ...	6	...	5	257	2	259	202	2	264
	Bhola ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	127	2	129	128	2	130
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	113	5	118	116	5	121
Chittagong.	Comilla ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ..	86	6	92	470	4	474	556	10	566
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	253	7	260	269	7	276
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19
	Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	309	1	310	310	1	311
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	104	1	105	106	1	107
	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	114	2	116	120	2	122
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	60	1	61	61	1	62
	Noakhali ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	98	1	99	411	4	415	509	5	514
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	198	2	200	203	2	205
			Civil ...	4	...	4	15	...	15	19	...	19
	Feeny ...	Subsidiary Jail ..	Convicts ...	1	...	1	115	...	115	116	...	116
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	57	...	57	61	...	61
	Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	6	126	487	7	494	607	13	620
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	294	9	303	299	9	308
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
			State ...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3
	Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	70	...	70	70	...	70
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	62	...	62	70	...	70

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1895.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
227	4	231	12	...	12	4·06	0·06	4·12	12·09	0·32	12·41
179	6	185	5	...	5	7·98	0·26	8·24			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05			
1,342	27	1,369	293	8	301	311·97	4·55	316·52	346·13	4·70	350·83
553	5	558	22	...	22	30·82	0·15	30·97			
58	...	58	5	...	5	3·34	...	3·34			
178	5	183	10	1	11	6·46	0·05	6·51	11·69	0·13	11·82
152	7	159	1	...	1	5·23	0·08	5·31			
224	3	227	3	...	3	12·88	0·30	13·18	21·58	0·49	22·07
218	6	224	...	...	...	9·12	0·19	9·31			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
285	0	294	34	...	34	9·95	0·20	10·24	23·90	0·52	24·42
251	8	259	11	...	11	13·95	0·23	14·18			
203	2	205	12	...	12	8·03	0·14	8·17	12·78	0·25	13·03
154	2	156	5	...	5	4·75	0·11	4·86			
1,159	10	1,169	314	5	319	304·87	3·69	308·56	396·38	3·78	399·16
409	3	412	28	...	28	29·92	0·09	30·01			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·69	...	0·69			
143	4	147	1	...	1	3·09	0·06	3·15	9·79	0·10	9·89
133	2	135	8	...	8	3·63	0·04	3·67			
491	4	495	26	...	26	12·99	0·08	13·07	28·41	0·08	28·52
374	1	375	3	...	3	15·45	...	15·45			
1,469	10	1,479	456	8	464	409·72	6·69	416·40	491·32	7·49	498·81
524	13	537	53	2	55	49·28	0·81	50·19			
30	...	30	...	...	...	2·22	...	2·22			
340	3	343	8	...	8	5·03	0·02	5·05	17·06	0·11	17·16
265	4	269	12	...	12	11·42	0·09	11·51			
308	1	309	26	...	26	5·33	...	5·33	14·54	0·07	14·61
257	2	259	5	...	5	9·21	0·07	9·28			
123	2	125	5	...	5	1·62	0·03	1·65	6·16	0·13	6·29
113	5	118	3	...	3	4·54	0·10	4·64			
424	5	429	112	5	137	116·57	4·00	120·57	134·81	4·55	139·36
212	5	217	27	2	29	16·45	0·55	17·00			
18	...	18	1	...	1	1·79	...	1·79			
293	1	294	17	...	17	5·98	...	5·98	10·45	...	10·45
103	1	104	3	...	3	4·47	...	4·47			
119	2	121	1	...	1	2·89	0·06	2·95	5·18	0·07	5·25
64	1	65	7	...	7	2·29	0·01	2·30			
432	5	437	77	...	77	85·15	0·64	85·69	95·55	0·74	96·29
203	2	205	...	...	...	8·79	0·20	8·99			
18	...	18	1	...	1	1·61	...	1·61			
116	...	116	...	...	...	2·52	...	2·52	4·32	...	4·32
60	...	60	1	...	1	1·80	...	1·80			
463	7	470	144	6	150	142·14	7·13	149·27	158·05	7·81	165·86
201	9	210	8	...	8	13·01	0·68	13·69			
10	...	10	2	...	2	1·85	...	1·85			
1	1	2	1	...	1	1·05	...	1·05			
65	...	65	5	...	5	2·68	...	2·68	4·65	...	4·65
70	...	70	...	...	...	1·97	...	1·97			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bihar.											
Patna.	Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,018	...	1,018	921	...	921	1,939	...	1,939
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bankipore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	229	19	248	830	38	868	1,059	57	1,116
			Under-trial ...	27	...	27	580	19	599	607	19	626
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	162	3	165	164	3	167
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	187	2	189	189	2	191
	Bihar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	0	...	0	231	8	239	237	8	245
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	271	8	279	291	8	299
	Gaya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	379	6	385	1,065	29	1,094	1,444	35	1,479
			Under-trial ...	14	1	15	1,624	37	1,661	1,038	38	1,076
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
	Nawada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	103	5	108	106	5	111
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	113	7	120	114	7	121
	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	175	3	178	180	3	183
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	176	4	180	189	4	193
	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	174	8	182	183	9	192
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	230	7	240	240	7	253
	Arrah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	197	14	211	695	39	734	892	53	945
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	378	22	400	394	22	416
			Civil ...	...	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27
	Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	246	16	262	250	16	266
			Under-trial ...	19	2	21	278	19	297	297	21	318
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	126	7	133	126	7	133
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	220	14	234	230	14	244
	Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	163	5	168	164	6	170
			Under-trial ...	11	3	14	206	9	215	217	12	229
	Chapra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	259	8	267	1,213	84	1,297	1,472	92	1,564
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	665	22	687	673	22	705
			Civil ...	1	...	1	26	...	26	27	...	27
	Siwan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	265	16	281	271	16	287
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	231	13	244	237	13	250
	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	308	42	350	314	42	356
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	234	26	260	234	26	260
	Motihari ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	297	3	300	618	42	660	1,115	45	1,160
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	550	21	580	567	22	589
			Civil ...	4	...	4	27	...	27	31	...	31
	Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	313	16	329	315	16	331
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	381	20	401	386	20	406
	Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	295	10	305	838	37	870	1,128	47	1,175
			Under-trial ...	10	1	11	347	19	366	357	20	377
			Civil ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20
	Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	301	10	311	301	10	311
			Under-trial ...	4	2	6	184	6	190	188	8	196
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	248	4	252	248	4	252
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	218	7	225	228	7	235
	Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	314	10	324	868	28	896	1,182	38	1,220
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	226	10	236	245	10	255
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1895.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
815	...	815	1,124	...	1,124	1046·07	...	1046·07	1046·77	...	1046·77
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·70	...	0·70			
808	42	850	261	15	276	250·65	14·50	265·15	272·72	14·92	287·64
694	19	713	13	...	13	21·48	0·42	21·90			
10	...	10	1	...	1	0·59	...	0·59			
161	3	164	3	...	3	2·50	0·05	2·61	8·06	0·07	9·03
185	2	187	4	...	4	6·40	0·2	6·42			
234	8	242	3	...	3	3·62	0·10	3·72	14·99	0·24	15·23
285	8	293	6	...	6	11·37	0·14	11·51			
1,023	28	1,051	411	7	418	348·81	7·38	356·49	381·00	8·50	389·50
1,001	38	1,039	37	...	37	31·75	0·62	32·37			
12	...	12	2	...	2	0·04	...	0·04			
103	5	108	3	...	3	2·44	0·07	2·51	5·08	0·14	5·22
110	7	117	4	...	4	2·64	0·07	2·71			
178	3	181	2	...	2	2·52	0·04	2·56	10·72	0·30	11·02
187	4	191	2	...	2	8·20	0·26	8·46			
173	8	181	10	1	11	5·09	0·15	5·24	15·31	0·42	15·73
234	7	241	12	...	12	10·22	0·27	10·49			
669	46	715	223	7	230	213·01	12·00	225·70	238·82	13·68	252·50
374	21	395	20	1	21	23·29	1·59	24·88			
23	...	23	4	...	4	1·93	...	1 92			
247	16	263	3	...	3	8·20	0·29	8·55	24·04	1·17	26·11
203	20	313	4	1	5	16·59	0·88	17·47			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·09	...	0·09			
124	7	131	2	...	2	0·28	0·04	0·32	8·63	0·44	8·97
214	12	226	16	2	18	8·25	0·40	8 65			
158	6	164	6	...	6	6·25	0·14	6·39	15·10	0·54	15·64
211	12	223	6	...	6	8·85	0·40	9·25			
1,204	83	1,287	268	9	277	242·16	13·07	255·23	292·19	14·38	306·57
626	31	657	47	1	48	48·69	1·31	50·00			
23	...	23	4	...	4	1·34	...	1·34			
267	16	283	4	...	4	3·82	0·24	4·06	13·40	0·81	14·30
223	12	235	14	1	15	9·67	0·57	10·24			
313	42	355	1	...	1	4·27	0·46	4·73	12·48	0·92	13·40
227	24	251	7	2	9	8·21	0·40	8·07			
845	35	880	270	10	280	203·10	8·43	271·53	315·48	9·30	324·87
543	21	564	24	1	25	50·79	0·06	51·75			
31	...	31	...	...	...	1·59	...	1·59			
309	16	325	6	...	6	4·34	0·13	4·47	18·25	0·73	18·98
372	19	391	14	1	15	13·91	0·60	14·51			
894	31	865	294	16	310	263·47	12·27	275·74	275·22	13·19	288·41
353	19	372	4	1	5	10·92	0·02	11·84			
20	...	20	...	...	...	0·83	...	0·83			
301	10	311	...	...	...	2·90	0·12	3·08	8·69	0·38	9·07
185	8	193	3	...	3	5·52	0·26	5·78			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·21			
246	4	250	2	...	2	3·83	0·03	3·86	9·23	0·14	9·37
227	6	233	1	1	2	5·80	0·11	5·71			
948	30	978	230	8	242	262·57	8·51	271·08	275·56	9·16	284·72
234	9	243	11	1	12	12·98	0·05	12·03			
19	...	19	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·93			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patna—*concld.*	Madhubani ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	160	4	164	162	5	167
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	147	11	158	149	11	160
	Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	170	11	181	174	11	185
			Under-trial ...	14	1	15	169	10	179	183	11	194
			Civil ...	..	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	263	9	272	1,240	48	1,288	1,503	61	1,560
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	708	24	732	725	24	749
			Civil ..	3	...	3	40	...	40	43	...	43
	Jamui ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	341	9	350	342	9	351
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	366	6	366	377	6	383
	Begusarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	277	11	288	277	11	288
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	245	8	253	248	8	256
	Bhagalpur ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,248	62	1,310	1,554	58	1,612	2,802	120	2,922
			Under-trial ,,	8	1	9	299	4	303	307	5	312
			Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ..	17	...	17	173	5	178	190	5	195
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	187	4	191	187	4	191
	Madhipura ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	90	...	90	92	...	92
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	72	...	72	72	...	72
	Supaul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	206	3	209	207	3	210
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	181	3	184	181	3	184
	Purnea ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	171	3	174	463	10	473	634	13	647
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	182	1	183	189	1	190
			Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15
	Kishanganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	221	2	223	226	2	228
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	137	4	141	139	4	143
	Araria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	135	1	136	135	1	136
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	181	1	182	185	1	186
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Malda ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	40	3	43	325	14	339	365	17	382
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	282	8	290	290	8	298
			Civil ..	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
	Naya Dumka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	52	2	54	340	16	356	401	18	419
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	252	12	264	263	12	275
	Dooghur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	2	3	273	3	276	274	5	279
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	230	6	236	233	6	239
	Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	111	...	111	112	...	112
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	99	2	101	100	2	102
	Rajmahal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	294	9	303	301	9	310
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	244	14	258	251	14	265
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	District Jail ..	Convicts ...	248	5	253	847	46	893	1,095	57	1,146
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	360	18	378	369	18	387
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
	Jajpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	155	20	175	159	20	179
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	94	7	101	95	7	102

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1895.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
159	5	164	3	...	3	2·78	0·08	2·86	7·43	0·35	7·78
148	11	159	1	...	1	4·65	0·27	4·92			
170	11	181	4	...	4	2·28	0·06	2·32	7·76	0·18	7·94
179	11	190	4	...	4	5·43	0·12	5·55			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
1,205	46	1,311	244	5	249	253·09	8·11	261·20	284·62	9·10	293·72
699	24	723	26	...	26	28·90	0·99	29·98			
40	...	40	3	...	3	2·54	...	2·54			
341	9	350	1	...	1	4·77	0·07	4·84	18·67	0·17	18·84
371	6	377	6	...	6	13·90	0·10	14·00			
271	11	282	6	...	6	4·77	0·18	4·96	12·53	0·39	12·92
147	8	255	1	...	1	7·76	0·21	7·97			
1,820	62	1,882	982	58	1,040	1,142·16	61·52	1,194·07	1,157·67	51·76	1,209·33
303	5	308	4	...	4	12·21	0·24	12·45			
20	...	20	...	...	...	1·43	...	1·43			
...	...	..	1	...	1	0·78	...	0·78			
173	5	178	17	...	17	3·28	0·02	3·30	9·95	0·21	10·16
181	4	185	6	...	6	6·67	0·19	6·86			
89	...	89	3	...	3	1·64	...	1·64	3·56	...	3·56
71	...	71	1	...	1	1·92	...	1·92			
200	3	209	1	...	1	2·79	0·05	2·84	9·27	0·11	9·38
174	3	177	7	...	7	6·48	0·06	6·54			
482	8	490	152	5	157	150·34	2·49	152·83	158·55	2·51	161·06
183	1	184	6	...	6	7·31	0·02	7·33			
18	...	18	2	...	2	0·90	...	0·90			
221	2	223	5	...	5	2·79	0·61	2·80	6·88	0·21	7·09
134	4	138	5	...	5	4·09	0·20	4·29			
133	1	134	2	...	2	1·87	...	1·87	9·14	...	9·14
160	1	161	25	...	25	7·26	...	7·26			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
299	14	313	66	3	69	47·14	2·93	50·07	60·10	3 17	63·27
279	8	287	11	...	11	12·29	0·24	12·53			
12	...	12	1	...	1	0·67	...	0·67			
350	16	366	51	2	53	61·67	2·97	64·64	71·09	3·38	74·40
260	12	272	3	...	3	9·35	0·41	9·76			
270	5	275	4	...	4	4·69	0·04	4·73	11·47	0·20	11·67
230	0	236	3	...	3	6·78	0·16	6·94			
108	...	108	4	...	4	3·08	...	3·08	5·06	0·10	5·16
93	2	95	7	...	7	1·98	0·10	2·08			
300	9	309	1	...	1	2·75	0·04	2·79	16·88	0·71	17·59
243	12	254	9	2	11	14·13	0·67	14·80			
908	41	949	187	10	197	220·48	0·16	220·64	237·73	6·88	244·66
367	17	384	2	1	3	16·91	0·72	17·63			
8	...	8	2	...	2	0·89	...	0·89			
157	20	177	2	...	2	2·77	0·18	2·95	5·00	0·29	5·29
94	7	101	1	...	1	2·23	0·11	2·34			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1895.			Received during the year 1895.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa—*concld.*	Kendrapara ..	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	79	3	82	81	3	84
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	66	1	67	67	1	68
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Angul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	23	...	23	74	2	76	97	2	99
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	88	2	90	88	2	90
	Khondmals ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	59	3	62	63	3	66
			Under-trial ...	...	..	...	102	2	104	102	2	104
	Balasore ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	100	4	104	318	15	333	418	19	437
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	173	12	185	173	13	185
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	110	5	115	110	5	115
			Under-trial ...	1	1	2	100	3	103	101	4	105
	Puri ..	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	86	3	89	278	14	287	370	17	376
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	132	10	142	148	10	158
			Civil ...	3	...	3	8	...	8	11	...	11
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	141	2	143	145	3	148
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	135	2	137	139	2	141
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Chota Nagpur.											
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	604	8	612	891	26	917	1,495	34	1,529
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	273	18	291	278	18	296
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
			State ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	253	6	259	257	6	263
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	250	13	263	258	13	271
	Ranchi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	198	4	202	594	42	636	792	46	838
			Under-trial ...	17	6	23	536	56	592	553	62	615
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
	Daltonganj ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	25	1	26	203	7	210	228	8	236
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	195	4	199	199	4	203
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ..	96	4	100	480	17	506	586	21	606
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	480	26	506	494	26	520
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	1	13	13	1	14
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	132	2	134	132	2	134
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	153	4	157	164	4	168
	Chaibassa ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	93	3	96	453	31	484	546	34	579
			Under-trial ...	38	...	38	446	28	474	484	28	512
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
		Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	14,959	361	15,320	97,141	1,230	98,371	52,100	1,591	53,701
			Under-trial ...	571	20	591	16,728	701	17,429	17,299	721	18,020
			Civil ...	64	...	64	784	1	785	848	1	849
			State ...	3	1	4	4	...	4	7	1	8
			Total ...	15,597	382	15,979	54,657	1,932	56,589	70,254	2,314	72,578
		Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	363	10	373	15,087	480	15,567	15,450	490	15,940
			Under-trial ...	453	17	470	13,293	489	13,782	13,746	506	14,252
			Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19
			Total ...	816	27	843	28,399	969	29,368	29,215	996	30,211
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	15,322	371	15,693	52,228	1,710	53,938	67,550	2,081	69,631
			Under-trial ...	1,024	37	1,061	30,021	1,190	31,211	31,045	1,227	32,272
			Civil ...	64	...	64	803	1	804	867	1	868
			State ...	3	1	4	4	...	4	7	1	8
			Total ...	16,413	409	16,822	83,056	2,901	85,957	99,469	3,310	1,02,779

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895—concluded.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1895.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
81	3	84	...	...	...	1·10	0·07	1·17	2·22	0·07	2·29
66	1	67	1	...	1	1·04	...	1·04			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
92	2	94	5	...	5	13·56	0·01	13·57	16·11	0·15	16·26
83	2	85	5	...	5	2·55	0·14	2·69			
60	3	63	3	...	3	4·73	0·09	4·82	6·94	0·10	7·04
102	2	104	...	...	...	2·21	0·01	2·22			
341	14	355	77	5	82	92·55	4·62	97·17	100·34	4·97	105·31
168	12	180	5	...	5	7·71	0·35	8·06			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
102	5	107	8	...	8	2·37	0·13	2·50	4·54	0·28	4·82
101	4	105	...	...	...	2·17	0·15	2·32			
310	15	325	49	2	51	62·67	2·83	65·50	68·07	3·26	72·23
141	10	151	7	...	7	5·47	0·43	5·90			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·89			
135	3	138	10	...	10	3·71	0·04	3·75	8·03	0·05	8·08
139	2	141	...	...	...	4·30	0·01	4·31			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
632	18	650	863	10	870	768·60	8·35	776·95	780·41	9·16	789·57
270	18	288	8	...	8	10·10	0·81	11·00			
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·07	...	0·07			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·95	...	0·95			
253	6	259	4	...	4	5·03	0·09	5·12	10·84	0·32	11·16
234	13	247	24	...	24	5·81	0·23	6·04			
607	43	650	185	3	188	165·87	7·54	172·91	199·08	16·22	215·25
512	61	573	41	1	42	32·60	8·68	41·28			
8	...	8	1	...	1	1·06	...	1·06			
170	6	182	52	2	54	36·15	2·65	38·80	42·57	2·80	45·37
197	4	201	2	...	2	6·27	0·15	6·42			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·15			
469	15	484	116	6	122	90·61	4·46	95·07	108·40	5·21	113·61
476	21	500	18	2	20	17·10	0·74	17·84			
12	1	13	1	...	1	0·69	0·01	0·70			
120	2	128	6	...	6	2·48	0·07	2·55	7·76	0·25	8·01
103	4	107	1	...	1	5·28	0·18	5·46			
463	32	495	82	2	84	99·11	3·54	102·65	117·72	4·50	122·22
473	28	501	11	...	11	18·37	0·96	19·33			
4	...	4	1	...	1	0·24	...	0·24			
87,158	1,242	88,400	14,947	344	15,291	14,851·79	352·28	15,204·07	15,718·63	387·42	16,106·05
16,623	694	17,317	676	27	703	512·96	35·13	548·09			
787	1	788	61	..	61	49·70	0·01	49·71			
3	1	4	4	...	4	4·18	...	4·18			
54,560	1,949	56,509	15,688	371	16,059	15,718·63	387·42	16,106·05	...	...	...
15,009	478	15,487	441	12	453	318·10	7·42	325·52	802·97	20·87	823·24
13,362	494	13,856	384	12	396	489·62	13·45	497·07			
19	...	19	...	...	...	0·65	...	0·65			
28,390	972	29,362	825	24	849	802·37	20·87	823·24	...	...	...
52,162	1,725	53,887	15,388	356	15,744	15,169·89	359·70	15,529·59	16,251·00	408·29	16,659·29
29,085	1,188	31,173	1,060	39	1,099	1,296·58	48·58	1,345·16			
806	1	807	61	...	61	50·35	0·01	50·36			
3	1	4	4	...	4	4·18	...	4·18			
82,056	2,915	85,871	16,513	395	16,908	16,521·00	408·29	16,929·29	...	...	...

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.													TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
							TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.						IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER JAILS.				GRAND TOTAL.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ..	15,322	371	52,145	1,101	47,467	1,472	8,368	264	10,853	316	79	...	349	5	434	34	67,550	2,031	69,681	19,170	570	415	6

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

8									9		10		11		12		13		14		15			
RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																							
A.		B.		C.		D.																	
						BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.																	
						a.		b.															
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1,875	36	24,962	915	4,554	117	54	3	...	...	396	39	8	1	7	...	11	...	410	8	15,888	356	15,169·89	359·70	15,529·59

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.																					
	a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	368	...	100	2	54	3	12,261	285	18,245	739	94	4	1,023	68	306	38	23,521	749	7,330	274	988	40

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4						5												6		
	STATE OF EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—														
	A.		B.		C.		Of Males.							Of Females.					Total.		
	Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Total ...	2,757	...	1,588	1	27,800	1,100	786	1,108	3,402	18,959	1,057	441	6,392	459	33	484	125		32,145	1,101	33,246

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to the Length of Sentence.																				Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,990	778	7,584	310	6,171	164	4,628	96	2,351	60	1,056	24	355	1	5	...	127	11	37	...	30	...	34,734	1,444	36,178
Total remaining on the 31st December 1895 ...	457	22	1,258	43	2,302	57	3,065	73	2,868	71	3,000	63	1,601	30	125	...	330	11	314	1	2	...	15,322	371	15,693

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, who have been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5								
	Number admitted during the year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).								
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.					
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Total ...	32,145	1,101	33,246	2,688	48	637	11	454	5	3,779	64	3,843	12·06	5·81	11·55	306	38	344	27	...	27			

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			
		ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1894 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	79	12	11	23	3	16	19	76	7	83	13	8	2	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS *and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2	3	4					5	6						7						8	9	10	11	12
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																
									By SUPERINTENDENTS.																
									Minor.						Major.										
			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.					
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 5f to column 2.	Ratio of column 7f to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7d to column 2.
Total .	15,529·59	41	19,468	3,624	634	14,567	38,293	33	9,712	492	851	15,010	9,861	35,926	45	120	1,550	185	467	2,367	38,293	231·33	15·25	246·58	0·46

O.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
... ...	15,169·89	369·70	948 68	15·09	6·25	4·19	2,186*	28*	1,610	19

* Warders ... ... Male. 448 Female. 4
Overseers 1,738 24

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3				4					
	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.					
	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.				
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding extra prisoners.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	15,529·59	1,345·16	50 36	16,925·11	4,72,229	3,654	4,75,883	28 1 10	4,27,059	22,161	5,563	2,192	4,56,975	27 1 3

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—continued.

	5							6		7					8			
	Hospital charges.							Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength exclusive of civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	45,807	9,711	16,738	11,504	83,760	4 15 1	116 12 7	67,275	3 15 9	10,547	16,081	933	27,564	1 10 0	44,723	5	44,728	2 10 4

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—continued.

	9							10		11							
	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.							Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of workers.	Money payments as reward for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges.)	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	13,250	1,851	17,490	1,162	91	16,762	50,606	2 15 10	5,856	0 5 6	24,130	4,598	889	468	895	122	31,092	1 13 4

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	12												13	
	EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.													
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which under goon 21).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	5,043	3,257	1,183	429	392	1,342	905	3,042	1,080	2,611	19,284	1 2 2	12,62,973	74 9 10

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	26 3	25 12	27 5	28 2	25 13	25 1	26 2	27 1	2 12	2 15	4 1	4 15	4 5	3 10	4 5	4 0	...	...	...	1 10	...	...	...	2 10

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	8				9				10				11				12			
	Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	...	0 5	...	...	...	1 13	...	...	...	1 2	69 15	67 13	74 12	74 10

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7											8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
						A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
												G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works in camp.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
Total.	134·80	15,351·99	747·38	1,287·86	47·22	1,012·76	963·77	1,738·67	1,011·33	1,334·36	203·74	607·62	81·11	14·66	955·78	5,743·50	...	192·74	6·27	11·32	37·41

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cash Earnings of CONVICTS *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1895.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1895.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1895.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	15,351·99	5,748·50	483 1	9,68,522 12	9,64,005 13	12,43,779 0	283 3	12,44,012 3	2,80,006 6	18 4	48 12

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cost of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5)
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	12,62,973 0	74 9	2,80,006 6	16 8	9,82,966 10	58 1

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	19,428	1,100	20,528	16,516·82	408·29	16,925·11	22,575	916	23,491	20,708	396	21,104	702·52	13·81	716·33

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*)—concluded.

	7			8			9			10			11													
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.													
													A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Total ...	455	10	465	28	...	28	178	4	182	31	1	32	1,253·7	969·8	1,216·9	42·5	33·8	42·3	1·8	2·4	1·9	25·6	22·0	25·5	27·4	24·4	27·4

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

***Showing the Mortality among the* CONVICTS,** *including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code during the year 1895.*

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY AGE.				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.					
	Total number of deaths amongst convicts.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	418*	9	7	1	8	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...

* Includes moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code and shown in column 3.

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*)

***Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the* CONVICTS** *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2																						3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		L.		M.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		All other diseases		Total number of admissions and deaths.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	4	1	5,480	9	1,110	17	18	1	47	26	108	38	510	30	1,011	51	5,666	155	28	1	395	..	5,195	75	19,583	414	351·5	0·5	71·4	1·0	3·0	1·7	364·8	9·9

A = Admissions.

D = Deaths.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 according to length of original sentences.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.			ABOVE SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR.			ABOVE ONE YEAR AND NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.			ABOVE THREE YEARS AND NOT EXCEEDING SEVEN YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			TOTAL.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	4,049·57	136	33·6	3,233·05	79	24·4	4,086·01	111	27·5	2,916·14	66	22·2	1,294·82	26	20·0	15,529·59	*418	26·9

* Including 9 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 458 of the Jail Code.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895 according to length of time passed in Jail.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.			ABOVE SIX MONTHS AND NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR.			ABOVE ONE YEAR AND NOT EXCEEDING TWO YEARS.			ABOVE TWO YEARS AND NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS.			ABOVE THREE YEARS AND NOT EXCEEDING SEVEN YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			TOTAL.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	7,379·26	231	31·3	2,860·48	73	25·0	2,228·59	57	25·5	1,387·31	20	14·4	1,513·54	30	19·8	247·55	7	28·2	15,616·73	418	26·7

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1895.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,024	37	30,021	1,190	31,045	1,227	32,272	1,296·58	48·58	1,345·16	18,174	465	13,639	14,619	641	15,260	2,147	80	2	...	43	2	1,060	39	1,099

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1895 in the part of the jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosure (ward and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Cells	10	...	11	...	4	...	161	19	12	...	17	85	743	1,052			
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	605	7	4	...	108	...	506	22	32	6	118	367	5,970	7,745			
Ditto without ditto	1,219	31	1	...	225	3	945	36	33	...	140	562	10,414	13,809			
Total ...	1,834	38	16	...	337	3	1,612	77	77	6	275	1,014	17,127	22,416	98	24,248	1,23,086
Total average population	1,013·15	5·18	...	...	49·54	0·02	1,284·69	19·01	5·14	...	155·84	393·38	18,999·91	16,924·98			

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Total	37,989	10,423	5,351	9,128	4,561	2,165	21,205	2,288	2,812	998	263	6,361

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.

1	2	3											4											5										
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the Mark System.											Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.											Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3.										
		Sentenced to—											Sentenced to—											Sentenced to—										
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of Jails	19	2,387	1,700	431	164	152	24	73	9	1	16	13	51	101	189	206	335	305	377	312	230	437	848	27	51	85	114	163	179	248	201	230	261	383
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	19	2,388	1,700	421	164	152	24	73	9	1	16	13	71	101	189	206	335	305	377	312	230	437	848	53	51	85	114	163	179	248	201	230	261	383

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS *were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1895.*

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12		
		Convicts admitted during the year under sentence not exceeding—																								
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
	Nature of Offences.	One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																		A. For life.		B. For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,790	32	1,745	18	1,157	12	581	1	244	1	139	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5,674	64	5,738
2	Serious offences against the person.	296	65	439	36	372	27	226	19	151	18	240	12	98	3	3	...	186	5	12	2	44	1	2,017	178	2,195
3	Serious offences against the person and *property*, or against property alone.*	314	37	479	39	544	28	403	15	369	14	219	2	152	...	2	...	11	...	23	...	...	...	2,516	135	2,651
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,583	25	813	8	328	4	162	1	57	1	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 979	39	3.018
5	Minor offences against property.	4,144	228	3,093	128	2,356	57	1.525	45	1,144	21	859	3	83	1	4	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	12,755	478	13,233
6	Other offences	2,667	157	795	32	864	13	1.611	2	141	1	127	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	6,200	205	6.405
	Total ...	10,784	544	7,364	246	6,821	141	4.508	83	2,106	56	1,148	17	349	4	9	...	161	5	47	2	44	1	32.141	1,099	33,240

* Includes offences relating to receiving stolen property under Class F.

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1895, including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	92	...	409	...	97	499	...	...	99,585
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	39	...	280	...	42	280	...	...	58,427
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	50	...	313	...	53	313	...	...	62,441
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	110	...	781	4	126	795	...	...	1,51,552
		5	Hooghly	...	2	3	94	...	708	...	99	738	...	...	1,28,109
		6	Howrah	...	1	5	62	...	508	...	68	598	...	...	1,05,002
			Total ...	...	8	21	456	...	3,109	4	485	3,113	...	...	6,00,266
			Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	7	24-Parganas	...	3	6	185	...	1,132	3	194	1,135	...	...	2,20,441
		8	Nadia	...	1	4	88	...	605	...	93	605	...	...	1,06,901
		9	Murshidabad ...	...	1	4	96	...	660	...	101	660	...	...	1,22,151
		10	Jessore	...	1	6	77	...	415	7	83	420	...	...	1,78,688
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	68	...	343	41	72	384	...	...	96,496
			Total ...	...	7	23	514	...	3,150	51	543	3,210	...	...	6,74,622
	Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	65	...	380	...	69	380	...	...	65,585
		13	Dinajpur	...	1	3	72	...	358	...	76	358	...	...	91,761
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	2	47	...	280	...	50	288	...	...	74,728
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	3	63	...	330	...	67	330	...	...	85,184
		16	Rangpur	...	1	4	77	...	383	...	82	383	...	...	93,908
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	36	...	108	...	39	198	...	...	47,104
		18	Pabna	...	2	2	54	...	330	16	68	340	...	...	77,800
			Total ...	...	8	19	414	...	2,271	16	441	2,287	...	...	5,36,260
			Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	19	Dacca	...	2	5	82	...	505	14	89	600	...	...	1,33,645
		20	Mymensingh ...	...	2	7	100	...	580	...	115	580	...	...	1,36,443
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	72	...	355	...	77	355	...	...	91,478
		22	Backergunge ...	...	2	9	95	...	515	...	106	515	...	...	1,33,512
			Total ...	...	7	25	355	...	2,045	14	387	2,059	...	...	4,05,078
	Chittagong.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	54	...	308	...	58	308	...	...	77,050
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	41	...	230	...	45	236	...	...	60,866
		25	Chittagong	...	1	3	71	...	417	...	75	417	...	...	91,329
			Total ...	...	3	9	166	...	961	...	178	961	...	...	2,29,249
			Total for Bengal ...	...	33	90	1,005	...	11,545	85	2,034	11,630	...	...	25,41,365
Bihar.	Patna.	26	Patna	...	3	5	132	...	1,186	...	140	1,180	...	...	2,01,585
		27	Gaya	...	3	5	102	...	658	...	110	658	...	...	1,10,460
		28	Shahabad	...	2	4	83	...	619	...	89	619	...	...	1,09,303
		29	Saran	...	2	4	75	...	485	...	81	485	...	...	96,063
		30	Champaran	...	1	2	59	...	329	...	62	328	...	...	69,570
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	1	3	78	...	431	...	77	431	...	...	89,038
		32	Darbhanga	...	1	3	61	..	383	...	65	383	...	...	79,249
			Total ...	...	13	26	585	...	3,985	...	624	3,985	...	...	7,01,283

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1895, including the Railway Police—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Rs.
Bihar—*concld.*	Bhagalpur.	33	Monghyr	...	2	3	68	...	484	...	73	484	...	...	88,386
		34	Bhagalpur	...	1	4	69	...	399	...	74	399	...	...	84,096
		35	Purnea	...	1	4	78	...	487	...	83	487	...	...	92,821
		36	Malda	...	1	2	44	...	231	...	47	231	...	...	54,107
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	1	4	62	...	320	...	67	320	...	...	78,322
			Total ...	...	6	17	321	...	1,871	...	344	1,871	...	...	3,98,692
			Total for Bihar ...	...	19	43	906	...	5,856	...	968	5,856	...	...	11,59,076
Orissa.	Orissa.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	77	...	488	...	82	488	...	...	95,366
		39	Balasore	...	1	2	53	...	334	6	50	340	...	...	64,721
		40	Puri	...	1	2	55	...	330	...	58	330	...	...	64,865
			Total ...	...	3	8	185	...	1,147	6	190	1,158	...	...	3,24,912
			South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	83	2	404	...	87	406	...	...	95,437
		42	Lohardaga	...	1	3	70	2	343	...	74	345	...	...	81,819
		43	Palamau	...	1	2	42	...	211	...	45	211	...	...	50,113
		44	Manbhum	...	1	3	54	.	288	...	58	288	...	...	64,803
		45	Singhbhum	...	1	1	27	...	155	...	29	155	...	...	38,866
			Total ...	...	5	12	276	4	1,401	...	293	1,405	...	...	3,31,117
			Total of Districts ...	...	60	169	3,272	4	19,949	91	3,491	20,044	...	...	42,67,390
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway...	1	...	5	64	...	109	...	69	109	...	...	88,479
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	...	1	19	...	58	...	20	58	...	...	17,433
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	1	...	4	62	...	220	...	66	220	..	...	68,802
			Dacca Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	80	..	14	80	...	...	14,890
			Dumka Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	80	...	14	86	...	...	13,957
			Bhagalpur Military Police	...	1	1	13	...	80	...	15	80	...	...	18,711
			Gnatong Military Police	...	1	1	10	...	59	...	12	59	...	...	25,016
			Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	8,100
			Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
			Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,000
			New Opium and Excise Deputive Establishment	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1,152
			Total ...	7	2	17	198	...	826	..	317	816	...	...	4,10,840
			GRAND TOTAL ...	7	62	176	3,470	4	20,775	91	3,708	20,870	...	...	46,68,248

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1895.

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1895.*

Provinces.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Western Districts.																
	Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	62	221	22	129	84	350	161	...	2,697	1,391,880	1 to 4·5	1 to 6·1	5 to 1	1 to 2,339	1 to 3,046	1 to 438
		2	Birbhum	28	120	12	90	40	210	21	...	1,753	797,833	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·0	10 to 1	1 to 2,944	1 to 3,161	1 to 356
		3	Bankura	33	124	14	87	47	211	107	...	2,621	1,069,668	1 to 7·1	1 to 11·1	8 to 1	1 to 2,930	1 to 3,950	1 to 470
		4	Midnapore	81	357	31	205	112	562	185	...	5,186	2,631,516	1 to 5·9	1 to 7·6	8 to 1	1 to 3,077	1 to 3,770	1 to 486
		5	Hooghly	58	211	27	183	85	394	356	...	1,223	1,076,710	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·4	5 to 1	1 to 1,269	1 to 1,959	1 to 247
		6	Howrah	32	119	14	104	46	223	396	...	476	721,211	1 to ·7	1 to 1·7	36 to 1	1 to 1,054	1 to 1,704	1 to 336
			Total ...	294	1,152	120	798	414	1,950	1,226	...	13,956	7,688,818	1 to 2·8	1 to 5·8	8 to 1	1 to 2,144	1 to 3,051	1 to 387
			Central Districts.																
	Presidency ...	7	24-Parganas	99	388	41	282	140	670	485	31	2,108	1,892,083	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·3	4 to 1	1 to 1,426	1 to 1,841	1 to 708
		8	Nadia	55	227	24	150	79	377	241	...	2,794	1,344,108	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·0	7 to 1	1 to 2,360	1 to 3,357	1 to 468
		9	Murshidabad ...	66	265	26	174	92	439	215	...	2,144	1,250,946	1 to 2·8	1 to 3·9	4 to 1	1 to 1,633	1 to 2,125	1 to 372
		10	Jessore	57	244	21	123	78	367	57	...	2,925	1,858,827	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·5	4 to 1	1 to 3,762	1 to 4,294	1 to 390
		11	Khulna	50	216	17	103	67	329	59	...	2,077	1,177,652	1 to 4·5	1 to 5·1	2 to 1	1 to 2,588	1 to 2,910	1 to 427
			Total ...	327	1,370	129	832	456	2,202	1,057	31	12,048	7,853,586	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·4	4 to 1	1 to 2,098	1 to 2,784	1 to 536

Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	44	180	21	147	65	327	62	...	2,330	1,313,336	1 to 5·1	1 to 5·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,892	1 to 3,272	1 to 493
		13	Dinajpur ...	57	222	15	110	72	332	29	...	4,118	1,555,835	1 to 9·5	1 to 10·1	5 to 1	1 to 3,593	1 to 3,820	1 to 420
		14	Jalpaiguri ...	34	178	14	91	48	269	19	...	2,962	681,352	1 to 8·8	1 to 9·3	6 to 1	1 to 2,033	1 to 2,112	1 to 537
		15	Darjeeling ...	38	134	22	144	60	278	58	...	1,164	223,314	1 to 2·9	1 to 3·4	8 to 1	1 to 563	1 to 608	1 to 304
		16	Rangpur ...	56	220	22	134	78	354	32	...	3,486	2,065,464	1 to 7·4	1 to 7·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,451	1 to 4,748	1 to 444
		17	Bogra ...	23	94	12	78	35	172	29	...	1,452	817,491	1 to 6·1	1 to 6·9	9 to 1	1 to 3,463	1 to 3,898	1 to 362
		18	Pabna ...	37	173	15	119	52	292	58	...	1,839	1,362,392	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·3	18 to 1	1 to 3,389	1 to 3,844	1 to 685
			Total ...	289	1,201	121	823	410	2,024	286	...	17,351	8,019,187	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,948	1 to 3,239	1 to 470
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca ...	19	Dacca ...	57	222	21	156	78	378	240	...	2,797	2,420,656	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·1	34 to 1	1 to 3,477	1 to 5,089	1 to 416
		20	Mymensingh ...	77	307	27	160	104	467	122	...	6,382	3,472,186	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·0	2 to 1	1 to 5,010	1 to 5,916	1 to 768
		21	Faridpur ...	56	208	18	107	74	315	42	...	2,267	1,797,320	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·7	2 to 1	1 to 4,170	1 to 4,557	1 to 584
		22	Backergunge ...	76	279	25	168	101	447	71	...	3,649	2,153,965	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·0	2 to 1	1 to 3,479	1 to 3,572	1 to 447
			Total ...	266	1,016	91	591	357	1,607	475	...	15,045	9,844,127	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,036	1 to 4,884	1 to 526
	Chittagong ...	23	Tippera ...	39	158	16	117	55	276	35	...	2,491	1,782,935	1 to 6·8	1 to 7·5	2 to 1	1 to 4,884	1 to 5,303	1 to 993
		24	Noakhali ...	31	125	12	94	43	219	18	...	1,845	1,009,693	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·2	9 to 1	1 to 3,606	1 to 3,832	1 to 304
		25	Chittagong ...	50	205	20	144	70	349	72	...	2,563	1,290,167	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·1	12 to 1	1 to 2,621	1 to 3,011	1 to 394
			Total ...	120	488	48	355	168	843	125	...	6,699	4,082,795	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,594	1 to 3,972	1 to 532
			Total for Bengal ...	1,296	5,227	509	3,399	1,805	8,628	3,169	81	65,099	37,428,493	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·1	6 to 1	1 to 2,751	1 to 3,119	1 to 471
Bihar.	Patna ...	26	Patna ...	52	225	36	317	88	542	652	41	2,076	1,769,004	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·9	9 to 1	1 to 1,337	1 to 2,234	1 to 413
		27	Gaya ...	60	259	30	214	90	473	202	...	4,712	2,138,331	1 to 6·1	1 to 8·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,791	1 to 3,610	1 to 503
		28	Shahabad ...	57	229	21	134	78	363	165	...	4,365	2,063,337	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·7	6 to 1	1 to 3,404	1 to 4,382	1 to 769
		29	Saran ...	48	179	21	145	69	324	171	...	2,658	2,467,477	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·6	4 to 1	1 to 4,374	1 to 6,053	1 to 517
		30	Champaran ...	40	160	18	115	58	275	51	...	3,531	1,859,465	1 to 9·1	1 to 10·5	2 to 1	1 to 4,812	1 to 5,475	1 to 703
		31	Muzaffarpur ...	40	155	23	153	63	308	136	...	3,003	2,711,445	1 to 5·9	1 to 7·9	3 to 1	1 to 5,348	1 to 7,060	1 to 675
		32	Darbhanga ...	40	143	16	107	56	249	142	...	3,335	2,801,955	1 to 7·4	1 to 10·6	5 to 1	1 to 6,268	1 to 8,852	1 to 780
			Total ...	337	1,349	165	1,185	502	2,534	1,519	41	23,675	15,811,014	1 to 5·1	1 to 7·7	5 to 1	1 to 3,439	1 to 6,148	1 to 523
	Bhagalpur ...	33	Monghyr ...	44	170	17	125	61	295	149	...	3,921	2,036,021	1 to 7·7	1 to 10·9	14 to 1	1 to 4,031	1 to 4,211	1 to 567
		34	Bhagalpur ...	47	169	20	139	67	308	97	...	4,226	2,032,696	1 to 8·9	1 to 11·2	9 to 1	1 to 4,306	1 to 5,430	1 to 765
		35	Purnea ...	55	241	21	147	76	388	105	...	4,993	1,944,658	1 to 8·7	1 to 10·5	1 to 1	1 to 3,417	1 to 4,174	1 to 219
		36	Malda ...	32	115	12	84	44	199	84	...	1,902	814,919	1 to 6·8	1 to 7·8	8 to 1	1 to 2,941	1 to 3,279	1 to 529
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	45	161	19	132	64	293	29	...	5,469	1,754,196	1 to 14·1	1 to 15·3	5 to 1	1 to 4,544	1 to 4,859	1 to 658
			Total ...	223	856	89	627	312	1,483	414	...	20,511	8,582,490	1 to 9·2	1 to 11·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,885	1 to 4,658	1 to 530
			Total for Bihar ...	560	2,205	254	1,812	814	4,017	1,933	41	44,186	24,393,504	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·0	4 to 1	1 to 3,584	1 to 4,833	1 to 524
Orissa.	Orissa ...	38	Cuttack ...	48	206	24	178	72	384	99	9	3,632	1,937,671	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·7	6 to 1	1 to 3,435	1 to 4,001	1 to 776
		39	Balasore ...	36	180	17	126	53	306	36	...	2,066	994,625	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·7	4 to 1	1 to 2,517	1 to 2,712	1 to 577
		40	Puri ...	37	158	16	116	53	274	60	...	2,473	944,998	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·5	20 to 1	1 to 2,441	1 to 2,801	1 to 479
			Total ...	121	544	57	420	178	964	195	9	8,172	3,877,294	1 to 6·0	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,830	1 to 3,284	1 to 619

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1895—concluded.

Provinces.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh ...	64	229	21	121	84	353	55	...	7,021	1,164,321	1 to 14·2	1 to 16·0	13 to 1	1 to 2,356	1 to 2,601	1 to 499
		42	Lohardaga ...	50	182	19	130	69	312	37	...	7,140	1,128,885	1 to 17·0	1 to 19·7	7 to 1	1 to 2,700	1 to 2,890	1 to 740
		43	Palamau ...	31	170	12	82	43	202	10	...	4,905	596,770	1 to 19·2	1 to 19·9	1 to 1	1 to 2,379	1 to 2,404	1 to 519
		44	Manbhum ...	89	159	15	88	54	247	44	...	4,147	1,193,328	1 to 12·0	1 to 13·7	3 to 1	1 to 3,458	1 to 3,887	1 to 528
		45	Singhbhum ...	14	46	14	102	28	148	7	...	3,753	545,488	1 to 20·5	1 to 21·3	7 to 1	1 to 2,960	1 to 3,060	1 to 978
			Total ...	198	726	80	526	278	1,262	153	...	26,966	4,628,792	1 to 15·9	1 to 17·4	4 to 1	1 to 2,734	1 to 2,947	1 to 589
			Total of Districts ..	2,175	8,712	900	6,157	3,075	14,869	5,450	81	144,423	70,388,053	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·8	6 to 1	1 to 2,998	1 to 3,768	1 to 499
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway	89	152	10	47	99	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	18	44	2	19	20	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	55	174	11	46	66	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dacca Military Police ...	...	...	14	86	14	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumka Military Police ...	...	...	14	86	14	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Military Police ...	...	...	14	86	14	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gnatong Military Police ...	...	...	11	59	11	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Opium and Excise detective Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offices of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	132	374	76	420	208	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,307	9,056	976	6,577	3,283	15,663	5,450	81	144,423	70,388,083	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·8	5 to 1	1 to 2,998	1 to 3,768	1 to 499

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during 1895.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Number of inhabitants in village area according to the Census of 1891.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870(B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9.	Number Judicially Punished. For neglect of duty, sections 168 and 176, Indian Penal Code.	Number Judicially Punished. For substantive offences, such as theft, &c., &c.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13, and 14 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.
BENGAL.	Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	1,322,108	428	8,284	1,924	10,636	3,02,053 0 0	24	12	62	315	3·8	34	17	·4	207 8 0
		2	Birbhum	790,352	1,023	4,901	167	6,091	3,53,284 0 0	31	5	14	275	5·3	93	6	1·6	294 12 0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	2,260	205	3,848	6,313	1,32,928 0 0	35	2	96	417	8·7	37	13	·7	113 8 0
		4	Midnapore	2,541,621	4,468	979	4,030	9,477	2,74,849 9 3	105	26	169	161	4·8	96	14	1·1	556 13 11
		5	Hooghly	952,917	1,109	2,844	129	4,172	1,58,844 0 0	30	5	26	632	16·6	20	5	·6	178 1 0
		6	Howrah	587,905	1,096	1	422	1,519	93,448 8 0	12	...	24	129	10·8	1	10	·7	108 0 0
			Total ...	7,214,176	10,474	17,214	10,520	38,208	13,15,407 1 3	237	50	391	1,929	6·8	281	65	·9	1,458 10 11
			Central Districts.															
	Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	1,548,408	3,357	...	...	3,357	1,69,157 0 0	23	2	129	1,465	48·2	37	33	2·0	296 8 0
		8	Nadia	1,531,108	3,493	...	...	3,493	1,66,594 0 0	46	5	36	1,355	41·2	7	35	·9	152 0 0
		9	Murshidabad... ...	1,170,930	2,513	...	1,396	3,909	1,66,891 8 0	56	5	68	412	13·8	15	10	·6	144 8 0
		10	Jessore	1,866,572	3,882	2	...	3,884	1,81,929 0 0	36	8	103	832	25·2	2	86	2·2	378 2 0
		11	Khulna	1,152,458	2,130	...	...	2,130	1,09,301 0 0	41	4	27	911	46·1	30	18	2·2	269 0 0
			Total ...	7,269,471	15,375	2	1,396	16,773	7,93,872 8 0	202	24	363	4,975	33·1	91	172	1·5	1,240 2 0
	Rajshahi Division.	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,143	...	...	3,143	1,71,649 0 0	6	6	26	766	25·5	11	28	1·2	256 0 0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,453	1	...	3,454	1,59,366 0 0	6	...	10	510	15·1	10	65	2·2	109 0 0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,334	1	...	1,335	83,246 0 0	2	2	11	33	3·5	5	11	1·2	69 4 0
		15	Darjeeling	205,647	150	125	...	275	16,850 0 0	3	...	7	17	9·8	2	...	·7	9 8 0
		16	Rangpur	2,051,248	4,609	...	...	4,609	2,79,100 0 0	12	1	11	2,428	53·5	8	44	1·1	342 8 0
		17	Bogra	803,973	1,802	...	...	1,802	1,01,502 8 0	10	11	62	1,068	64·9	6	350	21·4	553 0 0
		18	Pabna	1,322,639	2,239	5	...	2,244	1,07,712 0 0	19	1	31	443	22·0	6	8	·6	120 0 0
			Total ...	7,884,552	16,715	132	...	16,853	9,19,425 8 0	58	21	158	5,265	32·7	48	539	3·4	1,459 4 0
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca Division	19	Dacca	2,920,620	3,830	...	...	3,830	2,26,152 0 0	61	2	22	816	23·5	28	111	3·0	791 0 0
		20	Mymensingh	3,375,395	7,190	...	...	7,190	3,49,734 0 0	94	14	385	1,592	33·1	20	674	9·7	2,200 10 0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	3,556	...	...	3,556	1,77,278 0 0	57	12	190	753	25·2	8	362	1·0	2,613 0 0
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	4,801	...	...	4,801	2,92,971 8 0	21	12	56	1,463	32·3	4	29	0·6	261 14 9
			Total ...	9,593,986	19,477	...	...	19,477	10,46,135 8 0	233	40	563	4,924	29·5	70	1,176	6·3	5,866 8 9

Bengal.	Chittagong Division	23	Tippera	1,750,249	2,893	...	...	2,893	1,73,887	0	0	39	4	36	1,012	37·7	3	190	6·6	686	0	0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	1,991	...	...	1,991	96,542	0	0	16	10	39	475	27·1	2	19	1·0	106	0	0
		25	Chittagong	1,261,751	2,385	11	...	2,396	1,26,915	0	0	...	1	19	257	11·5	9	37	1·9	275	10	0
			Total ...	4,016,214	7,269	11	...	7,280	3,97,344	0	0	55	15	94	1,744	26·2	14	246	3·4	1,067	10	0
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,399	69,346	17,359	11,916	98,621	44,72,184	9	3	785	150	1,569	18,857	21·6	504	2,198	2·7	11,122	3	8
Bihar.	Patna Division	26	Patna	1,499,307	2,628	496	252	3,376	1,01,783	0	0	6	5	14	266	8·6	5	38	1·2	280	0	0
		27	Gaya	2,036,565	3,978	2,182	427	6,587	1,89,568	14	0	73	21	127	337	5·4	17	35	·7	277	2	6
		28	Shahabad	1,937,138	3,844	157	...	4,001	1,41,650	0	0	49	10	44	375	11·9	9	42	1·2	280	0	0
		29	Saran	2,378,943	4,519	36	...	4,555	1,52,561	8	0	15	17	193	67	6·4	11	97	2·3	317	8	0
		30	Champaran	1,823,577	2,135	342	...	2,477	1,32,256	0	0	54	2	98	512	26·9	62	17	3·1	299	0	0
		31	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	4,152	549	2	4,703	1,46,113	10	0	21	8	58	152	5·0	4	21	·5	77	0	0
		32	Darbhanga	2,699,963	4,219	158	...	4,377	1,56,725	0	0	19	5	40	320	8·7	6	5	·2	74	0	0
			Total ...	14,995,051	25,475	3,920	681	30,076	10,20,598	0	0	237	68	574	2,029	9·6	114	255	1·2	1,554	10	6
	Bhagalpur Division	33	Monghyr	1,951,586	2,863	770	63	3,696	1,30,703	0	0	32	17	107	171	8·8	8	129	3·7	455	8	0
		34	Bhagalpur	1,958,445	3,611	33	...	3,644	1,71,593	0	0	13	10	35	188	6·7	7	36	1·1	280	0	0
		35	Purnea	1,921,637	4,518	3	...	4,521	2,33,769	0	0	43	4	23	1,225	28·6	13	380	8·6	955	0	0
		36	Malda	796,923	1,777	...	...	1,777	85,491	0	0	14	...	9	139	9·1	4	14	1·0	50	0	0
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,734,232	...	...	1,140	4,187	85,410	0	0	14	12	40	253	7·6	17	19	·8	202	6	0
			Total ...	8,362,773	12,769	806	1,503	17,825	7,06,966	0	0	116	43	214	1,976	13·1	49	578	3·5	1,942	14	0
			Total for Bihar ...	23,357,824	38,244	4,726	2,184	47,901	17,27,564	0	0	353	111	788	4,005	10·9	163	833	2·7	3,497	8	6
Orissa.	Orissa Division	38	Cuttack	1,560,846	...	5,218	...	5,218	1,64,113	14	2	36	33	55	78	3·8	17	15	·6	106	3	3
		39	Balasore	973,850	...	2,061	...	2,061	44,428	12	5	13	7	27	53	4·8	8	18	1·2	79	0	0
		40	Puri	916,204	...	1,876	42	1,918	49,322	10	10	3	7	32	108	7·8	20	18	1·9	350	0	0
			Total ...	3,750,900	...	9,155	42	9,197	2,57,865	5	5	52	47	114	239	4·9	45	51	1·0	535	3	3
			South-West Frontier Agency.																			
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur Division	41	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,334	1,347	458	3,139	70,198	0	0	...	7	87	586	21·6	10	7	·5	106	0	0
		42	Lohardaga	1,101,469	1,781	372	105	2,208	62,514	0	0	...	...	8	252	11·8	23	3	1·1	110	4	0
		43	Palamau	591,577	1,098	211	60	1,364	36,540	0	0	...	...	10	30	2·9	...	28	2·0	133	0	0
		44	Manbhum	1,170,094	1,931	1,736	1,646	5,313	1,28,408	0	0	10	6	43	442	9·4	4	7	·2	58	0	0
		45	Singhbhum	538,638	455	163	652	1,270	38,156	10	3	3	8	7	202	17·3	19	4	1·8	121	5	1
			Total ...	4,538,644	6,544	3,829	2,921	13,294	3,35,816	10	3	13	21	155	1,512	12·7	56	49	·7	528	9	1
			GRAND TOTAL ...	67,625,767	114,134	35,069	17,063	169,013	67,93,430	8	11	1,203	329	2,626	24,613	17·2	768	3,131	2·3	15,683	8	6

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year 1895, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	176
Sub-Inspectors	1,162
Head-constables	2,207
Men	20,820
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	4,351
„ with swords only or swords and batons	2,102
„ with batons only	18,001
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	10
Head-constables	26
Men	552
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	305
Head-constables	698
Men	2,302
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	2
Head-constables	4
Men	92
Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	1
Men	3
Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	1
Men	10

	Total.
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	3
Head-constables	11
Men	218
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded by—	
(1) Promotion	15
(2) Money	2,329
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	173
Sub-Inspectors	1,000
Head-constables	1,575
Men	4,991
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	9
Head-constables	12
Men	74
Number enlisted during the year	3,603
„ of one year's service and under 10 years	12,075
„ of 10 years' service and upwards	8,705
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	303
„ gratuity	21
By resignation without pension or gratuity	814
„ dismissal	591
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	184
„ desertion	90
„ death	521
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	40·2
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·13

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1895, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	1
Uncovenanted	57
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	10
Below Rs. 100	...
Constables	10
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	1
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	11
Below Rs. 100	8
Constables	1
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	5
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	151
Below Rs. 100	3,210
Constables	20,532
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	109
Muhammadans	744
Hindus—	
Brahmans	754
Rajputs	312
Goorkhas	58
Sikhs	10
High caste Sudras	984
Low ditto	187
Baidyas	110
Hindus of all other castes	146
Other religions	31
Men.	
Christians	78
Muhammadans	5,584
Hindus—	
Brahmans	3,585
Rajputs	4,717
Goorkhas	361
Sikhs	14
High caste Sudras	1,918
Low ditto	2,170
Hillmen	191
Hindus of all other castes	1,969
Other religions	616
Total of officers and men	23,997

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1895 in the several districts in Bengal.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,891,880	4,015	2,567	1,681	4,248
		Birbhum ...	797,883	1,052	798	585	1,378
		Bankura ...	1,069,008	1,793	1,397	650	1,047
		Midnapore ...	2,631,516	4,003	2,475	1,363	3,838
		Hooghly ...	1,070,710	2,722	1,937	998	2,895
		Howrah ...	721,211	4,897	4,049	3,671	8,020
		Total ...	7,088,818	20,282	13,918	8,948	22,866
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,083	4,268	2,654	1,473	4,127
		Nadia ...	1,044,108	3,888	2,048	1,516	3,564
		Murshidabad ...	1,260,040	4,040	2,873	980	3,853
		Jessore ...	1,888,827	3,148	1,533	2,466	3,999
		Khulna ...	1,177,052	1,416	889	865	1,754
		Total ...	7,853,508	16,760	9,997	7,300	17,297
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,818,836	2,705	1,206	740	1,946
		Dinajpur ...	1,556,836	2,587	638	460	1,098
		Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	1,846	945	260	905
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,405	1,170	878	2,044
		Rungpur ...	2,005,404	3,347	1,475	639	2,114
		Bogra ...	817,404	2,178	987	526	1,213
		Pabna ...	1,962,902	1,705	593	619	1,212
		Total ...	9,010,187	15,273	6,414	4,122	10,536
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,656	4,721	2,744	1,851	4,595
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	7,133	2,803	3,119	5,922
		Faridpur ...	1,797,820	3,174	2,360	2,035	4,375
		Backergunge ...	2,153,905	4,151	1,713	1,125	2,838
		Total ...	9,844,127	19,179	9,610	8,130	17,730
	Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,035	2,259	1,152	1,895	3,047
		Noakhali ...	1,000,093	1,493	687	709	1,346
		Chittagong ...	1,290,167	1,699	918	1,042	2,890
		Total ...	4,082,795	5,451	2,757	4,546	7,283
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	1,709,004	6,898	4,620	1,741	6,361
		Gaya ...	2,198,331	6,099	2,693	1,896	4,519
		Shahabad ...	2,003,337	3,348	1,687	1,031	2,718
		Saran ...	2,407,477	4,708	2,127	2,330	4,457
		Champaran ...	1,850,405	2,402	909	613	1,522
		Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,545	3,452	1,049	1,179	3,123
		Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	4,204	2,154	589	2,743
		Total ...	15,811,054	31,106	16,078	9,360	25,443
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,030,021	3,731	1,895	1,156	2,991
		Bhagalpur ...	2,082,696	3,003	1,435	1,412	2,847
		Purnea ...	1,044,658	2,662	1,205	676	1,871
		Malda ...	814,919	1,161	502	366	868
		Sonthal Parganas...	1,754,196	3,779	2,016	1,593	3,609
		Total ...	8,582,490	14,426	7,033	5,203	12,290
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	2,388	1,524	783	2,307
		Balasore ...	994,625	1,529	764	537	1,301
		Puri ...	944,998	2,189	1,192	871	1,563
		Total ...	3,877,294	6,106	3,480	1,691	5,171
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,921	1,762	981	266	1,247
		Lohardaga ...	1,128,886	2,022	1,222	405	1,627
		Palamau ...	590,770	940	421	126	547
		Manbhum ...	1,193,328	2,415	1,534	488	2,022
		Singhbhum ...	545,488	989	718	196	914
		Total ...	4,623,792	8,134	4,876	1,481	6,357
		Grand Total ...	70,388,083	136,777	74,188	50,780	124,968

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	121 to 130, 132 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	137	...	2	11	119	89	97·8	74·7
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	20	...	...	2	21	12	90·	57·1
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	376	...	9	8	205	230	86·7	80·
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,660	...	59	264	2,079	1,328	75·3	63·8
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	47	...	1	7	46	42	72·9	91·3
		Total ...	3,240	...	71	292	2,560	1,707	77·6	66·6
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 304 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits ...	3	...	...	2	3	1	100·	33·3
10		" robbers ...	12	...	1	...	4	...	50·2	...
11		" poison ...	13	...	2	3	6	1	92·8	10·0
12		Other murders	380	...	10	68	206	66	95·6	32·0
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	82	...	1	10	40	20	96·3	50·
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	279	...	8	40	167	93	95·1	55·6
15	370 ...	Rape	100	...	4	5	90	31	90·5	34·4
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	49	...	...	1	24	10	83·6	41·6
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	80	...	1	5	46	42	95·	91·3
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	270	2	2	11	257	213	97·8	82·8
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	8	...	...	...	8	2	33·3	66·6
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,010	1	21	82	800	680	84·2	75·
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	40	...	2	8	16	9	97·6	56·2
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	32	...	...	...	17	8	78·1	47·0
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,552	11	32	81	1,106	442	69·6	39·9
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	302	...	4	22	228	97	62·1	42·5
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	107	...	1	4	56	19	63·8	33·9
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	25	...	...	8	24	18	84·	75·

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1896, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	2	...	88	30	7	64·7	74·5	5	...	...	17	...	170	8	201
18	...	...	10	8	...	55·5	55·5	...	...	...	3	...	29	6	38
391	2	1	209	47	14	62·5	81·0	91	...	...	12	...	460	119	591
1,046	90	3	1,000	494	225	58·5	68·0	481	1	3	990	17	7,843	2,404	11,200
33	2	...	28	4	1	80·	87·5	1	...	...	7	...	34	14	55
2,462	105	4	1,431	583	247	55·6	71·0	468	1	3	1,085	17	8,542	2,551	12,145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	1	2	...	33·3	33·3	...	...	...	10	...	13	...	23
9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
13	...	...	1	5	1	7·6	16·6	1	...	...	4	...	17	...	21
371	2	...	60	130	95	17·6	32·1	17	...	...	115	...	562	51	728
77	3	...	20	18	16	25·0	52·6	9	...	...	9	...	66	6	81
272	1	...	93	72	68	34·0	50·3	24	...	...	82	2	511	40	635
171	9	1	80	52	15	10·5	36·5	80	...	...	4	2	136	26	168
30	2	...	8	13	3	10·5	40·	5	...	...	1	...	34	5	40
77	...	...	42	9	5	54·5	69·3	2	...	...	5	...	61	5	71
362	...	2	213	43	8	58·5	83·2	20	...	...	11	...	277	5	293
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
830	25	5	514	102	75	50·1	76·0	40	...	...	136	...	1,112	269	1,517
41	...	...	9	7	6	21·9	56·2	7	...	...	2	...	38	...	40
23	2	...	7	4	2	28·	63·6	13	...	...	...	...	22	23	45
974	24	4	339	359	42	39·8	48·5	38	...	...	81	...	802	688	1,581
212	34	...	81	60	21	32·9	57·4	73	...	...	44	6	419	174	643
62	7	...	14	19	5	20·2	42·4	23	...	...	6	...	75	46	127
17	4	...	13	6	1	76·1	72·7	3	...	...	15	1	22	8	46

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	339, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	984	1	0	30	685	375	66·7	54·7
29	304A., 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	91	...	...	0	76	61	98·9	80·2
		Total ...	5,090	15	88	330	3,864	2,108	76·3	54·6
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	309	...	12	12	101	63	91·9	62·4
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	4	...	...	...	1	...	100·0	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	9	...	...	...	4	1	100·0	25·
		Robbery with hurt { by other means ...	30	...	1	1	16	11	100·0	68·7
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house	97	...	1	2	28	12	98·9	42·8
		Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	50	...	2	...	21	12	100·0	57·1
		Robbery ... { other robberies ...	133	...	3	5	54	32	91·9	59·2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,037	1	12	27	278	123	87·6	44·2
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	705	4	8	20	308	249	82·9	62·5
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	32,161	9,197	402	192	2,068	1,558	70·2	74·1
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	278	10	2	9	178	121	85·0	67·9
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	7	...	...	...	4	4	100·	100·
39	811, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	8	...	...	3	3	2	100·	66·6
		Total ...	34,831	9,212	503	370	3,164	2,168	71·6	68·2
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,715	8	41	117	1,009	453	48·5	28·2
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	36	...	...	1	24	19	88·8	79·1
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	3	...	...	...	3	2	33·3	66·6
		Total ...	2,754	8	41	118	1,037	473	49·	29·1

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of *columns 23 to 25.*
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
613	28	2	271	175	36	42·1	60·7	142	...	...	68	...	808	431	1,297
89	...	1	61	15	8	67·7	80·2	6	...	...	10	...	90	2	108
4,265	141	15	1,786	1,158	395	40·8	60·6	553	...	...	603	11	5,167	1,721	7,402
294	...	1	53	40	22	17·9	53·5	49	...	...	80	..	805	32	917
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
9	...	...	1	3	1	11·1	25·	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
91	...	...	11	5	1	26·4	68·7	1	...	...	2	...	81	1	84
97	...	...	12	15	2	12·3	44·4	91	...	...	2	...	76	10	88
52	...	...	12	9	...	23·0	57·1	8	...	...	...	...	44	2	46
117	0	2	29	18	5	28·2	61·7	41	..	...	7	...	111	11	129
893	26	...	87	116	36	9·4	42·8	106	...	...	28	...	428	171	622
624	13	4	229	93	25	35·5	71·0	57	...	...	19	...	492	123	634
22,800	28	507	1,524	518	167	6·0	74·6	920	...	...	172	1	3,808	131	3,812
280	7	1	110	40	9	40·2	70·5	34	...	...	14	...	269	47	324
7	...	...	4	...	8	57·1	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	...	34
9	...	...	2	1	2	66·6	66·6	...	...	...	22	...	134	...	156
24,701	80	516	2,073	871	273	8·1	70·4	1,318	...	...	342	1	5,740	529	6,611
1,107	139	2	257	464	55	19·2	35·6	384	78	70	126	...	1,480	1,429	2,985
30	2	...	17	5	3	53·1	77·3	2	...	...	1	...	42	4	47
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
1,228	141	2	274	470	58	19·9	36·8	387	78	70	127	...	1,474	1,435	3,036

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	121 to 126, 128 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	23	12·6	179	55	10	83	10
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	3·4	37	16	...	20	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	1	19	4·1	571	173	2	361	1
6	143 to 152, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	6	256	3·2	10,936	4,016	97	5,778	147
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	2·9	54	8	1	43	..
		Total ..	7	299	3·5	11,807	4,268	110	6,285	167
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits	...	3	23·0	20	...	17	...	3
10		" robbers ...	...	4	23·5	13	1	6	...	...
11		" poison	...	7	41·1	14	5	0	...	1
12		Other murders	1	88	15·6	632	146	109	...	84
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	9	13·6	71	28	9	...	21
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	57	11·7	576	94	160	...	181
15	376	Rape	...	10	7·3	158	67	26	2	36
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	8	17·6	34	11	10	...	10
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	3	4·9	68	13	4	24	21
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	10	3·6	279	56	...	211	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	12	...	10	2	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	2	47	4·2	1,405	414	41	747	114
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	8	21·0	32	6	7	...	9
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	1	4·5	44	17	7	8	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	2	14	1·6	1,562	928	1	551	11
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	7	52	12·4	581	204	48	182	70
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	4	3·3	129	76	...	42	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	2	0·0	44	20	...	21	1

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

PERSONS.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	54·5	56·1	1	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	58·6	54·8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	63·4	64·6	3	...	...	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,787	61·0	55·9	40	...	32	808	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	88·2	75·0	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,222	61·1	56·4	45	...	32	900	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	23·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6,447	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	100	185	117	63·2
1	5·8	7·1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	14·0	13·5	19	4	3	79	105	5	2	40	213	10	4·6
19	28·7	29·2	...	...	1	9	4	1	1	100	4	4	100
165	32·2	30·7	5	...	1	40	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	26·4	27·2	4	...	...	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	23·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	68·8	66·6	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	75·4	70·2	3	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
705	63·4	58·0	9	...	3	180	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	23·6	28·1	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	54·6	57·1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404	40·3	43·7	1	...	3	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	30·8	37·8	3	1	1	51	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	37·3	36·3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	81·8	50	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class II—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	359, 364, 366, 367	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	19	2·3	1,277	623	...	594	2
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	7	7·2	101	29	1	64	2
		Total ...	17	351	6·8	7,106	2,729	5o2	2,308	671
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	7	199	24·7	694	162	180	8	232
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	1
		Robbery with hurt — by other means ...	...	...	...	34	13	7	11	4
33	392, 393	Robbery ... — in dwelling-house ...	...	13	17·1	76	40	4	23	7
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	4	9·0	42	18	0	20	...
		Robbery ... — other robberies ...	...	24	21·6	105	36	2	57	6
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	42	9·8	570	275	66	186	17
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	34	6·0	598	260	...	320	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ...	9	457	13·8	3,139	917	58	1,807	33
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1	10	3·8	312	130	...	167	16
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	5	15·1	20	5	6	2	9
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	156	20	1	44	...
		Total ...	19	788	18·7	5,775	1,860	338	2,725	874
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	8	49	3·4	2,931	2,006	3	780	7
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	...	...	40	9	...	25	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...
		Total ...	8	49	3·3	2,981	2,017	3	817	7

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Property.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
411	50·8	48·0	4	...	1	54	...	1	...	...	50	...	...
59	61·4	50·5	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,362	45·8	43·8	54	5	13	486	252	10	4	40·	6,899	131	1·8
234	29·0	35·3	14	3	14	45	47	223	91	40·8	95,496	8,845	9·2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10·6	16·6	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	12·5	1,000	1	·09
14	45·1	42·4	1	...	...	1	...	22	6	27·2	2,262	645	28·5
28	30·8	42·	...	...	...	1	...	68	24	35·3	6,905	477	7·2
18	40·0	46·0	...	...	...	...	...	42	9	21·4	3,528	222	6·2
53	47·7	50·3	...	...	...	6	...	69	22	31·8	3,134	377	12·0
140	32·7	34·5	1	1	1	82	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
290	58·9	61·0	8	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,058	59·1	65·0	10	1	6	140	34	17,740	3,413	19·2	7,19,891	53,840	7·4
148	50·2	55·8	1	...	1	9	...	20	14	70·	301	65	21·6
11	33·3	37·0	...	...	...	3	4	6	5	83·3	2,800	95	3·3
47	35·0	30·1	5	...	...	57	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,042	51·2	56·0	36	5	24	319	117	18,198	3,585	19·6	8,35,053	64,507	7·7
483	33·7	32·1	2	...	2	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	78·5	78·5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
516	35·0	33·3	2	...	3	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	19	4·4	488	160	1	303	3
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	...	118	6·2	1,973	592	2	1,276	29
		ordinary ...	8	1,131	8·6	13,034	7,475	37	9,890	141
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	1	43	9·7	1,092	652	6	393	5
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	...	84	3·1	2,834	642	28	2,001	52
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	2	116	4·0	9,851	6,486	...	3,132	2
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	3	27·2	10	6	...	4	...
		Total ...	11	1,513	7·0	34,882	16,022	74	16,999	233
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	71	39	...	24	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	3,224	708	2	2,318	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	51	5·8	856	138	...	716	...
52		——— Excise laws	...	18	1·1	2,804	313	...	2,518	...
53		——— Opium Act	...	21	4·2	947	166	...	761	...
54		——— Railway laws	...	5	1·8	293	50	1	236	1
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	347	6	...	341	...
56		——— Arms Act	1	2	1·2	2,838	375	...	2,443	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	98	8	·02	34,451	2,347	...	32,007	...
	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1	21	·9	2,094	601	...	2,246	3
		Total ...	40	126	·2	48,829	4,741	3	43,607	6
		Grand Total ...	97	3,126	8·0	111,374	31,707	1,080	79,891	1,997

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—concluded.

Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Property.					
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
282	65·7	66·8	...	...	4	10	2	5	2	40·	81	2	1·2
1,348	66·4	68·8	9	2	...	54	11	1,787	1,248	69·8	45,404	31,178	68·6
8,478	64·8	64·1	28	6	37	1,035	28	23,222	8,186	35·2	4,35,953	96,864	22·2
252	67·0	56·6	4	...	1	80	2	556	166	29·8	56,865	13,511	23·7
2,607	76·5	74·3	5	...	2	97	9	1,002	1,558	97·2	77,041	45,108	57·8
1,980	48·2	40·5	1	...	8	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	30·3	50·	...	...	...	...	...	55	6	10·9	1,016	94	9·2
18,657	63·8	63·3	47	8	52	1,455	52	27,227	11,166	41·0	6,16,660	1,86,752	30·2
20	40·8	40·	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,709	82·5	70·5	21	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
701	80·5	84·3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,964	86·0	85·0	1	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
381	76·8	77·2	1	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	79·7	80·8	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38·4	98·2	98·2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,417	91·4	90·1	1	1	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,730	98·0	93·1	6	...	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,820	80·9	80·	1	...	...	81	2	14	12	85·7	6	3	50·
39,700	91·5	90·8	35	1	7	430	2	14	12	85·7	6	3	50·
64,899	75·1	74·2	219	19	131	3,731	440	45,449	14,767	32·4	14,58,618	2,51,453	17·2

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Offences under the Penal Code.											
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	12	11	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	14	11	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21	28	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	50	51	...	...	26	...	...	15	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by... thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		poison ...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	11	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	12	6	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	40	51	...	...	44	1	...	35	...	3	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	52	47	...	...	32	...	...	23	...	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	25	44	...	...	7	3	...	2	...	2	...
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895.

Persons.														Property.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	3	13	...	1	12	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	...	...	15	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	40	69	...	...	69	38	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	42	98	...	1	97	50	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25 0	25 0
10	...	11	1	...	10	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	12	...	...	12	3	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	7	...	...	7	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	12	78	1	14	63	23	...	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	480 10	...
8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	16	64	...	8	50	24	...	29	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
15	41	56	2	1	55	42	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	72	66	...	...	45	4	...	36	...	3	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	5	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	238	248	...	...	166	8	...	110	...	9	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery { other robberies...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and regnate offences.	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	198	215	2	...	211	...	...	126	1	1	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	22	17	...	...	16	...	...	11	...	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	233	238	2	...	231	...	...	139	1	1	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	64	67	...	...	17	1	...	9	...	2	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	19	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	86	86	...	...	25	1	...	17	...	2	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895—continued.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 71	... 19	... 92	... ...	... ...	... 92	... 40	... ...	... 50	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
3	...	3	...	...	*3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	89	344	4	23	317	140	14	126	20	1	...	...	13	4	2	1	505 10	25 0
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 1	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	... 1	82 6 2,500 0	... 2,500 0
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2 0	2 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
198	...	199	1	10	188	22	...	159	5	...	...	...	1	1	193	149	20,092 0	11,605 0
19	...	19	...	...	19	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	...	224	1	10	213	27	...	176	5	1	...	...	3	1	196	151	22,677 0	14,107 0
50	46	98	...	7	91	60	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	15	24	...	...	24	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	61	122	...	7	115	73	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	10	9	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	20 / 1,935	21 / 1,389	... / 157	... / ...	21 / 1,015	... / 7	... / ...	16 / 1,105	... / 16	... / 17	... / ...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	391	401	4	...	160	4	...	83	2	13	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	77	64	...	...	62	...	...	32	...	1	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	285	536	...	...	37	17	...	30	1	5	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,720	3,011	161	...	1,911	28	...	1,283	19	36	...
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C., secs. 109, 110.	Vagrancy and bad character..	5	13	...	...	13	...	...	5	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in—	Gambling Act II (B.C.) of 1867, sections 7, 11.	259	267	...	...	267	...	...	251	...	...	...
51		Excise Act { Opium Act, I of 1878.	50	78	...	...	77	...	...	69	...	...	...
52		Excise Act { Excise Act, VII (B.C.) of 1878.	153	150	...	...	155	...	...	141	...	1	...
53		Railway Laws	25	12	...	...	12	...	...	8	...	...	...
54		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Registration Act, III of 1877	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C. and Municipal Act.	Public and local nuisances ...	4,702	3,199	...	...	2,974	...	...	2,812	...	...	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886.	Total ...	5,177	3,730	...	...	3,500	...	...	3,280	...	1	...
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
58	Sections 44, 45	Owning, keeping, or being employed or found gambling in a gaming house.	...	17	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	20	11	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the fort, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	49	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 60, 68, 68a, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	9,110	9,196	...	...	9,080	...	...	7,081	...	...	...
66	.....	Other offences under Police Act	50	1,876	...	...	1,874	...	...	1,734	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895—continued.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
8	...	8	...	...	8	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	21	...	1	20	4	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	800 0	260 0
1,512	108	1,637	4	153	1,480	263	...	1,100	14	1	...	...	11	1	1,780	1,404	1,52,113 0	86,622 0
161	184	368	2	13	343	109	...	133	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
126	2	138	5	7	120	53	...	69	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
96	417	513	...	17	501	374	...	118	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,084	711	2,681	11	191	2,479	894	...	1,534	14	1	...	...	36	1	1,798	1,421	1,52,413 0	86,882 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	26	...	12	14	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
707	...	707	...	7	700	58	...	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	1	83	...	...	83	10	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	2	180	1	2	183	18	...	164	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	...	...	11	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,142	257	4,399	...	6	4,393	160	...	4,232	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5,214	261	5,476	1	27	5,448	258	...	5,184	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	11	160	...	...	160	2	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	13	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54	54	...	...	54	2	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,508	90	10,598	...	496	10,102	203	...	9,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,538	3	1,541	...	...	1,541	2	...	1,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Case Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.												
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
67	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
68	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	5	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...
69	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	6	7	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	...
70	Section 28 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	2,414	2,150	...	...	2,156	...	...	2,130	...	...	...
72	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
73	Act I of 1869, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under	436	403	...	...	434	...	...	186	...	1	...
74	Act X of 18[illegible]9 ...	Port Acts—Offences under ..	2,064	1,267	...	...	1,260	...	...	1,222	...	...	...
75	Section 54, C. P. C.	Possessing suspicious property.	217	210	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act— ditto ...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
77	Act I (B.C.) of 1869	Cruelty to Animals ...	8,035	8,092	...	...	8,081	10	...	8,003	...	...	...
78	Act IX of 1874...	European Vagrancy ...	43	64	...	...	63	...	...	60	...	...	...
79	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
80	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	.....	Forest Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22,490	23,804	...	...	23,605	10	...	20,048	...	1	...
		Grand Total ..	31,003	31,228	103	...	29,404	47	...	25,498	20	50	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1895—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	13	...	...	13	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,003	13	2,670	5	74	2,597	25	...	2,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
602	192	886	...	304	581	38	...	542	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2,148	6	2,154	...	...	2,154	29	...	2,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212	...	212	...	208	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,543	25	10,568	45	164	10,359	220	...	10,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	1	75	...	...	75	2	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,506	405	28,972	50	1,248	27,676	535	...	27,140	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
36,209	1,569	37,917	67	1,505	36,345	1,977	15	34,248	39	3	...	...	58	6	1,996	1,573	1,75,696 0	1,01,014 0

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

8.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police for the year 1895, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts including those pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ... ... Concealing design to commit offence		·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	5,986·2	4,711	2,457	7,168	226	6,833	8,698	8,664	73	2,598	...	5,844	1	141	7 died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223...	Offences by public servants ...	308·6	181	40	221	24	189	248	242	37	64	2	119	5	15	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,970·8	975	638	1,613	41	1,487	1,620	1,648	264	591	20	665	25	79	4 died, &c.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	200·	215	12	227	7	178	295	295	75	64	54	14	50	35	3 died, &c.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	228·6	189	13	202	36	194	217	214	9	52	1	144	...	8	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	29·8	12	1	13	...	9	13	13	4	2	...	5	...	2	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	198·	204	16	220	34	192	592	590	7	145	...	427	...	1	
		Total ...	8,928·	6,488	3,177	9,665	368	9,083	11,684	11,667	469	3,516	77	7,229	81	281	14 died, &c.
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	22·	20	2	22	6	12	14	15	4	6	...	1	3	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·6	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
12A	376, I. P. C. ...	Rape by husbands ...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	
		Total ...	24·6	26	2	28	6	16	18	19	5	7	...	1	3	3	

	Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	891·8	876	6	882	32	436	591	563	220	164	4	126	...	42	7 died, &c.
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	22·6	11	...	11	...	9	19	19	...	15	...	4	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	42,809·6	42,946	57	43,003	1,107	29,357	35,143	21,465	1,861	12,575	3	6,686	2	357	1 died.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	124·4	47	...	47	17	36	64	74	5	29	...	40	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	14,184·8	16,268	32	16,300	899	11,456	14,909	11,331	1,826	5,545	8	3,640	45	266	1 died.
		Total ...	57,151·4	59,272	89	59,361	2,023	40,887	50,135	32,889	3,692	18,164	11	10,350	47	623	2 died.
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,451·6	1,445	17	1,462	64	699	888	801	186	304	2	269	4	31	6 died, &c.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	628·6	602	17	619	52	356	443	460	83	135	...	225	1	16	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	173·8	130	6	136	7	94	110	110	10	31	3	51	2	13	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	8,020·8	8,145	7	8,152	186	5,116	6,389	4,884	387	3,034	...	1,303	11	142	2 died, &c.
		Total ...	10,274·8	10,322	47	10,369	339	6,264	7,830	6,255	665	3,504	5	1,853	18	202	8 died, &c.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	295	Offences against religion ...	14·	12	...	12	1	9	18	18	1	8	...	7	...	2	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	89·8	81	...	81	2	60	77	59	5	21	...	32	...	1	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,887·	4,625	3	4,628	92	2,137	2,564	1,978	557	1,065	12	241	8	92	3 died, &c.
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	768·6	815	...	815	16	420	493	408	87	286	1	68	...	16	
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	2,518·8	2,976	5	2,981	42	2,002	2,344	1,769	371	773	1	592	...	32	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	927·6	1,152	163	1,315	266	1,213	1,776	1,792	13	165	...	1,591	...	3	
28	294A.	Keeping a lottery office ...	10·2	2	...	2	...	2	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	2,093·	980	786	1,766	320	1,025	3,470	4,850	231	818	...	3,680	...	122	1 died.
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	991·8	932	79	1,011	234	647	3,218	2,966	98	431	...	2,407	...	30	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	518·6	546	45	591	213	477	822	640	46	324	...	224	...	46	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,019·6	1,110	...	1,110	4	903	902	724	106	424	...	182	...	12	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police	29,252·2	27,862	3,206	31,068	911	27,130	33,274	30,133	907	6,791	1	22,037	6	392	9 died, &c.
		Total ...	42,096·2	41,093	4,287	45,380	2,501	36,025	48,965	45,344	2,422	11,074	15	31,058	14	748	13 died, &c.
		Grand Total ...	119,362·	118,077	7,608	125,685	5,969	92,711	119,223	96,737	7,473	36,429	112	50,617	163	1,899	44 died, &c.

D.—Police—*concluded.*

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during 1895 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Offences under the Indian Penal Code.														
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	*Offences against public justice* ...	32	19	1	20	1	18	37	31	...	18	...	11	...	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	24	36	...	36	1	36	37	21	...	17	...	4	...	...
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	14	19	...	19	4	15	22	21	...	13	2	...	3	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	3	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	10	7	...	7	1	6	10	14	...	8	...	3	...	3
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	246	188	...	188	188	...	...	406	...	69	...	336	...	1
		Total ...	332	271	1	272	195	77	109	496	...	126	2	356	3	9
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
		Total ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	14	8	...	8	3	5	9	12	..	7	...	2	...	3
		Total ..	14	8	..	8	3	5	9	12	...	7	...	2	...	3
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	2	6	...	6	5	1	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
15	323	Hurt	1,160	1,320	...	1,320	40	1,245	1,912	962	67	668	1	223	2	1
16	345	Wrongful confinement	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,1 7	3,051	...	3,051	39	2,781	3,965	1,759	135	1,002	...	614	...	7
		Total ...	4,271	4,377	...	4,377	84	4,037	5,878	2,727	202	1,670	1	843	2	8

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
18	417 to 420	Cheating	216	304	...	304	14	284	365	210	...	171	...	25	1	13
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	61	122	...	122	10	111	137	109	...	91	...	14	...	4
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	7	7	...	7	2	5	4	9	...	2	1	4	1	1
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	258	228	...	228	20	199	337	172	3	118	...	51	...	...
		Total ...	542	661	...	661	46	599	843	500	3	382	1	94	2	18
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	235	264	...	264	...	243	337	194	...	185	1	4	...	4
23	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	45	55	...	55	1	50	67	47	1	43	...	1	...	2
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	850	1,089	...	1,089	6	1,063	1,726	604	7	492	...	98	...	7
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	109	32	...	32	17	15	23	43	...	7	...	36	...	...
28	Chapter VIII, C. P. C., Section 107.	Security for keeping peace	4	17	...	17	9	14	65	61	...	39	...	22	...	...
29	Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. Sections 488 to 490.	Refusal and neglect to maintain wives and children.	452	384	...	384	...	384	366	204	1	75	...	128	...	...
30	Chapter XLII, C. P. C. Section 514.	Forfeiture of bonds	13	41	...	41	...	41	42	38	...	5	...	33	...	...
31	Chapter XLVI, C. P. C. Section 551.	Restoration of abducted or unlawful detention of females.	9	58	...	58	...	58	11	9	...	3	...	6	...	...
		Total ...	1,720	1,942	...	1,942	33	1,869	2,639	1,201	9	850	1	328	...	13
32	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Workman's Contract Act	203	403	...	403	...	403	421	360	...	62	...	238	...	...
35	Act XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act II (B C.) of 1888 and Act III of 1884.	Municipal Acts	15,837	18,094	...	18,094	111	17,694	17,777	10,083	100	3,047	...	4,908	...	28
37	Act II (B C.) of 1868 ...	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Act III (B.C.) of 1879 and Act VI of 1884.	Steam Boilers Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
39	Act XI of 1878 ...	Arms Act	9	4	...	4	4	1	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	...
40	Act XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	4	2	...	2	...	2	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
41	Act XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act VI of 1882 ...	Indian Companies Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Act XXV of 1867 ...	Printing Press Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
44	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880 ...	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act ...	20	6	...	6	3	5	8	10	...	2	...	8	...	...
45	Act I (B.C.) of 1880 ...	Calcutta Tramways Act	14	5	...	5	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
46	Act I (B.C.) of 1893 ...	Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act	16	295	...	295	21	292	202	214	...	66	...	148	...	...
47	Act XII of 1886 ...	Petroleum Act	31	6	...	6	5	1	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
48	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
49	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ...	1	365	...	365	...	365	459	341	...	27	...	313	...	1
50	Act V (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Canal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
52	Act XVIII of 1879 English Statute ...	Legal Practitioners' Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Assault	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
53	Act V (B. C.) of 1880 ...	Bengal Vaccination Act	245	244	...	244	...	195	310	228	37	61	...	125	...	...
54	Act II (B. C.) of 1891 ...	Hackney Carriage Act	2,376	882	...	882	57	833	841	602	...	61	...	540	...	1
55	Act I of 1879 ...	Indian Stamp Act	45	70	...	70	...	70	74	39	...	14	...	25	...	...
		Inland Steam Vessels Act	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
56	Act IV of 1889 ...	Explosives Act	8	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
57	Act I (B. C.) of 1889 ...	Calcutta Survey Act	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
59	Act X of 1891 ...	Marriage Consent Act	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IV of 1883 ...	Fireworks Act	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
		Power to issue orders absolute ...	...	4	...	4	3	1	8	7	...	2	...	5	...	...
		Total ...	18,826	20,392	...	20,392	212	19,871	20,182	11,855	137	5,349	...	6,339	...	30
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,705	27,851	1	27,852	573	26,448	29,630	16,791	951	8,384	5	7,962	7	81

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land revenue ...	3,00,49,438	37,019	50,96,575	...	51,33,594	3,39,15,844
II—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	7,12,982	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	5,24,08,490	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	22,256	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,31,33,728	100	2,06,41,051	...	2,06,41,151	3,24,97,577
III—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,47,07,793	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of warehouses ...	1,41,888	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	36,520	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,48,86,201	2,14,173	52,846	...	2,67,019	2,46,19,182
IV—Stamps	1,07,71,627	1,53,133	6,55,902	...	8,09,035	1,59,62,592
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,33,78,497	6,285	6,70,353	...	6,76,638	1,27,01,859
VI—Provincial rates ...	42,74,453	12,907	60,795	...	73,702	42,00,751
VII—Customs	1,70,94,795	2,11,080	7,97,930	...	10,09,010	1,60,85,779
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	46,60,089	23,438	1,84,186	...	2,07,624	44,52,465
IX—Forest	9,18,709	255	4,66,068	...	4,66,323	4,52,386
X—Registration... ...	13,41,493	3,203	...	...	3,203	13,38,290
XII—Interest	18,56,779	..	..	...	...	18,56,779
XIII—Post office ...	5,286	...	...	...	...	5,286
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,41,219	1,07,295	...	...	1,07,295	7,33,924
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	8,57,187	61	...	...	61	8,57,126
XVII—Police	1,89,891	5,286	...	...	5,286	1,84,605
XVIII—Marine	9,68,026	1,930	...	...	1,930	9,66,096
XIX—Education	5,68,406	476	...	...	476	5,67,930
XX—Medical	1,90,796	998	...	...	998	1,89,798
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,35,489	410	...	...	410	2,35,079
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,51,879	292	...	...	292	2,51,587
XXIII—Stationery and Printing...	2,07,149	998	...	...	998	2,06,151
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	10,59,215	15,209	...	...	15,209	10,43,916
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	15,15,815	...	...	...	...	15,15,815
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	7,94,804	...	...	...	...	7,94,804
XXXII—Civil Works... ...	5,18,419	...	...	...	...	5,18,419
XXXVI—State Railways—Net earnings.	43,53,005	...	...	...	...	43,53,005
	...	...	...	19,95,180	19,95,180	—19,95,180
Total ...	7,28,61,522	5,43,801	28,35,234	19,95,180	47,79,035	6,80,87,857
Municipalities ...	21,00,203	...	...	...	...	21,00,203
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	73,34,054	...	...	...	...	73,34,054
Excluded Local Funds ...	6,72,870	...	...	...	...	6,72,870
Total	1,00,07,127	...	...	...	...	1,00,07,127
Grand Total ...	10,09,49,016	7,94,893	2,80,35,706	19,95,180	3,08,15,429	10,01,27,587

A.—Finance—*continued.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Major Heads.	Amount.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Past year, 1894-95.	Present year, 1895-96.	
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.	Rs.	Rs.	
Details.			
1894-95. 1895-96.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration... 7,56,615 7,69,095	...	...	Increase due to larger outlay on account of commission to Special and Rural Sub-Registrars, which continue to increase yearly.
18. General Administration. 17,84,119 18,05,430	...	...	Increase due to larger payments on account of salaries and privilege leave allowances.
23 Ecclesiastical 1,71,760 1,96,290	...	...	Increase due to larger payments on account of salaries of senior and junior chaplains and exchange compensation allowance.
24. Medical ... 13,04,133 14,11,295	...	...	Increase mainly under vaccine establishment and medical schools and colleges and under travelling allowance of officers.
25. Political ... 17,849 21,427	...	...	Increase due to adjustment under this head of the salaries and travelling allowance of the Political Officer at Sikkim.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,30,804 2,43,347	...	...	Increase due to larger payments on account of temporary establishment under Cinchona plantation.
Total ... 42,64,780 45,36,893	42,64,780	45,36,893	
Civil and Political contingencies.			
Details.			
1894-95. 1895-96.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration ... 48,745 33,447	...	...	Increase due to larger payments on account of postage charges and for purchase of record-racks.
18. General Administration. 2,31,018 1,60,227	...	...	The high figure in 1894-95 is due almost entirely to the larger outlay in that year for purchase of furniture for the residence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
23. Ecclesiastical 37,620 13,213	...	...	The actuals of 1894-95 include larger payments on account of house-rent allowance of chaplains.
24. Medical ... 5,07,965 4,13,393	...	...	Increase in 1895-96 occurs in the charges of diet of patients, office expenses and miscellaneous, and purchase of furniture.
25. Political ... 44,610 20,436	...	...	Decrease due to smaller expenditures on Durbar presents and in the South Lushai Hill charges.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,14,899 2,05,319	...	...	Increase due chiefly (*a*) to the increased charges for manufacture of quinine, (*b*) to the purchase and up-keep of the Nimbong plantation.
Total ... 10,85,766 9,46,045	10,85,766	9,46,045	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,60,009	1,01,772	Increase due to larger balance outstanding during 1895-96 on account of Provincial loans and advances.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,09,480	86,947	Decrease due to larger withdrawals of deposits consequent on the orders of Government transferring the Savings Bank account to the Post Office.
15. Post office	9,247	4,774	Decrease due to the change in system whereby the charges for establishment in the Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster-General establishments hitherto debited under this head are now passed on to the Comptroller, Post Office Accounts, for adjustment in his books.
16. Telegraph	...	...	.....
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	87,79,525	87,18,827	Decrease due chiefly to the absence of officers of the High Court on furlough and one appointment having remained vacant for seven months of the year, and to savings under salaries of other officers.

A.—Finance—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1895-96—concld.

Major Heads.	Amount.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Past year, 1894-95.	Present year, 1895-96.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	20,07,466	22,58,326	Increase due to larger outlay on machinery and plant, clothing and bedding, also on purchase of raw materials.
20. Police	59,04,358	60,33,413	Increase due (*a*) to larger contingent expenditure of the Calcutta police, (*b*) to larger outlay on police supplied to private individuals, (*c*) to expenditure on account of military police consequent on the Kuki-land expedition, and (*d*) to expenditure on account of village police.
21. Marine	8,92,780	8,71,896	The actuals of 1894-95 include larger payments on account of repairs to the State yacht *Rhotas* and increased expenditure on the pilot vessels *Allie* and *Saraswati*.
22. Education	26,36,507	26,06,124	The decrease occurs partly owing to transfer of appointments to District Boards and partly under salaries and exchange compensation allowance consequent on retirement.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	450	...	No remark.
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	19,02,955	19,50,920	Increase due to larger payments on account of superannuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly.
30. Stationery and printing ...	29,38,080	30,03,007	The increase is due mainly to the larger outlay on stationery for central stores.
32. Miscellaneous	2,46,397	2,91,023	Increase due to larger grants towards the Lepar Asylum at Gobra and the Albert Victor Asylum and in the charges under refunds.
33. Famine relief	...	...	Charges incurred by the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	24,58,207	24,64,956	
44. Irrigation—Minor works. ...	14,01,881	15,58,049	
45. Civil works	27,29,888	32,76,130	
46. Subsidized Companies ...	353	350	
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	...	
42. Irrigation—Major works	13,72,972	12,08,405	
Total ...	3,80,70,010	4,01,93,191	
Municipalities	22,36,610	21,96,029	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated Local Funds	60,10,747	77,34,976	The larger expenditure occurs mainly in the charges under the heads Education grant-in-aid, Medical Hospitals and Dispensaries and Civil works.
Excluded Local Funds	5,99,052	5,88,503	Increase in 1894-95 due chiefly to the larger payments to the Western Duars Market Fund.
Total ...	97,56,309	1,04,58,508	
Grand Total ...	4,87,26,319	5,06,50,699	
Surplus	11,78,91,372	11,84,70,388	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1895-96.*

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military Works	...	...	5,740	23,267	29,007	3,359
Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	2,74,000	1,88,163	4,62,067	82,215
Irrigation Works—						
Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	−23,085*	...	...	...	−23,085	17,296
Total Imperial ...	−23,085	...	2,80,540	2,11,425	4,68,980	1,02,870
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	16,31,537	4,15,317	20,46,884	4,00,180
Communications	...	...	2,15,847	7,09,211	9,25,058	2,32,485
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	11,363	72,451	83,810	20,317
Total ...	...	...	18,58,748	12,01,009	30,59,752	7,18,980
Irrigation Works—						
Major works—Working expenses	...	12,08,405	...	...	12,08,405	6,69,003
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	3,23,814	3,40,265	...	...	6,74,079	1,56,001
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,50,168	...	...	1,50,168	60,074
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	4,295	53,634	59,979	16,320
Agricultural Works—						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	4,093	6,77,804	6,81,897	1,77,155
Total ...	3,23,814	17,98,178	8,388	7,35,578	28,65,968	10,85,316
Total Provincial ...	3,23,814	17,98,178	18,67,131	19,36,587	59,25,690	18,04,295
LOCAL.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	11,000	...	11,000	...
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	11,000	...	11,000	...

* Exclusive of expenditure in England.

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Σ.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works for the year 1895-96.

Irrigation.

Name of Project.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay—						Revenue Receipts during 1895-96.			Working Expenses during 1895-96.			Net Result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple interest during 1895-96.	Net Result, including Interest.			
				During 1895-96.			To end of 1895-96.											Rate per cent.—					Rate per cent.—	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	3,14,51,961	9,71,850	3,24,23,811	—23,057	1,457	—21,600	2,70,41,208	7,81,028	2,82,71,856	4,17,222	...	4,17,222	4,42,042	33,734	4,75,816	...	55,581	...	21	10,26,116	...	10,81,701	...	4·12
Midnapore canal ...	53,73,091	1,84,215	55,57,306	3,246	274	3,520	52,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	54,51,053	2,03,[illegible]	...	2,03,[illegible]	2,03,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	...	12,483	...	15	3,[illegible]	...	3,48,140	...	4·96
Tidal Canal ...	25,41,849	67,[illegible]	26,[illegible]	1,46,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	[illegible]	25,77,[illegible]	61,976	...	61,976	65,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	67,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	57,[illegible]	...	3·76
Sone project ...	2,78,55,697	13,60,647	2,92,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,66,21,407	7,72,[illegible]	...	7,72,[illegible]	5,81,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	6,31,[illegible]	1,50,[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	10,40,[illegible]	...	8,[illegible]	...	9·15
Total ...	7,09,38,388	25,72,[illegible]	7,35,[illegible]	1,47,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,15,[illegible]	...	15,15,[illegible]	12,08,[illegible]	90,[illegible]	12,91,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	24,94,[illegible]	...	23,71,[illegible]	...	3·[illegible]
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhut project ...	3,31,679	...	3,31,679	...	...	...	5,[illegible]	74,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumoor project ...	1,46,974	...	1,46,974	—1,[illegible]	...	—1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,38,[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal ...	42,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	44,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran project ...	6,83,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaighatta and Burhi khals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,57,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C.—Railways, 1895.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles opened on 31st December 1895. (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1895. (b)					Receipts for 1895. (c)				Working expenses. (d)	Net receipts. (e)	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts. (f)	Number of passengers carried one mile (mile). (g)	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (mile). (h)	Persons employed. (i)				Capital outlay, including steam boat and suspense. (k)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steam-boat.	Total.						Europeans.	Non-Natives.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.
East Indian	...	1,730·19	61,515	191,294	1,014,834	15,675,436	16,943,229	1,73,83,169	3,38,76,935	8,75,952	5,41,36,226	1,65,19,809	3,76,16,417	31·07	1,096,098,691	1,427,118,576	969	691	48,735	48,335	35,07,18,855
Eastern Bengal ...	...	313·65	58,696	165,317	970,021	10,444,565	11,682,595	59,72,350	81,80,594	9,50,795	1,45,03,739	55,35,265	89,75,474	31·25	321,220,851	177,491,542	207	275	15,303	15,845	10,76,16,616
Bengal and North-Western, including Tirhut.	...	756·80	16,158	24,035	77,724	5,581,116	5,699,034	23,39,924	25,76,611	6,30,741	55,60,079	24,02,554	32 57,525	42·45	201,570,351	53,023,333	60	106	8,454	8,650	5,48,07,812
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	569·63	6,230	16,161	41,004	2,242,041	2,306,062	15,21,190	47,50,871	6,03,219	68,74,749	33,33,327	35,41,448	48·49	126,271,091	130,574,286	147	256	9,826	10,229	9,80,46,790
Bengal Central ...	...	125·91	2,775	32,870	112,697	1,555,466	1,703,308	5,91,652	3,46,120	10,216	9,47,991	5,48,852	3,98,509	57·90	35,682,605	10,280,503	3	...	503	506	1,01,77,466
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·00	4,509	11,553	42,949	...	55,013	2,63,290	1,57,220	12,583	7,89,619	3,50,249	3,39,370	31·41	1,873,672	1,319,411	21	7	519	547	31,99,705
Dooars	...	4·79	550	...	...	220,518	221,308	29,629	3,329	104	33,611	18,803	16,308	54·46	1,060,543	60,962	...	...	55	55	2,88,086
Tarkessur	...	22·23	574	3,896	105,292	1,654,592	1,124,354	2,55,630	21,334	1,159	3,08,156	1,49,066	1,59,091	48·37	15,687,151	399,321	Included with East Indian Railway.				17,53,340

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1895-96, Part I, pages 113 to 115.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 142 to 145.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 154 to 157.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 155 to 157.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.
(i) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 150 to 153.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 112 to 115 and 38 to 100.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guido" ...	817·88	400	5	47	55,009	Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
River-going vessels.							
"Alice," P. V. ...	319·31	...	3	38	25,070	,,	Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," P. V. ...	320	...	3	38	24,287	,,	Ditto ditto
"Sarsuti," P. V. ...	375	...	3	39	31,188	,,	Ditto ditto.
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	2,791	,,	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," S. L. ...	14	5	...	4	2,419	,,	Used by the Government Surveyors, Port of Calcutta.
"Clytie," S. L. ...	18·2	20	...	5	3,164	,,	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required.
Yacht "Rhotas" ...	90	...	...	10	12,700	,,	Ditto ditto ditto.
"Bholio"	5·6	...	...	16			Sold in June 1895, crew retained under Orders of the Government of Bengal letter No. 65T.—Marine, dated the 24th June 1895.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

Description of Establishment.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
	Officers	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.		
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	25*	24,597	Nil	*Including Wreck Chart and Banking clerks.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	3(*a*)	...	36,000	,,	(*a*) Three Licensed Branch Pilots in command.
Ditto, free	42(*b*)	...	3,17,306	,,	(*b*) One retired from 20th July 1895. One died on the 23rd October 1895.
Ditto, Licensed ...	12(*c*)	...	1,25,055	,,	(*c*) One died on the 27th June 1895. Two resigned—1 from 9th and 1 from 16th December 1895.
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	17(*d*)	...	8,376	,,	(*d*) One dismissed from 23rd June 1895. Two promoted to the Mate's grade—1 from 24th June 1895, and 1 from 12th September 1895.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	115	,,	
Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8				
Examination for Inland Masters and Serangs.		...	3,156	,,	Employed when required.
Examination for 1st class Master's Certificate.	8				
Examination for 2nd class Master's and Serang's Certificates.	2				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	4,628	,,	
Leadsmen's Quarters	...	8	1,020	,,	
Postmaster, Diamond Harbour ...	...	1	240	,,	
Engineer Surveyors' Establishment.					
Engineer Surveyor and establishment,	2	4	19,366	,,	Including pay of the Banking clerk at Rs. 18 per month.
Marine Surgeon's Establishment ...	...	1	84	,,	

II.—Trade.

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other Articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	177	26,101	141	12,027
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	20	1,830	2	129
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	12,185	...	12,308
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	574	1,150	220	996
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	570,879	9,50,721	681,905	10,83,612
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	268,321	21,64,079	206,661	21,09,753
Wines	,,	75,574	3,80,078	83,321	11,18,607
Other sorts	,,	1,551	12,038	1,026	14,708
Provisions	Value	...	24,03,008	...	24,79,315
Salt	Tons	284,184	45,18,879	231,842	35,02,094
Spices	lbs.	603	60	192	94
Sugar	Cwt.	100	2,083	135	2,746
Tea	lbs.	2,057	720	479	311
Other articles	Value	...	92,266	...	46,300
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	35,20,525	...	39,57,479
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	2,184	1,16,051	2,153	1,22,939
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	870	35,053	7,173	3,23,102
Wrought ...	,,	34,277	14,61,121	60,109	26,67,121
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	924,011	80,34,807	1,160,640	99,56,382
Other sorts ...	,,	95,241	2,68,363	152,144	4,40,280
Lead	,,	85,724	13,03,221	88,072	13,21,723
Steel	,,	195,860	10,55,182	385,946	25,08,079
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	499	35,326	628	42,424
Other sorts	,,	2,093	26,597	10	927
Zinc or spelter	,,	35,470	4,82,148	41,444	5,93,044
All other kinds unenumerated	,,	1,765	1,38,537	2,794	2,82,074
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	91,09,793	...	1,40,60,749
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	66,46,317	...	59,13,624
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning-Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	15,11,627	...	16,41,825
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	11,03,189	...	14,49,164
Opium	Chests	...	3,256	...	4,247
	Cwt.	2		2	
Tobacco	lbs.	345,426	5,74,192	931,105	5,71,368
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1,313	1,43,575	1,207	1,60,020
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	17	6	12,757	6,850
Other kinds	,,	1,958,896	9,90,685	1,021,177	10,01,393
	Cwt.	...		14	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	178,810	2,58,340	254,728	3,74,561
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	5,683	1,10,009	5,638	1,20,507
Coke	,,	2,504	79,371	3,280	1,08,011
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	12	767	1,511	37,100
Gums and Rosins	,,	17,115	80,076	7,878	45,643
Hides and Skins	,,	111	11,000	876	48,776
	No.	11,000		3,300	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	4,389	...	3,71,702
Seeds	Cwt.	422	44,489	518	38,709
Shells and Cowries	,,	18	405	...	...

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	42	685	1,847	6,672	14,569	3,567	8,368
74	1,289	389	8,279	1,001	17,662	1,488	10,277
1,833	12,692	1,102	10,808	8,451	54,982	2,005	58,991
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,670	...	10,272	...	5,305	...	13,654
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,074	24,210	1,004	25,046	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,773	...	1,170	...	3,800	...	1,050
...	92,348	...	2,49,810	...	1,09,182	...	37,801
87	4,627	75	8,698	5	305	2	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
764	1,58,044	1,115	2,16,403	152	6,000	12,413	5,65,014
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	10	531,018	26,51,409	476,986	26,84,800
...	...	...	...	4	10	28	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	201	1,705	165,112	9,15,225	267,768	14,76,106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	56	...	...	1,192	23,278	2,875	54,153
90	18,403	981	72,100	270	20,417	615	61,116
...	800	...	8,439	...	23,749	...	53,376
...	...	...	...	...	12,516	...	1,08,908
...	1,300	...	12,700	...	28,859	...	0,781
...	1,985	...	5,207	...	10,093	...	40,240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	152	28	123	8,818	29,542	6,000	33,001
72	13,341	85	17,109	1,300	1,45,877	2,103	3,40,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	33,386	37,722	31,749	20,775	33,084	24,537
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
...	...	3,351	5,695	1	130	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19,811	65,230	9,765	56,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,200	...	26,800	...	30	12	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		France.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	190
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	79	160	...	...
Spirits and liquours ...	„	3,977	33,198	4,697	44,349
Wines	„	17,512	81,902	26,807	1,36,657
Other sorts	„	...	...	37	281
Provisions	Value	...	27,811	...	27,310
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	7,117	...	7,931
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	222	87,871	256	96,038
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	2,061	9,205
Lead	„	200	2,589	220	3,050
Steel	„	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	93,684	9	991
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	818	...	398
Drugs and Medicines ...	„	...	1,031	...	2,708
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	655	1,092	306	2,314
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	78	500	500	3,001
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	„	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	„	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	4,448	...	20,174
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2	600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131,701	4,09,868	197,508	4,03,860	...	...	...	...
61,150	1,32,874	61,781	1,20,173	...	...	64	425
1,276	12,131	1,472	15,046	113	740	63	1,064
47	461	33	350	...	...	...	...
...	57,456	...	39,024	...	...	...	...
61,216	9,36,909	40,807	5,20,605	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67,264	7,39,059	179,317	21,01,683	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,161	...	4,001	...	...	...	...
...	2,56,668	...	3,52,481	...	...	...	...
2	182	9	847	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	13,148	1	176	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,585	84,903	3,080	26,069	...	...	...	...
...	...	57	114	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,692	99,139	7,256	52,119	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,122	94,003	4,800	72,676	...	...	...	...
18	2,088	39	5,361	...	...	...	...
...	23,480	...	62,764	...	...	...	...
...	2,498	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	70,876	...	53,203	...	...	...	...
...	52,317	...	52,461	...	...	...	...
...	65	...	15	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	...
6,030	25,618	6,408	27,328	...	...	875	3,180
239	19,540	553	78,307	...	...	9	1,000
348	1,480	8,850	5,820	...	...	...	...
4,067	4,014	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	...
675	2,720	371	2,275	...	...	...	...
69	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,201	16,706	17,102	1,05,275	...	...	...	...
9	812	16	1,495	...	...	...	...
156		77		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.	Italy.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	...	...	...	20
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ... ,,	180	1,484	408	3,805
Wines ... ... ,,	4,781	23,599	4,008	21,439
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	9,712	...	25,398
Salt ... ... Tons	1	11	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	123	4
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Value	...	...	...	8,567
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	810	...	573
B.—Metals—				
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	30	13	1,490
Copper—				
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	4	844
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	16	109	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... Value	...	4,915	...	6,891
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemical Products and Preparations ... ... Value	...	3,316	...	43,241
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	7	...	900
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... Cwt.	76	1,400	102	20,229
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	32	1,585	24	841
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	4	470	1	2,260
Shells and Cowries ... ... ,,	...	...	...	210

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
0	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	691,831	2,50,480	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	...	43	...	...
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liquours ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Wines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	65	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	35,808	7,177
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—				
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemical Products and Preparations ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... { ,, / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... Gals.	22	16	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins ... ... { ,, / No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ... ... ,,	1,111	3,587	926	3,443

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	1	96	...	...	...	...
...	361	...	557	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	101	391	...	...
...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
486	2,617	9	98	...	...	...	...
160	814	184	973	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	116	...	2,470	...	890	...	429
33,169	4,51,468	31,208	4,23,074	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12,256	2,188	...	...
...	...	202	2,580	382,216	27,49,012	317,072	17,61,096
...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	295	...	...
...	...	...	...	338	8,498	589	15,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	527	106	2,863
...	...	...	...	987	12,955	120	4,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	172
...	...	...	...	84	07	781	1,170
...	...	...	...	593	4,295	491	9,301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	89	341	27	197
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	49	...	3	...	8
...	...	...	1,070	...	50	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,710	1,45,890	23,200	1,36,157	2,548	450	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	376	190	...	...	...	...
73	71	10	12	123	115	94,040	51,083
...	...	...	...	36	317	14	208
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	122	...	...	1	20
...	...	...	...	798	2,430	15	63

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		South America.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	97	107
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs	"	...	...	...	...
Wines	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	547	...	575
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	420
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Steel	"	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	"	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	" / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	136	101
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	6	78	10	140
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	"	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	" / No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	27	2,328	63	4,702
...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	30
1,038	14,613	2,176	36,044	...	...	17	195
80	400	...	...	...	...	30	285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,439	...	3,751	...	985	...	3,401
...	...	...	...	44,456	6,26,243	26,105	3,44,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	39	741
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,984	...	12,252	...	216	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	15	...	5	...	...	...	...
30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	86	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	107	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,353	...	1,545	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	168
...	2,376	...	9,229	...	130	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93,996	66,005	201,617	2,28,597	55	180	40	80
...	...	7	150	...	...	...	...
14,268,498	52,82,151	18,033,018	70,82,258	...	...	90	50
227,000	73,408	503,415	1,02,626	...	...	665	328
328	296	10,803	4,153	73	55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,103	4,464	2,052	8,866	...	...	17	340
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1,862
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,830	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	2,983	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	876	1,410

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Animals, living ... ... No.	6	37	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	6	373	...	34
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	...	384	...	602
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ... „	17	90	4	47
Wines ... ... „	4	20	1	13
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	2,02,870	...	1,71,244
Salt ... ... Tons	19,418	3,30,838	11,068	1,44,016
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	13
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—				
Brass ... ... Cwt.	80	2,062	...	...
Copper—				
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... „	424	12,415	...	...
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... Cwt.	...	...	5	15
Other sorts ... „	30	80	28	53
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... „	...	...	8	18
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ... „	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock ... ... „	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemical Products and Preparations ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ... „	...	87	...	31
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	...	...	12	25
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	43	16	20	10
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	10	5
Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ... ... „	...	10	1	20
Hides and Skins ... ... „	...	...	...	...
No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ... ... „	7	189	25	100

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
4	200	...	...	...	...	8	104
165	12,018	77	5,681	...	...	...	...
...	41,788	...	70,053	...	19	...	40
101	714	...	...	31	149	88	397
9	10	6	12	2	4	...	...
112	2,577	62	707	5,854	9,782	5,320	8,630
2,178	7,626	5,360	16,525	47	886	20	213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17,000	...	10,704	...	84,103	...	86,345
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
1,987,061	2,97,145	226,030	64,901	320,980	15,971	13,400	1,484
6,446	83,412	3	35	24,469	3,35,004	41,397	5,55,696
47,077	24,902	51,595	25,769	9,371	5,085	11,881	4,742
...	...	...	...	...	98,363	...	45,175
...	3,432	...	1,025	...	4,218	...	2,773
1	16	...	...	...	20	2	88
553	10,000	970	15,527	96,068	18,50,725	30,290	12,67,736
15	3,018	30	839	1	168	1	128
8	300	...	...	...	...	...	9
957	9,128	41	902	...	...	...	...
17	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	81	21	434	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	18	...	...	3,408	35,010
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,070	...	4,590	...	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	207	...	15,683	...	21,829
...	493	...	531	...	3,91,740	...	3,83,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,145	16,492	4,219	12,213	11,071	24,214	18,710	49,153
4	115	...	...	80	260	128	1,080
...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81,426	1,15,530	923,180	5,05,753	99	88	226	1,781
699	5,041	118	1,116	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
315	4,510	10	420	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
14	1,585	1	12	2	20	8	23
11,492	1,08,916	11,460	1,06,983	...	10	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Japan.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	..	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs	,,	3	26	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	65
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	9	4	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	210	...	1,902
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	8,788	3,35,403	9,260	4,08,080
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	1,095	39,901
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	8,124	...	8,200
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	417	...	000
Opium	Ohests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,, / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	4,015	2,975
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,, / No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official year 1895-96.—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	42	1	65	1	110
...	8,016	...	361	...	...	...	94
20	95	2	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	98
9	57	32	210	6	48	37	205
70	345	8	66	4	40	33	256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	731	...	1,943	...	2,367	...	4,155
14,082	1,90,000	14,042	1,81,952	...	1	...	3
...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	30	12	125	7	81
...	...	...	14	05	24	95	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	101	...	8	...	30	...	926
75	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	257	...	9	...	30	...	60
...		...	115	...	7	...	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	35	70	...	...	33	165
...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,303,165	37,18,581	24,019,714	1,07,61,779
...	...	10	8	550	275	375	187
...	...	...		...		...	
35	20	164	248	...	...	275	447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	20	13,500	3	1,000
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	95	6,804	27	1,854
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	23,300	...	88,695
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	91	410	5	38
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	3	12	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	13,478	20,819	15,184	26,825
Wines	,,	10	64	101	400
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	2,90,737	...	3,71,603
Salt	Tons	...	3	...	5
Spices	lbs.	30,316,932	31,41,827	34,226,690	22,15,598
Sugar	Cwt.	19,551	2,26,737	42,908	4,67,929
Tea	lbs.	6,734	4,244	10,449	5,363
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
				...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	1,030	...	406
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	9	273
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	39	1,440	...	...
Wrought	,,	2	434	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	25,132	17,44,567	26,097	18,10,578
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	9,290	...	24
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	1,394	...	995
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	1,27,895	...	1,04,263
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	..		..	
Tobacco... ...	lbs.	13,691	20,532	11,451	17,594
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	18,520	3,36,700	20,343	4,30,096
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	25	24
Other kinds	,,	230	240	6,322	7,184
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils... ...	Gals.	1,715	12,807	2,824	19,819
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	..	5	54
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	426	13,180	944	23,860
Hides and Skins	,,	102	11,575	2,074	1,03,545
	No.	1,173		7,452	
Ivory	lbs.	...	1,887	...	430
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	31	259	6	42
Shells and Cowries... ...	,,	38	170	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,163	7,37,410	2,827	7,37,565
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,952	...	518	...	2,451	...	11,043
...	...	40	250	26	113	204	1,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	317	78	482	2,509	30,980	2,834	36,052
25	75	48	148	2,005	13,690	5,834	20,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,036	...	2,291	...	56,709	...	66,879
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
577	82	...	...	392	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	2,353	...	4,707
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	200
...	...	...	...	1,000	40,523	6,093	2,50,427
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	41,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	94	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	616	5,710	1,918	11,407
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	55	...	20
...	64	...	1,038	...	97	...	1,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	85	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	210	574	24	218
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	10	68	1,811
...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	21	2	25	11	241	7	187
2,760	24,876	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise Presidency of Bengal during the official

Articles.			1894-95.		Other
			Quantity.	Value.	
1			2	3	
				Rs.	
I.—Animals, living	No.		...	...	
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.		...	...	
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value		...	2,10,089	
Grain and pulse	Cwt.		10	58	
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.		,,	...	
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,		160	1,645	
Wines	,,		2,261	17,822	
Other sorts	,,		...	...	
Provisions	Value		...	8,147	
Salt	Tons		3	25	
Spices	lbs.		...	...	
Sugar	Cwt.		140,030	10,80,371	
Tea	lbs.		...	...	
Other articles	Value		...	...	
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value		...	86	
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.		8	196	
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.		...	...	
Wrought ...	,,		270	8,859	
Other sorts ...	,,		53	1,041	
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.		1,137	7,069	
Other sorts ...	,,		...	...	
Lead	,,		...	...	
Steel	,,		...	...	
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.		...	...	
Other sorts	,,		...	...	
Zinc or spelter	,,		10	96	
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,		...	...	
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value		...	24	
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,		...	...	
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value		...	148	
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,		...	2	
Opium	Chests		...	...	
	Cwt.		...		
Tobacco	lbs.		14,241	8,686	
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.		...	...	
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.		...	...	
Other kinds	,,		...	...	
	Cwt.		...		
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.		277	204	
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons		50	620	
Coke	,,		...	...	
Patent Fuel	,,		...	...	
Cotton	Cwt.		...	...	
Gums and Resins	,,		...	...	
Hides and Skins	,,		...	...	
	No.		...		
Ivory	lbs.		...	...	
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset.	Value		...	170	
Seeds	Cwt.		...	...	
Shells and Cowries	,,		1,281	7,98	

TRADE—*continued.*

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.		
1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.		
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
6	1,800	2,306	7,77,248	2,987	7,52,996	
1	41	314	24,330	173	12,749	
...	1,70,989	...	2,95,300	...	3,05,365	
23	44	970	3,108	688	2,572	
...	...	709,350	13,84,880	723,700	14,47,702	
140	890	958,810	24,34,752	961,290	24,97,470	
2,170	20,075	112,042	11,07,815	133,087	14,21,340	
...	...	1,508	12,494	1,090	15,280	
...	2,122	...	32,55,706	...	33,16,630	
...	1	450,523	70,54,080	955,073	51,17,886	
...	...	41,038,541	33,96,703	34,507,251	22,80,269	
110,003	13,14,032	632,052	58,34,593	693,140	69,14,637	
70	95	66,213	34,979	74,156	30,343	
...	...	...	2,20,903	...	1,07,340	
...	90	...	40,00,504	...	46,70,704	
20	557	2,730	1,34,984	2,874	1,50,590	
...	...	47,918	17,83,950	69,185	22,65,778	
100	5,233	36,217	16,08,705	75,285	35,96,315	
11	300	443	15,196	131	4,388	
307	2,081	1,468,410	1,09,84,765	1,041 112	1,25,69,690	
...	...	96,366	2,68,690	155,049	4,50,915	
...	...	87,094	13,16,098	90,102	13,40,004	
...	...	317,664	20,69,545	660,579	41,28,141	
...	...	25,631	17,79,908	27,325	18,52,907	
...	...	2,093	26,597	10	927	
20	120	41,774	5,99,922	48,732	6,50,915	
...	95	2,143	1,88,505	5,960	4,96,950	
...	...	...	95,18,775	...	1,41,08,378	
...	...	...	66,61,931	...	60,17,522	
...	10	...	10,47,703	...	17,80,907	
...	106	...	17,91,189	...	20,52,199	
...	...	... 2	3,321	... 2	4,262	
18,439	21,709	521,445	9,03,745	622,798	11,02,897	
...	...	21,583	6,80,323	24,594	10,48,920	
...	...	24,572,066	90,03,184	44,200,930	1,81,16,240	
150	75	2,217,501	10,80,397	2,551,006	12,84,165	
...		...		54		
243	424	2,03,828	3,94,085	345,711	9,75,582	
115	2,300	6,544	1,28,704	6,000	1,25,585	
...	...	2,594	79,871	3,280	1,08,941	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	227	5,267	1,530	37,520	
2	12	84,156	1,85,700	97,565	2,40,212	
...	...	282	22,000	3,057	1,56,429	
...	...	12,356		14,375		
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2,450	...	12,894	...	4,33,496	
...	12	549	47,661	578	42,375	
543	4,643	17,396	1,43,564	13,950	1,16,587	

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	43,631	...	1,20,254
Wool	lbs.	0	15	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	2,80,842	...	2,00,188
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	10,205,023	80,40,450	11,014,987	79,25,037
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	820,853,975	9,67,15,119	775,011,097	9,16,00,362
White ...	"	205,085,625	2,08,05,038	140,072,448	1,93,13,167
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	123,496,743	1,77,74,178	87,166,698	1,28,30,699
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	...	...	6,72,741	...	4,07,343
	No.	2,700,977		3,111,081	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	233,851	5,12,092	291,032	5,01,768
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	5,80,073	...	5,90,208
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	143,887	82,592	271,963	1,10,727
Canvas	"	731,496	5,32,201	908,152	6,54,541
Other sorts	lbs.	238,482	1,58,308	211,238	1,30,049
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	668,939	4,57,801	363,070	4,05,611
Other sorts	lbs.	3,569	13,107	741	10,300
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	3,208,585	30,67,133	2,363,456	23,01,014
Other sorts	lbs.	469,255	18,24,278	500,941	15,03,244
	No.	451,436		373,725	
All other sorts, unenumerated ..	Value	...	1,01,325	...	1,90,064
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c).—					
Apparel	Value	...	27,89,497	...	20,76,508
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	119,589	4,76,403	112,207	4,30,223
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	4,50,242	...	6,37,073
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	"	7,44,437	...	5,43,561
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	8,054	7,50,713	8,806	7,03,079
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	167,095	3,65,679	215,767	4,44,890
Other sorts ...	Value	...	1,31,905	...	2,05,209
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	1,87,703	...	1,20,990
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	732,163	2,82,564	862,840	3,29,610
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	2,85,736	...	2,20,478
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	16,672	1,60,188	14,586	1,36,686
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	3,56,257	...	4,23,909
Fireworks	"	...	957	...	1,007
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	204	25,705	719	87,977
Other ware ...	Value	...	8,13,142	...	7,79,680
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	7,14,940	...	8,87,226
Ivory—manufactured ...	"	...	159	...	291
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	"	...	1,06,386	...	3,97,578

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,854	...	1,093	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,011	...	960	...	4,601	...	9,310
458,630	9,89,630	512,305	3,86,931	131,200	1,11,728	375,089	2,81,989
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240,057	82,411	310,201	96,344	7,700	759	11,005	1,020
1,920,701	2,29,111	676,328	1,02,210	70,707	22,154	130,756	25,412
...	1,53,812	...	1,42,790	...	...	...	9,744
99,643		96,720		...		10,032	
21,632	33,600	30,332	43,567	2,240	4,190	...	...
...	7,73,284	...	2,50,768	...	41,003	...	44,624
...	...	...	...	851	519	1,560	1,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	601	502
336	349	...	...	695	883	150	160
147,011	1,35,310	100,852	1,31,403	10,218	12,389	39,377	36,707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
512,583	3,93,635	342,814	1,89,608	30,021	21,805	63,816	47,188
134,895	8,78,586	171,349	8,89,246	860	1,875	750	5,151
200,197		187,783		2		1,223	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144
...	3,80,545	...	3,30,393	...	27,721	...	68,805
...	...	1	8	...	...	158	690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,266	...	...	...	...
...	408	...	165	...	22,378	...	631
15	3,156	4	1,421	13	1,276	6	1,709
...	...	...	...	98,249	1,81,322	144,245	2,40,375
...	...	...	...	...	1,072	...	20
...	1,073	...	10,444	...	3,925	...	3,170
...	...	...	...	145,204	40,302	224,136	76,389
...	340	...	850	...	2,957	...	20,411
3,881	15,023	3,240	18,007	2,202	2,282	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	940	...	1,588	...	1,22,301	...	1,37,350
...	...	...	...	...	1,359	...	100
990	1,21,267	3,121	1,76,098	87	9,413	118	23,021
...	69,378	...	1,21,033	...	3,62,777	...	4,07,045
...	21,497	...	19,558	...	3,160	...	8,560
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,147	...	27,157	...	1,150	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Italy.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	882	7,497	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	28,806	...	50,681
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	24,810	18,774
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	27,360	3,847
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	75,960	8,486
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	" / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	780	1,213	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	42,650	...	18,989
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	564	1,235	12,303	10,907
Other sorts	lbs.	3,196	25,579	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	35,098	...	6,900
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	96	72	2	10
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military, Accoutrements &c.)					
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	8,008	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—		...	30	2	225
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	Value	...	...	...	577
Cabinetware and Furniture...		...	...	...	200
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	238	201	2,004	1,140
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, *real*	lbs.	201,684	9,13,200	105,523	7,37,170
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	150	...	1,039
Fire works	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	8,468	1,71,046	7,134	2,52,195
Other ware ...	Value	...	125	...	189
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	100	...	45
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	900	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	..	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	" / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	3,600	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	12	...	...
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniform and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	..
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	6	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					415		75
			24		8,328		8,687
						1,880	226
						152	160
		87	235				
	270				7,090		8,280
	18,061		180				12
27	100						
		1	205				
	20						
		10	5				
427	2,186	2,396	9,542				
			8		34		60
	453						

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		South America.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	45	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles uncumerated ...	Value	...	4,286	...	9,836
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	" / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, uncumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	10
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	49
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,168	...	7,078	...	...	...	...
...	815	...	3,660	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	247,500	48,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,004	975	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,160	...	387	...	110
...	...	4	46	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,892	...	...	...	...
...	602	...	720	...	227	...	362
37	6,507	131	15,070	1	410	4	400
...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	215	...	2,094	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	57	...	...	10	5
...	285	...	3,282	...	...	...	...
194	1,183	5,221	28,072	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	98	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,010	...	18,348	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,089	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	Cubic Feet	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	66
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	17
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton					
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods	" / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	957	44
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	1,607	...	520
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	60	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	1	50	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	"	...	18	...	...
Ivory, manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and pearls, unset)	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1,404	7,795	4,224	8,058	61	371
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	146	...	...
12,209	9,180	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41,429	...	25,797	...	1,59,149	...	1,52,381
51,600	14,616	28,800	7,891	...	...	40	17
27,080	4,608	6,900	1,518	...	...	...	...
18,000	3,125	...	...	...	...	245	91
40	40	3,728	588	29,051	7,630	33,380	3,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	92	222	...	...	...	...
...	543	...	2,301	...	223	...	5
...	...	...	...	280	140	20	20
...	...	24	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	50
24,078	20,127	8,145	6,050	12,819	10,693	19,379	15,580
4,079	30,218	702	5,334	1	11	9	25
...	...	131	657	...	...	...	...
378	738	40	40	...	...	56	106
...	405	...	23	...	391	...	36
...	5,290	...	10,935	...	21,060	...	26,981
5	29	...	...	107	162	33	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	135	...	93	...	595	...	1,252
...	4,585	...	1,176	...	350	...	270
1	125	6	1,100	5	971	7	1,287
...	...	13	23	89	247	...	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
...	1,611	...	20,429	...	7,871	...	2,242
...	...	3	2	9	9	...	...
...	845	...	632	...	...	...	614
285	1,868	315	1,685	7	275	1,276	11,118
27,972	1,24,114	80,978	2,90,058	...	...	1	54
...	109	...	1,251	...	20,576	...	9,312
...	4,717	...	10,634	...	17,749	...	10,426
1	325	1	20	57	2,029	72	1,677
...	133	...	581	...	1,30,277	...	97,128
...	620	...	1,076	...	2,098	...	383
...	...	...	...	...	199	...	39
...	140	...	1,802	...	15,798	...	25,735

II.--

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Japan.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	307	...	636
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	810	135	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	2,820	703	...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	"	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	164	...	9
Flax—					
Piece goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	10,093	8,402
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	300	852	112	160
	No.	...	1	...	611
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...		...	
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel " ...	Value	...	5,694	...	5,867
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	...	94	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	1	76	...	95
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	150
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	845	...	1,322
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	12	10	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ...	Value	...	100	...	260
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	8	66	12	67
Corals, real	lbs.	...	"	2	753
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	9,205	...	6,329
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	80	...	190
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	205	...	112
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	10	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and pearls, unset)	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

PRUSSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			15		27		74
				200	150		
99	99						
	120		901				
		4	900				
	90		13			20	10
	47						
	800		5				

II.—

1.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	72	360
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	84	6,595	509	38,698
Other kinds	Value	...	16,340	...	27,703
Wool	lbs.	5,600	878	3,472	536
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	..	0,23,148	...	4,87,773
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	75	27	...	...
White ...	"	75	37	120	25
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	11,675	1,777	2,461	432
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	" / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	36	...	16
Flax—					
Piece goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	80	60
Other sorts	lbs.	168	28	224	200
Silk—					
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	16,436	9,683	1,658	1,800
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	6	18	10	20
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	10 / ...	16	28 / ...	20
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	665	...	29
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	11,042	...	14,049
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	1,405	2,470	1,274	805
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Agricultural Implements ...	Value	...	136	...	221
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	...	248	...	618
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	0	274	6	1,005
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	4,580	"	6,739
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	2,885	...	1,641
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	16	394	14	1,002
Corals, real	lbs.	1,990	2,259	654	1,819
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	11,004	...	14,917
Fireworks	"	...	20	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	0	268	24	437
Other ware ...	Value	...	11,936	...	30,841
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	1,214	...	181
Ivory manufactured ...	"	...	1,200	...	6
Jewellery (including Precious stones and pearls, unset) ...	"	...	31,031	...	7,114

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	74	900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	658	...	680
...	...	...	...	49,162	86,704	72,817	66,504
...	...	...	6	...	15,411	...	23,411
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,912	123	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	145	60	135
...	...	...	...	9	357	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	74	...	1,484	...	762
...	...	...	...	128	501	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
...	...	2	100	2	040	4	935
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	145	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,553	...	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	132	...	89
...	...	...	...	...	417	...	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise of Bengal during the official

Articles.		Other	1894-95.	
			Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				Rs.
Silk	lbs.		...	...
Wood—				
Teak	C. tons		...	...
Other kinds	Value		...	...
Wool	lbs.		...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value		...	8,723
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.		...	...
Piece goods— ...				
Grey ...	Yds.		...	...
White ...	"		...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"		...	...
Other sorts of Piece goods ...	"		...	...
	No.		...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.		...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value		...	198
Flax—				
Piece goods ...	Yds.		...	...
Canvas	"		...	...
Other sorts	lbs		1,508	87
Silk—				
Piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.		15	22
Other sorts	lbs.		...	...
Wool—				
Piece goods	Yds.		2,488	1,128
Other sorts	lbs.		...	...
	No.		...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value		...	...
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—				
Apparel	Value		...	2,907
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.		7	17
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value		...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Agricultural Implements ...	Value		...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"		...	6
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.		...	200
Building and Engineering Materials—				
Cement	Cwt.		...	...
Other sorts	Value		...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"		...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.		...	100
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value		...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	*No.*		...	...
Corals, real	lbs.		98	802
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value		...	5
Fireworks	"		...	...
Glass and Glassware—				
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.		...	...
Other ware ...	Value		...	89
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"		...	60
Ivory, manufactured ...	"		...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and pearls, unset) ...	"		...	115

TRADE—*continued.*

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.					
	1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	...	...	5,106	15,555	1,642	8,921
	...	...	84	6,645	509	38,698
	...	10	...	72,622	...	1,60,026
	65,075	28,240	66,980	46,167	1,42,426	95,650
	...	15,123	...	11,81,279	...	10,87,389
	...	...	10,851,268	74,54,030	12,868,345	86,28,857
	...	...	820,880,530	9,67,19,784	775,261,097	9,16,02,324
	160	20	203,377,070	2,69,57,628	141,371,142	1,94,22,458
	30	24	125,010,420	1,80,65,879	88,190,061	1,30,06,230
{	...	...	...	9,03,484	...	6,71,704
{	...	...	{ 2,934,781	}	{ 3,287,669	}
	...	...	314,126	5,62,319	325,646	5,48,057
	...	...	...	15,26,862	...	9,89,289
	...	...	145,136	82,493	273,549	1,20,936
	...	...	781,695	5,32,351	908,060	6,65,291
	...	...	241,191	1,69,555	215,503	1,36,872
	...	...	1,468,112	11,11,649	1,16,881	12,26,671
	...	...	10,901	69,557	1,566	15,949
	...	...	4,761,004	41,30,222	3,366,358	28,96,954
{	35	16	{ 621,000	} 31,05,242	{ 726,282	} 27,41,613
{	...		{ 704,516		{ 663,021	
	...	...	...	1,16,233	...	2,00,793
	...	1,488	...	94,74,456	...	86,43,682
	4	13	121,360	4,80,060	113,329	4,32,118
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	4,60,069	...	5,54,110
	...	...	...	7,95,127	...	5,48,559
	...	198	3,161	7,65,093	3,998	7,89,901
	...	...	270,264	5,53,348	303,586	6,09,817
	...	...	...	1,93,597	...	2,07,232
	...	40	...	1,95,476	...	2,08,005
	10	6	878,726	8,32,601	1,094,870	4,08,831
	...	...	...	2,46,872	...	3,56,426
	2	295	34,048	2,67,923	44,094	3,70,289
	220	7,201	235,046	10,05,884	203,902	10,52,867
	...	50	...	5,32,028	...	6,07,217
	...	...	...	25,017	...	28,157
	2	475	7,563	3,79,612	11,729	5,30,309
	...	104	...	15,72,159	...	18,49,130
	...	55	...	7,33,093	...	9,79,757
	...	...	...	1,574	...	305
	...	13,903	...	1,73,290	...	3,81,460

II. –

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.					
C.—*Other articles*—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	687	1,15,375	831	1,38,732
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	2,29,065	...	2,53,508
Other sorts	„	...	87,107	...	72,391
Matches, lucifer and others	„	...	6,345	...	3,975
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	8,62,179	...	10,73,107
Paper and Pastoboard ...	„	...	3,97,376	...	4,75,408
Soap	Cwt.	10,175	2,73,541	11,539	2,96,704
Stationery	Value	...	7,06,095	..	8,57,911
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	3,92,323	...	3,98,188
Umbrellas	No.	1,809,893	16,86,839	1,734,985	15,74,496
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	48,467	...	36,305
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	12,60,574	...	21,11,865
Merchandise ... Free ...	„	...	13,56,74,032	...	2,67,81,746
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	„	...	8,41,81,279	...	18,84,92,730
Total ...	„	...	21,98,56,911	...	21,42,74,475
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	91,986	...	18,97,093
Silver	„	...	72,12,031	...	63,43,502
Total ...	„	...	73,03,716	...	82,40,595
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	„	...	22,71,59,627	...	22,25,15,070
Government—					
Stores	„	...	1,35,10,989	...	1,57,94,949
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	„	...	1,35,10,989	...	1,57,94,949

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	197	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	2,340	...	1,510	...	3,429	...	4,090
...	...	...	97	...	2,83,579	...	4,52,857
...	1,202	...	2,048	...	1,13,089	...	1,60,139
...	1,60,347	...	1,87,180	...	82,815	...	1,26,200
56	2,543	175	8,726	8	450	6	551
...	51,366	...	47,726	...	7,077	...	13,098
...	6,207	...	21,000	...	60,881	...	53,068
27	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,183	...	210	...	...	...	319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37,600	...	81,082	...	18,451	...	22,711
...	6,02,866	...	87,030	...	1,70,682	...	2,42,261
..	37,28,822	...	39,23,004	...	57,83,080	...	76,90,798
...	43,20,180	...	40,10,034	...	59,63,621	...	79,42,059
...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
...	43,20,180	...	40,10,075	...	59,63,621	...	79,42,059
...	1,567	...	1,730	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,567	...	1,730	...	...	...	...

II.-

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		France.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—*Other Articles*—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	4
Matches, lucifer and others...	"	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	"	...	11,014	...	9,218
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	637	...	4,569
Soap	Cwt.	...	61	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	1,224	...	3,317
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	400	...	396
Umbrellas	No.	73	532	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	40
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	7,666	...	18,869
Merchandise— Free ...	"	...	60,146	...	41,413
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	"	...	8,39,161	...	10,18,570
Total ...	"	...	8,99,307	...	10,89,983
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total ...	"	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	...	8,99,307	...	10,89,983
Government—					
Stores	"	...	3,298	...	50
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	"	...	3,298	...	50

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	310	2	886	...	...	...	...
...	745	...	167	...	...	...	...
...	1,507	...	728	...	...	...	...
...	1,68,349	...	1,43,094	...	...	...	...
...	13,413	...	13,800	...	...	...	...
...	93,075	...	1,86,020	...	...	...	...
110	2,201	97	1,634	...	...	...	...
...	26,408	...	40,343	...	...	...	...
...	95,210	...	1,24,589	...	...	...	...
10	14	18	370	...	...	...	...
...	5,040	...	25,242	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	53,680	...	1,17,269	...	...	...	...
...	50,846	...	83,809	...	975	...	...
...	51,00,561	...	62,35,004	...	740	...	22,470
...	53,50,407	...	63,10,803	...	1,715	...	22,470
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	52,50,407	...	63,10,883	...	1,715	...	22,470
...	2,078	...	6,388	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,078	...	6,388	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others	"	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	"	...	6,147	...	4,409
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	7	...	12
Soap	Cwt.	98	2,622	16	1,280
Stationery	Value.	...	5,201	...	3,899
Toys and Requisites for Games	"	...	13,986	...	30,013
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value.	...	...	...	10
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	26,778	...	31,116
Merchandise— Free ...	"	...	1,805	...	16,803
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	"	...	13,95,672	...	13,00,898
Total ...	"	...	13,97,477	...	13,17,700
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total ...	"	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	...	13,97,477	...	13,17,700
Government—					
Stores	"	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,59,786	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	2,59,790	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,59,796	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities of value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others ..	„	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Free ...	„	...	7,600	...	...
Dutiable ...	„	...	3,729	...	10,620
Total ...	„	...	7,329	..	10,620
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total ...	„	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	„	...	7,329	...	10,620
Government—					
Stores	„	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	31	2	50	20	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	32
...	997	...	2,295	...	1,085	...	5,673
...	6,16,494	...	5,74,958	...	27,90,736	...	18,52,038
...	6,17,491	...	5,77,253	...	27,91,771	...	18,57,711
...	7,000	...	9,813	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,51,008	...	1,25,000
...	7,000	...	9,813	...	1,51,008	...	1,25,000
...	6,24,491	...	5,87,066	...	29,42,779	...	19,82,711
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	100

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		South America.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	30
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	43
Merchandise—{Free ...	,,	...	78	...	217
Merchandise—{Dutiable ...	,,	...	4,877	...	11,043
Total ...	,,	...	4,955	...	11,293
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	4,955	...	11,293
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	894	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	881	...	...	...	...
...	66	...	...	...	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
...	19,744	...	10,811	...	...	...	581
...	010	...	80	...	...	...	...
...	...	62	4,846	...	...	...	3
...	143	...	1,508	...	...	...	...
...	2,476	...	1,385	...	...	...	...
...	...	31,502	28,274	...	...	...	...
...	158	...	841	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,304	...	8,824	...	802	...	195
...	14,781	...	22,020	...	428	...	2,562
...	54,73,542	...	77,43,273	...	6,31,109	...	3,57,821
...	54,88,309	...	77,05,902	...	6,31,531	...	3,60,383
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,854
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,854
...	54,88,309	...	77,05,902	...	6,31,531	...	3,65,237
...	375	...	...	...	342	...	655
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	375	...	...	...	342	...	655

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		ARADIA.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others...	„	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	...	...	343
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	...	...	...
Soap ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	2
Stationery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	60	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	„	...	1,019	...	169
Merchandise ... Free ...	„	...	77	...	1,237
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	„	...	6,12,858	...	3,16,817
Total ...	„	...	6,12,935	...	3,18,054
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	6,000	...	...
Total ...	„	...	6,000	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	„	...	6,18,935	...	3,18,054
Government—					
Stores	„	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	280	...	2	...	...
...	45	...	141	...	94	...	20
...	16,546	...	3,168	...	131	...	...
...	...	...	479	...	1,05,648	...	1,40,222
...	70	...	7,641	...	27,950	...	15,675
11	452	19	245	...	2	...	40
...	900	...	625	...	836	...	1,683
...	1,263	...	4,116	...	1,356	...	546
30	38	5	9	547	554	1,010	754
...	695	...	64	...	1,80,666	...	2,53,232
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30,407	...	72,133	...	47,324	...	37,910
...	51,901	...	11,711	...	2,28,054	...	3,10,846
...	9,90,366	...	13,22,495	...	25,34,978	...	20,68,130
...	10,42,327	...	13,34,206	...	31,08,032	...	32,78,976
...	...	...	...	...	18,98,533	...	12,83,936
...	3,62,428	...	8,31,308	...	864	...	63
...	3,62,428	...	8,31,308	...	18,94,397	...	12,84,040
...	14,05,205	...	21,05,514	...	50,03,029	...	45,62,026
...	33,200	...	37,398	...	10,408	...	3,094
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	33,200	...	37,398	...	10,408	...	3,094

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Japan.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others	„	...	3,40,825	...	2,80,076
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	„	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard	„	...	207	...	400
Soap	Cwt.	...	40	...	1
Stationery	Value	...	442	...	288
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	2,027	...	175
Umbrellas	No.	574	802	3,844	5,209
Wood, Manufactures of	Value	...	31,711	...	15,463
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	26,014	...	35,469
Merchandise ... Free	„	...	1,135	...	10,083
Merchandise ... Dutiable	„	...	7,63,138	...	8,14,227
Total	„	...	7,64,273	...	8,80,310
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total	„	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	„	...	7,64,273	...	8,80,310
Government—					
Stores	„	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	„	...	—	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

PRUSSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2,260	...	67	...	409	...	788
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	1	15	3	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	496	...	20	...	88
...	95	...	910	...	...	...	...
...	2,00,196	...	1,85,971	...	87,22,274	...	1,07,69,093
...	2,00,291	...	1,86,881	...	87,22,274	...	1,07,69,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,00,291	...	1,86,881	...	87,22,274	...	1,07,69,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1894-95

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	14	1,051	11	990
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	930	...	48
Other sorts ...	„	...	65	...	28
Matches, lucifer and others	„	...	38,041	...	31,476
Paints and Colours, and Painters Materials ...	„	...	11,884	...	23,604
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	17,431	...	16,041
Soap	Cwt.	1	26	1	23
Stationery	Value	...	582	...	1,112
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	524	...	938
Umbrellas	No.	232	310	4	17
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	929	...	16,033
Articles imported by post (not specified);... ...	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	35,601	...	66,330
Merchandise— Free ...	„	...	55,250	...	1,10,807
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	„	...	68,18,098	...	63,03,363
Total ...	„	...	68,73,357	...	64,14,100
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	225
Silver	„	...	1,48,036	...	8,185
Total ...	„	...	1,48,036	...	8,410
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	„	...	70,21,393	...	64,22,570
Government—					
Stores	„	...	210	...	232
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	„	...	210	...	232

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1895-96—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	121	9,220	115	9,763
...	...	...	...	...	520	...	1,199
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	22	136	1,644	3	165
...	...	...	...	...	41	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	139	...	138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	395	...	401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	884	...	255	...	27	...	881
...	100	...	250	...	7,88,238	...	8,45,091
...	28,817	...	5,232	...	1,73,225	...	4,52,641
...	28,917	...	5,582	...	9,61,463	...	13,07,732
...	...	...	912	...	...	...	9,69,937
...	...	...	...	...	9,41,959	...	21,16,650
...	...	...	912	...	9,41,959	...	30,86,587
...	28,017	...	6,494	...	19,03,422	...	43,93,319
...	...	...	...	...	5,25,581	...	2,17,428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,25,581	...	2,17,428

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise Presidency of Bengal during the official

Articles.			Other	
			1894-95.	
			Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3
				Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.				
C.—Other Articles—concluded.				
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—				
Unwrought ...		Cwt.	...	...
Manufactures—				
Saddlery and Harness		Value	...	...
Other sorts ...		„	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others		„	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials		„	...	8
Paper and Pasteboard ...		„	...	60
Soap		Cwt.	...	...
Stationery		Value	...	30
Toys and Requisites for Games		„	...	90
Umbrellas		No.	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...		Value	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...		„	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated		„	...	4,705
Merchandise—	Free ...	„	...	1,508
	Dutiable ...	„	...	19,73,420
Total ...		„	...	19,74,928
Treasure—				
Gold		„	...	9,000
Silver		„	...	5,521
Total ...		„	...	14,521
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		„	...	19,89,449
Government—				
Stores		„	...	100
Treasure—				
Gold		„	...	...
Silver		„	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		„	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		„	...	100

TRADE—*continued.*

and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the years 1894-95 and 1895-96—concluded.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	824	1,26,700	959	1,48,520
...	...	...	2,31,399	...	2,50,058
...	...	...	94,756	...	78,869
...	40,411	...	8,54,506	...	9,70,080
...	516	...	11,42,287	...	14,52,417
...	...	...	7,80,498	...	10,19,058
...	7	10,598	2,82,940	11,883	3,14,687
...	44	...	8,00,884	...	9,71,987
...	30	...	5,75,110	...	6,32,581
...	...	1,505,892	16,80,177	1,771,870	16,09,125
...	10	...	2,60,847	...	3,50,170
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,499	...	15,57,868	...	25,80,315
...	40,549	...	13,77,19,260	...	2,76,30,141
...	16,16,528	...	12,87,52,575	...	24,42,88,024
..	16,63,077	...	26,64,71,835	...	27,19,18,165
...	84	...	20,00,616	...	41,66,936
...	...	...	83,28,457	...	94,23,737
...	84	...	1,03,29,075	...	1,35,90,673
...	16,63,161	...	27,73,00,910	...	28,55,08,838
...	50	...	1,41,64,038	...	1,60,62,074
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	1,41,64,038	...	1,60,62,074

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ... ... No.	6	62,500	3	2,500
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	6	667	163	13,672
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,376	...	980
Spices ... ... lbs.	3,027	1,321	985	182
Sugar—				
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Value	...	4,037	...	2,901
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery— ... Value	...	20,200	...	51,110
B.—Metals—				
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	701	28,630
Iron ... ... ,,	20,575	51,110	33,100	66,803
Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated ... ,,	15	413	4	467
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... Value	...	40,202	...	47,588
Other articles ... ... ,,	...	250	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	1,825	...	2,500
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics ,,	...	1,607	...	3,289
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Cwt	...	...	3	300
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine ... ... Gals	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils .. ... ,,	21	145	289	510
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Gums and Rosins ... ... Cwt.	4	223	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ... Cwt.	202	3,170	3	1,500
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	5,411	...	1,048
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	420	280	130,021	61,009
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	21,582	2,714	72,102	10,284
White ... ... ,,	4,188	451	3,294	566
Coloured ... ... ,,	10,045	2,051	60,551	15,549
Other sorts of Piece-goods ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	4,022
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... Yds.	103	527	...	...
Woollen goods ... Value	...	22,137	...	7,598
All other articles unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	548	...	244
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... ,,	...	60,878	...	23,453
Boots and Shoes ... Prs.	170	1,041	90	181
C.—Other Articles—				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
					405		
					25		

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	150	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	3,176	300
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	1,906
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	1,200	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	536	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Galls.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	410
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B—Apparel	"	...	...	...	...
Apparel	"	...	...	...	...
Haberdashery	"	...	...	...	568
C—Other Articles	"	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	"	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All [illegible]	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			82				
		7,280	1,300				
	1,010		938		42		
	2,200		285				
1	60						
	90	1	200				
	286		200				
	700		200				
694	1,188						
1,200	600	10	10				
	21		208				
	100		50				

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	9,300
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	..
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	300	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	6,000	11,350	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Pair	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Books	lb.	2,166	40,971	1,086	14,997
Cutlery	Value		50		
Glassware	,,		340		
Hardware	,,				
Jewellery	,,				

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	70	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	70	...	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—				
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	350	...	...
B.—Metals—				
Copper ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Tin ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork... Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... „	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics „	...	...	...	120
Dyeing and Tanning Materials... Cwt	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... „	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Gums and Rosins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... „	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenu-	...	11	...	15

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	29,584	6,361	14,474	9,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,250	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,546	17,923	2,786	32,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	715	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	900	...	...	...	10,132	...	11,102
...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	2,005
...	...	...	...	15	1,455	54	1,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	252	...	592
...	...	...	...	400	150	400	150
...	...	...	...	2,257,877	2,65,880	1,921,077	2,84,022
...	...	...	...	82,200	14,050	103,461	8,972
...	...	...	...	263,163	48,662	137,098	27,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	240	...	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	560	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	200	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,80,715	[illegible]	3,83,156
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	400	[illegible]	[illegible]

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	..	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses, and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	350	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	120
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ..	Cwt	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Coals, coal	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Matches	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	29,584	5,861	14,474	3,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,250	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,545	17,923	2,736	32,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	715	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.. 900	...	...	...	0 13,132	...	... 11,162
...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	2,005
...	...	...	...	15	1,455	54	1,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	252	...	592
...	...	...	...	400	150	400	150
...	...	...	...	2,257,877	2,65,850	1,021,077	2,34,022
...	...	...	...	82,200	14,050	108,461	8,972
...	...	...	...	268,169	48,602	137,098	27,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	240	...	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
...	900	...	200	...	8,410	...	4,135
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,80,715	...	3,33,101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,254	...	2,054
Spices	lbs.	10,264	1,700	1,616	220
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including-sugar-candy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggory or Gur and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
		...	4,024	...	853
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	40	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
C. Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	60	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	450	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	1	80	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk, piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—		...	...	...	...
Apparel	Value	...	500	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—		...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware	Value	...	80	...	...
All other articles unenumerated		...	2,706	...	...
		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	1,099						
	237		28		118		640
	800		300		406		
2,191	5,544	4,042	11,831				
				3	150		
					650		
					320		2,000
						1,750	1,975
			650				
	700		800		1,555		90
						9	180
	150		195		980		400
	5,540		6,677		1,194		570
	11,470		19,496		4,978		4,765

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian
Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		ARABIA.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	66	3,955
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	12,776	1,968	25,704	3,808
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	40	...	995
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	1	70
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	150	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	7
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	250	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	2	102
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Rosins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	94
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	1,400	320
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	4,570	...	11,695
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Rs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Carts and ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clothing ...	Value	...	50	...	75
All other ...		...	373	...	150
...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

Ceylon.				China.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6	19,500	18	20,400	1	900	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	403	...	...	...	43	...	...
665	174	6,996	1,254	112	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	377	...	272	...	3,646	...	2,576
...	2,435	...	648	...	1,030	...	196
16	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	377	414	3,865	3,200	6,400	4,900	11,000
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	183	407	...	...	...	...
...	1,040	...	1,975	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	235	...	...	...	...
...	14,568	...	14,771	...	3,012	...	7,548
7	250	...	...	21	63	30	310
10,000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,016	3,509	967	2,305	...	...	4,800	5,700
8	120	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	124	...	1,620	...	100	...	12
28,900	28,447	26,750	18,390	...	...	...	...
3,000	600	8,000	362	...	...	...	...
5,16,260	1,10,172	215,080	39,348	84	40	...	...
1,30,200	27,910	39,062	4,944	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	452	...	611	...	27	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	875	...	...	...	73	...	22
...	421	...	120	...	...	...	30
...	3,469	...	6,390	...	781	...	480
5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
740	4,125	607	3,450	...	...	...	549
...	430	...	327	...	2,464	...	...
...	5,838	...	3,391	...	5,644	...	2,474
...	2,81,769	...	1,91,594	...	24,991	...	30,920
[illegible]	2,330	3	1,900	30	5,700	7	1,160
...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	187	...	1,835

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggory or Gur and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	384
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	"	...	...	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	"	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	"	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	"	...	...	...	440
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	"	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	"	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,050	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Carts, viz., ...	No.	87	3,000	3	1,198
[illegible]		[illegible]	50	[illegible]	50
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRADE—*continued.*

Indian Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	202		100				
			30				
			75				
			1,275				
	1,077	4	525				
			40				
	90		185				
	86		805				
			3,016				

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals living	No.	2	1,100	2	3,000
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	475	...	105
Spices	lbs.	972	212	1,724	420
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	1,009	...	524
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	14,212	...	8,014
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	4	239	...	11
Iron	,,	21	248	...	...
Tin	,,	4	280	1	75
Other metals unenumerated ...	,,	6	1,020	3	65
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	8,527	...	21,179
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	4,887	...	1,992
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	15,996	...	9,464
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	10	870	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	1,240	1,030
VI.—Raw Materials and Manufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	2	110	1	60
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	20	...	970
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	4,475	577	14,000	1,032
White	,,	109,140	20,708	80,850	15,523
Coloured	,,	30,225	5,170	16,840	4,855
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	1,017	..	000
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	8,557	...	8,871
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	1,840	...	2,948
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	58,880	...	54,080
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	2	80	6	94
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	17,088	2,02,188	12,127	92,818
Glass and Glassware ...	Value		992		046
All other articles unenu-			43,726		16,140
			8,68,855		3,83,740

TRADE—*continued.*

Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2	20,000	7	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	715	...	20
...	...	...	...	1,723	400	2,635	524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	44	...	201	...	125
...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	120	...	110	...	377
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	144	25	420	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	138
...	...	500	342	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	300	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,244	325	1,053	529
...	...	...	...	280	220	40	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	510	...	...	...	150	...	...
...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...
...	620	...	3,475	...	20	...	550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	50	...	980	...	...	...	...
...	1,062	...	1,018	...	975	...	7,154
...	3,426	...	7,354	...	26,025	...	24,026
...	...	...	...	100	12,000	185	7,900
6	420	...	...	5	40	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of principal and other articles of Foreign Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

Articles.		Other	1894-95.	
			Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3
Foreign Merchandise.				Rs.
I.—Animals, living		No.	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee		Cwt.	...	...
Provisions		Value	...	1,614
Spices		lbs.	20,988	2,728
Sugar—				
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...		Cwt.	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or Gur and other saccharine produce ...		,,	...	...
Tea		lbs.	...	...
Other articles		Value	...	2,685
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...		Value	...	814
B.—Metals—				
Copper		Cwt.	...	...
Iron		,,	207	1,431
Tin		,,	...	...
Other metals unenumerated		,,	1	10
C.—Machinery and Millwork		Value	...	775
Other articles		,,	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals		Value	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics		,,	...	12,292
Dyeing and Tanning Materials		Cwt.	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine		Gals.	12,803	3,056
Other kinds of oils ...		,,	121	59
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Gums and Resins		Cwt.	3	100
Ivory		lbs.	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...		Cwt.	...	...
Silk		lbs.	...	...
Wool		,,	...	...
All other articles unenumerated		Value	...	5,723
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and Yarn ...		lbs.	540	535
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey		Yds.	13,950	1,870
White		,,	1,470	534
Coloured ...		,,	1,060	307
Other sorts of Piece-goods		,,	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures		Value.	...	1,005
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed		Yds.	...	...
Woollen goods ...		Value.	...	...
All other articles unenumerated		,,	...	4,875
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel		Value.	...	26,008
Boots and Shoes ...		Prs.	6	30
C.—Other Articles—				
Corals, real ...		lbs.	847	4,500
Glass and Glassware ...		Value.	...	22
All other articles unenumerated		,,	...	3,576
Total		...	...	93,147
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
[illegible]		No.	6	24
[illegible]		...	...	113

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

COUNTRIES.		Total.			
1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	17	1,04,000	30	30,800
6	640	6	727	225	18,267
...	1,406	...	7,951	...	3,007
10,350	1,901	86,117	14,942	73,940	18,052
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	218	...	13,286	...	13,104
...	820	...	45,938	...	68,068
...	...	20	1,469	701	20,641
207	2,000	41,711	94,447	35,810	1,18,356
...	...	4	280	1	70
...	...	36	2,407	100	1,129
...	2,580	...	93,434	...	89,922
...	...	...	250	...	...
...	80	...	6,676	...	5,014
...	3,832	...	67,172	...	58,437
1	20	38	803	86	1,249
94	44	20,803	11,656	1,091	444
5,408	3,762	2,350	4,905	14,084	16,212
12	248	28	2,178	67	1,944
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	211	3,320	28	1,020
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,756	...	11,021	...	16,395
...	...	31,460	20,062	156,681	85,891
9,645	1,264	2,302,054	2,71,691	2,027,624	2,42,079
17,574	3,209	714,586	1,46,280	422,058	68,531
10,952	5,182	444,578	84,020	263,543	58,026
...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	3,241	...	3,243
...	...	108	527	...	...
...	...	...	54,805	...	26,810
...	365	...	7,184	...	4,799
...	26,576	...	1,73,383	...	3,03,012
...	...	183	1,124	30	415
...	...	21,078	3,62,284	20,841	1,12,248
...	302	...	19,277	...	11,466
...	7,666	...	2,04,099	...	1,90,709
...	91,057	...	16,94,979	...	15,09,345
1	200	40,826	3,05,434	36,966	3,39,892
...	272	21	1,202	56	3,209
...	...	...	10,442	...	16,917

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.			United Kingdom.			
			1894-95.		1895-96.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.						
Grain and Pulse—						
Gram	... ...	Cwt.	641	2,474	312	1,254
Rice in the husk	...	,,	20	68	16	69
Rice not in the husk	...	,,	1,058,250	55,67,055	1,016,141	40,93,273
Wheat	... ...	,,	228,599	8,00,079	925,103	33,90,650
Pulse	... ...	,,	130,075	5,54,109	437,696	18,54,895
Jawari and bajri	...	,,	...	...	1	5
Other sorts	... ...	,,	6	80	...	...
Provisions	... ,,	Value	...	1,14,205	...	98,548
Spices	... ...	lbs.	1,709,215	3,40,002	1,037,013	1,41,628
Sugar	... ...	Cwt.	22,728	2,44,027	1,101	10,302
Tea	... ...	lbs.	116,201,020	6,70,67,074	121,178,040	6,73,37,124
Other articles unenumerated	...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	...	Value	...	37,672	...	44,017
B.—Metals	... ...	,,	...	10,005	...	8,256
C.—Machinery and Millwork	...	,,	...	1,010	...	109
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Chemicals	... ...	Value	...	13,81,195	...	14,47,182
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—						
Drugs and Medicines	...	Value	...	89,380	...	41,200
Opium	... ...	Chests	5	0,900	23	32,930
		Cwt.	7		33	
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured	...	lbs.	22,100	2,137	23,200	580
Manufactured	... ...	,,	25,261	25,186	25,031	20,064
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Indigo	... ...	Cwt.	31,248	1,04,55,124	33,130	1,12,23,303
Myrabolams	... ...	,,	15,903	20,747	17,220	55,990
Turmeric	... ...	,,	13,681	90,763	26,404	1,25,717
Other kinds	... ...	,,	461	24,061	740	25,990
V.—Oils—						
Essential	... ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential	...	,,	675,455	6,68,520	414,428	3,99,690
All other sorts	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—						
Caoutchouc—						
Raw	... ...	Cwt.	603	65,160	951	1,18,289
Cotton	... ...	,,	19,891	4,62,807	39,172	9,00,838
Gums and Rosins (excluding Catch and Gambier)	... ...	,,	735	10,970	...	...
Hemp	... ...	,,	41,702	3,90,090	39,234	4,13,178
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw	...	Cwt.	88,608	33,50,513	80,830	35,00,587
		No.	1,390,917		1,208,681	
Skins, raw	...	Cwt.	1,605	1,02,237	3,174	3,23,703
		No.	101,302		950,814	
Horns	... ...	Cwt.	15,240	4,80,641	21,911	7,47,046
Jewellery—						
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset		Value	...	18,650	...	10,750
Jute—						
Raw	... ...	Cwt.	6,885,911	5,87,33,014	7,330,254	6,25,02,516
Manures—						
Animal bones	... ...	Tons	12,632	7,00,881	11,739	7,02,003
Other kinds	... ...	,,	62	3,750	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc)	...	Cwt.	3,023	2,70,578	3,408	4,54,783
Seeds—						
Essential	... ...	Cwt.	887	7,430	336	3,327
Other than essential—						
Castor	... ...	Cwt.	3,003	13,303	...	...
Earthnut	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed	... ...	,,	2,626,100	2,18,27,095	2,116,850	1,83,45,713
Mowra or mowda	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard	... ...	,,	27	748	30	680
Rape	... ...	,,	1,500	10,336	30,995	1,80,369
[illegible]	... ...	,,	6,027	39,258	...	...
[illegible]	... ...	,,	14,400	66,200	6,001	13,405

TRADE—*continued.*

Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,008	4,489	1,001	2,780	2	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,904	29,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,199	...	8,581	...	100	...	...
215,040	42,648	295,200	33,959	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,013	2,101	3,856	2,013	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	105	...	55	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	91	...	300	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,004	...	8,207
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	60	75	...	...
10,020	38,05,947	12,620	45,24,165	1,594	5,46,868	1,875	5,78,557
2,624	4,700	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,600
020	6,058	200	954	1,050	5,864	450	2,131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,782	2,24,920	21,218	5,02,397	5,287	1,11,159	30,727	7,20,288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,397	11,80,440	32,424	14,09,190	...	...	241	10,812
415,527		494,437				8,760	
...	...	52	1,950	...	...	...	...
...		3,900					
20	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
423,355	48,10,539	873,500	52,40,420	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	200	17,988
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1,718	2	802	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,001	7,181	...	...
...	...	...	...	8,960	16,200	...	...
...	...	7	46	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	75,316	4,70,780	63,602	3,68,225
...	...	...	...	31,700	3,88,490	2,811	16,582
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,001	18,600	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.				French.			
				1894-95.		1895-96.	
				Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
1				2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*							
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	...	...	,,	1	7	1	6
Wheat	...	...	,,	...	...	24,024	81,000
Pulse	...	...	,,	...	...	1	0
Jawari and bajri	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	...	...	Value	...	592	...	128
Spices	...	...	lbs.	62,720	13,810	145,419	18,088
Sugar	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	lbs.	7,140	4,700	2,175	1,008
Other articles unenumerated	...		Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	...		Value	...	...	...	160
B.—Metals	...	...	,,	...	12	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	...		,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and tanning Materials—							
Chemicals	...	...	,,	...	59,416	...	61,000
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—							
Drugs and Medicines	...		Value	...	676	...	...
Opium	...	...	Chests / Cwts.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	...		lbs.	1,120,700	41,812	304,675	14,051
Manufactured	...		,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Indigo	...	...	Cwt.	13,977	43,29,050	17,021	56,42,332
Myrabolams	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	,,	6,361	98,538	6,827	94,048
Other kinds	...	...	,,	5,052	92,020	1,299	32,321
V.—Oils—							
Essential	...	...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential	...		,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Caoutchouc—							
Raw	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	,,	10,817	2,09,020	8,918	2,17,377
Gums and Rosins (excluding Cutch and Gambier).			,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—							
Hides raw	...	...	Cwt. / No.	34,624 / 695,750	15,08,810	28,580 / 577,521	14,09,801
Skins, raw	...	...	Cwt. / No.	1,664 / 175,500	1,88,162	1,418 / 135,700	1,15,605
Horns	...	...	Cwt.	4,201	1,40,980	400	12,000
Jewellery—							
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset			Value	...	10,194	...	14,100
Jute—							
Raw	...	...	Cwt.	557,559	48,81,349	544,818	47,88,039
Manures—							
Animal bones	...	...	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc)	...		Cwt.	20	5,050	3	1,000
Seeds—							
Essential	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—							
Castor	...	...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	,,	324,737	28,40,184	139,482	10,87,162
Rape and mustard	...		,,	21,642	1,95,000	...	...
Mustard	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	,,	112,108	6,10,184	56,761	4,67,014
Shells	...	...	,,	21,672	1,92,000	...	...
Spices	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405,455	24,60,499	252,707	14,13,699	33,041	1,84,824	1,001	6,142
...	...	51,008	1,95,941	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27,523	..	17,597	...	2,408	...	5,511
99,938	18,997	505,344	70,277	...	...	...	...
2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
178,003	1,04,180	227,455	1,19,443	...	...	13,735	8,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	545	...	725	...	...	...	350
...	97	...	225	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,332	...	1,800	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,050	40	2,050	127	802,200	27,099	...	...
...	...	229	365	...	...	...	...
14,020	49,70,221	14,048	48,20,385	1,448	4,69,910	6,536	21,14,482
2,326	7,261	1,200	4,000	...	...	...	...
5,200	24,968	6,845	20,200	200	1,227	350	1,551
4	57	500	8,425	100	2,400	...	...
1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,003	6,382	2	28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	95	5,410	...	...	...	...
71,883	17,39,625	154,284	36,91,845	...	...	...	...
870	9,031	775	11,701	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212,878	80,23,551	209,257	89,85,122	1,282	42,813	1,516	64,220
3,213,634		3,089,846		20,784		24,720	
894	44,871	991	66,263	185	13,812	344	21,350
56,370		67,771		12,550		19,850	
1,761	26,349	2,597	53,007	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,370,077	2,07,99,387	1,754,785	1,50,45,012	...	...	...	...
2,762	1,35,421	4,957	2,83,181	...	...	...	...
92	28,038	285	21,794	...	...	...	...
160	751	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205,819	19,79,034	220,541	17,32,404	160,932	11,46,488	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,880	1,54,787	49,868	4,22,480	...	...	...	...
27,680	2,07,203	5,002	28,310	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	...	...	183	502
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	22,771	...	28,295
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	9,008	6,572	5,295	3,591
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery .. Value	...	70	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	100	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	5,376	...	5,008
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	544	...	...
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,055	6,57,194	2,741	0,47,710
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	100	307	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	220	1,309	150	760
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	55,460	12,00,934	117,462	27,38,053
Gums and Rosins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ,,	3	124	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	7	08	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	91,207 / 1,488,479	35,02,193	60,684 / 948,404	26,51,547
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	210 / 11,000	9,200	893 / 44,720	38,937
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	362,036	33,44,078	343,814	30,39,706
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... ,,	46	317	...	...
Rapeseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Sesamum ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Shellac ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw ... ... Lbs.	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stones, unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Timber ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Wax, vegetable ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood and Cane—				
Bamboos ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Canes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures ... Value		1,01,00,000		1,01,00,000
Total Foreign Merchandise ... Value		1,01,00,000		1,01,00,000
Grand Total ... Value		2,02,00,000		2,02,00,000

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6	9	33	28				
1,880	6,70,525	9,085	11,66,817				
0	128						
2,050	50,074	3,516	1,01,250				
		137	4,050				
		900					
		5,367	45,000				
			78				
1,608	19,040						
	50						
			940		15		

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	33,921	1,66,963	7,452	31,736
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	5,850	...	1,750
Spices ... ... Lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... Lbs.	400	180	9,120	1,052
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value.	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	4,180	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	120
Opium ... ... {Chests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... Lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	520	638	992	1,450
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrobalans ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	71	673	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Rosins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animals, bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc) ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	80	730	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor				
Rapeseed				
Linseed				
Poppy				
Sesamum				
Other sorts				
Shells				
Spices				
Stones				
Sugar				
Tea				
Tobacco				
Wax				
Wood				
Other articles unenumerated				
VII.—Miscellaneous—				
Animals, living—				
Cattle ... ... No.				
Horses ... ... ,,				
Sheep and goats ... ,,				
Other kinds ... ... ,,				
Books, printed ... ... Value				
Carriages ... ... ,,				
Coal and coke ... ... Tons				
Cutch and Gambier ... Cwt.				
Fancy goods ... ... Value				
Fish, dried ... ... Cwt.				
Fish, salted ... ... ,,				
Grain and pulse ... ... ,,				
Hair ... ... ,,				
Instruments, musical ... Value				
Leather ... ... ,,				
Lime ... ... Cwt.				
Matches ... ... Gross				
Paper ... ... Value				
Provisions ... ... ,,				
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.				
Specie and bullion ... ,,				
Spices ... ... ,,				
Stones ... ... ,,				
Sugar ... ... ,,				
Tea ... ... ,,				
Tobacco ... ... ,,				
Wax ... ... ,,				
Wood ... ... ,,				
Other articles unenumerated ,,				
Total Indian Produce and Manufactures ,,				
Foreign Merchandise—				
I.—Animals, Food and Drink—				
Animals, living—				
Cattle ... ... No.				
Horses ... ... ,,				
Sheep and goats ... ,,				
Other kinds ... ... ,,				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.				
Rice in the husk ... ,,				
Rice not in the husk ... ,,				
Wheat ... ... ,,				
Pulse ... ... ,,				
Jawari and bajri ... ,,				
Other sorts ... ... ,,				
Provisions ... ... Value				
Spices ... ... Lbs.				
Sugar ... ... Cwt.				
Tea ... ... Lbs.				
Other articles unenumerated ... Value				
II.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value.				
B.—Metals ... ... ,,				
C.—Machinery and Millwork ,,				
III.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.				
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value				
Opium ... ... {Chests / Cwt.				
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... Lbs.				
Manufactured ... ,,				
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.				
Myrobalans ... ... ,,				
Turmeric ... ... ,,				
Other kinds ... ... ,,				
IV.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.				
Mineral ... ... ,,				
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,				
All other sorts ... ... ,,				
V.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.				
Cotton ... ... ,,				
Gums and Rosins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,				
Hemp ... ... ,,				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.				
Skins, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.				
Horns ... ... Cwt.				
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value				
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.				
Manures—				
Animals, bones ... ... Tons				
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.				
Mica (commercially called talc) ... ,,				
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,				
Other than essential—				
Castor				
Rapeseed				
Linseed				
Poppy				
Sesamum				
Other sorts				
Shells				
Spices				
Stones				
Sugar				
Tea				
Tobacco				
Wax				
Wood				
Other articles unenumerated				
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
Books, printed ... ... Value				
Carriages ... ... ,,				
Coal and coke ... ... Tons				
Cutch and Gambier ... Cwt.				
Fancy goods ... ... Value				
Fish, dried ... ... Cwt.				
Fish, salted ... ... ,,				
Grain and pulse ... ... ,,				
Hair ... ... ,,				
Instruments, musical ... Value				
Leather ... ... ,,				
Lime ... ... Cwt.				
Matches ... ... Gross				
Paper ... ... Value				
Provisions ... ... ,,				
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.				
Specie and bullion ... ,,				
Spices ... ... ,,				
Stones ... ... ,,				
Sugar ... ... ,,				
Tea ... ... ,,				
Tobacco ... ... ,,				
Wax ... ... ,,				
Wood ... ... ,,				
Other articles unenumerated ,,				
Total Foreign Merchandise ,,				
Total Merchandise ,,				
Gold and silver coin ... ,,				
Grand Total ,,				

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	42,236	1,47,385	136,698	4,55,662
...	...	...	...	11	80	...	...
2,505	13,279	1,117	5,439	1,227,967	65,64,920	1,242,909	49,00,777
...	...	...	...	586	2,400	294	1,400
...	..	...	...	28,553	1,13,972	97,306	3,80,932
...	...	...	...	877	2,090	...	...
32	110	...	...	62,120	2,01,006	87,498	2,81,055
...	...	...	920	...	2,61,412	...	2,30,998
...	...	...	...	77,292	10,305	46,440	6,634
...	...	...	...	... 70	... 30	3,200	... 1,494
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	45	...	632
...	...	...	...	...	17,353	...	12,355
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,03,635	...	3,66,544
...	10,970	...	1,740	...	40,508	...	34,661
...	...	...	...	60	82,200	32	43,365
...	...	...	...	83		46	
...	..	...	...	73,822	10,073	190,450	29,482
...	...	...	...	6,002	506	242	210
1,004	3,37,815	86	30,285	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	60	355	...	...
30	275	...	...	451	2,033	190	2,153
...	...	...	...	10	15	30	443
...	...	...	...	9	34	17	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,783	2,420	1,705	1,946	181,853	2,17,880	193,495	1,72,904
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	... 21	... 147	... 46	... 402
...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,084	26,559	189	8,090	...	...	...	...
8,501		2,215		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	48,529	2,95,516	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	275	15,871	242	14,036
...	...	...	...	28	2,090	36	2,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	984	7,281	997	12,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56,508	6,49,561	...	...	221	1,603	156	1,122
...	...	...	...	382	2,264	317	2,310
...	...	...	...	97	270	78	681
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	234	904	73	228
Rice in the husk	,,	...	...	7	15
Rice not in the husk	,,	320,018	16,59,915	103,952	8,17,058
Wheat	,,	...	...	0	30
Pulse	,,	3,783	38,709	3,893	38,780
Jawari and bajri	,,	7	20	7	21
Other sorts	,,	570	2,160	13	37
Provisions	Value.	...	24,737	...	4,800
Spices	lbs.	3,863	1,247	4,144	404
Sugar	Cwt.	3	24	0	98
Tea	lbs.	12,200	6,206	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	1,120	...	88
B.—Metals	,,	...	906	...	4,010
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value.	...	...	...	31
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines ...	Value.	..	5,408	...	342
Opium	Chests	..	...	...	..
	Cwt.	..	...	...	...
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	154	185	167	180
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams	,,	3	19	10	45
Turmeric	,,	109	1,146	124	701
Other kinds	,,	8	205	13	338
V.—Oils—					
Essential	*Gals.*	...	...	1	32
Mineral	,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...	,,	7,796	11,177	11,357	14,914
All other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Rosins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides, and Skins—					
Hides, raw ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, raw ...	Cwt.	...		...	
	No.	...	...	...	...
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc)...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	,,	487	5,448	511	3,144
Other than essential—					
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	,,	103,216	7,56,080	78,701	5,85,784
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Shellac	,,	...	...	...	...
Spices	,,	...	...	...	...
Sugar	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	,,	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	,,	...	...	...	...
Wax, vegetable	,,	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value.	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12	84	...	...	...	...	37	100
6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,021	1,00,210	...	...	206,092	10,40,505	2,00,114	8,80,088
...	...	...	...	37	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	37	200	587	2,420
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	37	153	...	...
...	278	...	855	...	...	...	...
890,198	1,82,747	882,162	1,19,893	27,596	5,528	68,416	8,104
...	...	...	...	1,800	17,231	...	...
225,056	1,44,690	574,270	3,40,908	7,404	3,926	19,192	3,267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	...	428	...	...	...	480
...	350	...	11,284	...	5,000	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0,35,048	...	10,04,232	...	...	...	...
...	3,628	...	1,324	...	2,143	...	2,720
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	164	36	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,725	1,086	8,010	1,174
23,601	66,81,431	17,148	53,44,007	...	...	...	...
100	281	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,279	44,682	11,540	55,872	...	...	...	...
36,778	5,50,765	20,420	3,27,139	...	...	...	...
2	140	...	...	...	99	46	561
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,008	23,812	16,420	15,550	312	312	570	680
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,591	2,00,835	1,124	1,50,287	...	...	...	...
200	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48,087	13,76,424	83,848	26,07,086	...	...	...	...
321,010		598,031		...		...	
76,504	74,12,826	84,385	93,56,459	...	...	...	...
7,179,453		7,956,995		...		...	
...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,166,788	1,15,97,894	1,577,377	80,34,416	...	...	...	...
678	41,891	450	23,760	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,987	2,01,940	5,056	5,10,248	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400,809	31,60,647	228,568	16,96,622	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,001	1,240	...	...	...	...	271	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued*.				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	852	1,080
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	659,681	32,43,519	502,760	26,23,674
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	78	332	704	3,840
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	73	300	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	431	...	817
Spices ... ... lbs.	4,810	2,247	128,026	15,813
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	271	3,841	22	338
Tea ... ... lbs.	11,064	5,041	45,201	18,497
Other articles unenumerated ... Value.	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value.	...	125	...	50
B.—Metals ... ,,	...	80	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	10,678	...	8,083
Opium ... ... {Chests. Cwt.}	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	22,786	1,007	12,891	1,112
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	3	1,350	2	400
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	16	100
Other kinds ... ... ,,	1	50	...	...
V.—Oils				
Essential ... ... Gals.	20	494	62	796
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	9	14	...	...
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... {Cwt. No.}	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... {Cwt. No.}	...	...	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	4	250	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... ,,	41	456	71	1,429
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
4,058	19,888	14,120	50,180	171	627	199	926
13,544	49,795	32,323	88,274	100	274	4,400	7,875
2,444,838	1,29,50,054	3,238,370	1,61,11,745	782	5,095	964	4,959
30	185	3	14	324	1,321	189	940
0,892	40,630	24,624	98,800	104	575	70	391
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
558	2,478	859	3,603	...	...	4	12
...	82,538	...	40,388	...	76,555	...	76,584
115,526	17,485	179,128	28,731	6,578	1,907	28,372	5,327
1,092	15,931	745	10,660	...	...	...	...
65	40	480	600	40,704	21,623	110,585	56,278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,707	...	1,654	...	47	...	326
...	10,835	...	5,425	...	616	...	207
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,924	...	28,120	...	11,68,770	...	16,71,317
...	2,264	...	5,484	...	3,033	...	13,869
109	1,45,550	128	1,68,800	22,784	3,05,38,725	21,185	2,94,57,230
161		179		33,411		31,071	
81,216	16,957	39,667	9,360	112	15	...	...
14,972	1,752	34,608	4,622	10,784	2,518	10,969	5,102
...	...	...	...	21	6,700	596	1,17,980
50	160	...	...	1,788	7,284	221	816
3	31	71	364	509	3,555	169	800
21	625	45	1,545	681	7,218	992	13,270
19	326	...	...	...	...	8	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,950	2,295	5,269	3,801	135,720	1,50,071	82,069	1,02,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,006	1,10,869	23,473	5,95,604
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	62	3,173	7	350
...	...	...	...	1,270	...	100	
9	600	...	...	135	3,350	206	24,522
200		...	...	6,200		33,525	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,931	1,94,714	27,854	2,19,956
3	180	53	6,905	...	...	1	45
2	300	162	8,362	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	228	65	555
1,160	15,668	2,925	41,752	34	268	30	284
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	165	17	126	4,025	31,103	6,067	61,442
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	120	...	...	...	...
147	1,000	441	2,725	17	225	110	1,040
1,170	9,804	2,066	8,84,709				

II.—

II—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Japan.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... "	...	...	6,203	21,704
Wheat ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Juvari and bajri ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,130	...	499
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	205	202
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	50	31	65	07
Other articles, unenumerated .. Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value.	...	90	...	37
B.—Metals ... ... "	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... "	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	77,888	...	58,170
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... "	...	...	...	986
Opium ... ... {Ounces. Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	992	2,08,080	271	76,126
Myrabolams ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	12	040
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... "	...	...	1,008	2,027
All other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... "	...	...	2,015	30,270
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... "	7	300	18	900
Hemp ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... {Cwt. No.	...	...	...	...
Skins raw ... ... {Cwt. No.	...	...	20 4,048	3,009
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	38,368	9,27,100	21,018	1,72,017
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc)... Cwt.	6	972	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Sesamum ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... "	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
109,291	5,10,193	104,887	4,81,410				
		5	23				
	90		317				
		3	45				
145,078	67,149	61,706	28,263				
	50		20				
	90						
8,123	054	11,546	1,051				
561	2,21,402	125	47,763				
2	00	10	141				

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	3,410	12,601	6,444	25,250
Rice in the husk	„	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	„	17,408	74,018	16,205	60,747
Wheat	„	3,605	16,832	3,250	14,810
Pulse	„	18,058	62,106	15,236	62,788
Jawari and bajri	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	2,111	9,042	1,068	6,630
Provisions	Value	...	2,70,578	...	2,87,109
Spices	lbs.	148,113	10,844	16,775	2,684
Sugar	Cwt.	4	27	37	115
Tea	lbs.	34,140	19,874	56,404	22,400
Other articles unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	8,145	...	21,502
B.—Metals	„	...	19,311	...	17,478
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	„	...	1,300	...	390
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical	Value	...	1,28,407	...	1,72,092
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines ...	„	...	7,038	...	14,443
Opium	Chests	14,658	1,02,80,065	12,602	1,72,66,210
	Cwt.	21,340		13,337	
Tobacco—			8,839		
Unmanufactured ...	lbs.	16,308	11,084	...	...
Manufactured	„	76,489		70,298	9,189
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams	„	110	345	121	590
Turmeric	„	597	4,575	32	182
Other kinds	„	720	9,400	693	8,201
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	70	685	21	200
Mineral	„	...	...	75	60
Vegetable, not essential ...	„	226,404	2,44,045	230,712	2,53,190
All other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc	Cwt.				
Raw	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton	„	...	...	1	80
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier).	„	...	...	1	24
Hemp	„	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	11	660
	No.	...		100	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	24	15	1,919
	No.	24		3,298	
Horns	Cwt.	12	495	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	585	4,658	467	4,059
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	508	81,460	487	82,503
Other kinds	„	...	...	196	10,074
Mica (commercially called talc) ...	Cwt.	...	...	4	80
Seeds—					
Essential	„	8,976	47,184	4,153	49,018
Other than essential—					
Castor	„	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	8	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	84	601	30	230
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	456	1,859	149	587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,152	6,280	4,518	21,047	23,844	1,38,085	32,954	1,75,476
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,276	10,279	4,277	20,708
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,129	...	1,117	...	47,643	...	35,288
9,148	1,688	5,748	630	28,925	6,414	34,045	6,123
...	...	...	...	19	148	...	...
854,121	4,28,125	975,402	4,61,254	4,854,484	22,26,695	6,747,218	29,35,637
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	128	...	1,683	...	190
...	115	...	...	...	688	...	1,236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9,498	...	17,453
...	600	...	5	...	826	...	547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	104	20	2,110	2,340	1,059	2,333
3,059	12,54,208	1,393	4,07,350	...	...	...	...
12	04	...	...	9,326	38,894	2,802	12,111
03	537	...	...	201	1,006	271	1,353
...	...	1	16	26	964	51	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	685	1,027	736,716	8,89,104	603,079	8,25,503
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	30	...	...	1,707	45,171	1,985	52,341
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	200
...	...	...	...	1,250	7,080	103	990
756	18,167	412	14,916	3	80	140	12,692
2,647		1,101		20		2,460	
56	4,060	...	...	...	10	...	...
2,780		...		10		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,700	38,736	7,221	62,576
...	...	...	...	400	28,891	542	30,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	200	...	...
5	18	...	...	403	4,239	382	3,624
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	45
...	...	22	255	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10,227	79,976	547	4,152
...	...	...	...	3	32	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	688	4,220	141	972
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	35
...	...	...	...	7	136	...	87

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

Articles.			Other	
			1894-95.	
			Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3
				Rs.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram		Cwt.	2,593	7,957
Rice in the husk		,,	7	18
Rice not in the husk ...		,,	1,110,445	58,09,052
Wheat		,,	7,445	32,100
Pulse		,,	20,287	86,848
Jawari and bajri		,,	11	120
Other sorts		,,	60	255
Provisions		Value	...	2,25,850
Spices		lbs.	12,185	1,714
Sugar		Cwt.	894	5,670
Tea		lbs.	412,049	2,33,818
Other articles, unenumerated ...		Value	...	50
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...		Value	...	1,752
B.—Metals		,,	...	8,498
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...		,,	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals		Value	...	37,650
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ...		,,	...	1,123
Opium		Chests Cwt.	2,266 3,320	29,05,410
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ...		lbs.	16,514	3,301
Manufactured		,,	84,841	9,460
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo		Cwt.	480	1,49,924
Myrabolams		,,	...	...
Turmeric		,,	540	5,047
Other kinds		,,	12	272
V.—Oils—				
Essential		Gal.	78	1,871
Mineral		,,	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ...		,,	214,390	2,52,568
All other sorts		,,	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw		Cwt.	...	...
Cotton		,,	7	94
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier		,,	...	...
Hemp		,,	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw		Cwt. No.	7,309 72,361	2,30,471
Skins, raw		Cwt. No.	... ...	...
Horns		Cwt.	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls unset		Value	...	...
Jute—				
Raw		Cwt.	170,175	15,99,805
Manures—				
Animal bones		Tons	101	5,003
Other kinds		,,	...	...
Mica (commercially called talc) ...		Cwt.	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential		,,	366	5,028
Other than essential—				
Castor		,,	...	...
Earthnut		,,	...	...
Linseed		,,	...	...
Rape or mowra ...		,,	150,712	12,60,598
Mustard		,,	44	899
Poppy		,,	4	40
Rape		,,	—	—
Sesamum		,,	...	...
Other sorts		,,	57	1,015

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

COUNTRIES.		TOTAL.			
1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
14,298	44,516	54,714	1,93,879	172,712	5,80,373
...	...	13,388	50,179	26,746	96,227
1,022,928	47 02,641	7,015,331	4,04,92,018	7,925,033	3,72,41,813
	24	240,526	8 51,526	1,011,934	37,14,489
17,752	77,102	264,143	0,08,413	606,581	20,40,876
...	...	968	3,130	8	26
888	1,810	65,509	2,15,290	60,570	2,03,146
...	1,70,718	...	11,38,265	...	10,23,679
21,052	2,680	3,459,153	6,65,423	3,382,368	4,62,245
516	7,190	25,822	2,87,470	2,433	28,858
456,368	2,61,486	129,000,788	7,12,35,865	130,405,190	7,16,26,537
...	...	...	50	...	...
...	322	...	53,774	...	71,504
...	9,046	...	73,841	...	70,512
...	...	...	2,310	...	499
...	12,888	...	42,00,897	...	54,36,037
...	2,496	...	2,08,040	...	1,88,027
2,525	35,05,400	39,782	5,29,68,740	36,390	5,04,63,935
3,704		58,827		53,370	
17,805	5,569	2,140,181	1,05,318	587,747	55,709
71,272	8,000	259,416	57,371	248,674	56,712
429	1,36,183	106,880	3,47,75,823	111,714	3,72,36,471
67	316	32,263	56,436	22,641	76,474
306	2,719	37,579	2,43,769	53,554	2,59,229
13	480	43,893	6,83,571	24,880	4,19,613
95	679	281	4,282	269	2,782
...	...	...	...	75	60
261,284	3,16,090	2,216,145	24,20,615	1,827,895	21,09,449
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,160	2,75,091	2,110	2,68,876
4,822	1,00,276	181,588	43,15,910	407,079	97,03,923
...	...	1,116	26,455	804	12,225
...	...	42,950	3,97,858	89,887	4,14,168
4,402	1,88,960	515,277	1,98,68,716	511,735	2,12,44,943
50,405		7,027,200		7,027,071	
...	...	81,242	78,38,152	91,998	99,52,960
...		7,035,479		8,021,016	
...	...	21,247	6,54,846	24,908	3,12,653
...	...	...	28,844	...	29,950
232,359	18,01,720	12,070,185	10,57,21,302	12,282,953	9,99,08,252
35	1,980	17,359	10,45,507	18,806	11,13,356
...	...	92	6,140	368	21,329
12	5,890	5,126	6,04,719	8,336	6,95,104
306	3,258	8,527	92,518	9,668	1,18,182
1	7	2,048	13,525	7	52
...	...	...	...	25	270
104,400	6,04,842	4,452,083	3,26,75,090	2,894,729	2,12,98,718
...	...	55,010	2,11,280	...	...
78	642	4,473	25,400	695	4,898
...	...	210,923	14,47,855	224,404	15,45,947
...	...	180,600	7,16,322	7,715	45,956
...	...	31,350	1,06,201	711	3,945
187	22,660	21,683	2,04,795	11,977	3,75,958

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	201,199	14,46,073	268,621	18,67,461
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	2,564	2,52,410	1,424	1,44,010
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	8	848	11	1,440
Wool ... ... lbs.	2,335,113	11,68,340	3,130,168	10,21,190
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	7,87,172	...	9,56,018
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... { Yds. / No.	2,037	444	23,400	5,669
	...		...	
Other sorts ... Value.	...	42,258	...	8,880
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	27,950,700	64,04,300	29,881,650	55,12,110
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	15,693,708	15,75,592	16,056,000	17,74,803
Other kinds ... Cwt.	6,398	80,351	10,422	50,507
Silk goods ... Value	...	6,71,052	...	6,68,242
Woollen goods ... „	...	5,88,541	...	8,60,813
Other articles unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... „	...	1,74,010	...	1,58,274
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	70	321
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	20,907	...	26,511
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	2,223	25,723	2,338	30,984
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No.	532 / 6,723	44,274	784 / 11,072	60,006
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... { Cwt. / No.	109 / 6,235	8,000	101 / 7,349	7,855
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	74,220	...	84,199
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	60,317	59,62,744	76,703	60,68,812
Button ... ... „	21,880	19,20,165	33,552	31,40,812
Other kinds ... „	104	9,075	13	994
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	4,08,081	...	6,55,043
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free / Dutiable „	...	19,06,30,084	...	19,18,01,934
	...	55,57,723	...	49,93,336
Total ...	...	19,61,87,807	...	19,67,95,270
Total of *Merchandise, Foreign and Indian* ...	...	19,06,16,004	...	20,03,89,091
Treasure—				
Gold	...	46,56,751	...	8,82,087
Silver	...	...	...	800
Total ...	...	46,56,751	...	8,82,887
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	20,12,78,855	...	20,12,21,978
Government—				
Stores	...	78,828	...	46,013
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	78,828	...	46,013

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
12	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,400	341	1,750	512	...	...	...	...
...	420	...	4,525	...	8,869	...	1,646
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,850	...	...
602,100	1,25,017	608,100	1,00,481	765,100	1,01,975	1,384,700	3,16,636
97,000	13,605	55,400	8,416	...	...	897,500	97,475
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	725	...	880	...	...	...	...
...	979	...	1,813	...	850	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	607	...	500	...	105	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
3,268	2,84,708	3,897	3,09,350	...	...	...	...
...	...	605	51,000	...	...	110	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,475	...	2,945	...	2,575	...	400
...	99,78,168	...	1,08,53,107	...	17,22,024	...	26,38,455
...	4,489	...	2,730	...	12	...	...
...	99,82,647	...	1,08,55,837	...	17,22,036	...	26,38,455
...	99,82,072	...	1,08,55,997	...	17,24,376	...	26,38,555
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	99,82,672	...	1,08,55,997	...	17,24,376	...	26,38,555
...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	841,001	20,64,730	1,105,010	26,81,060
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	30	3,000	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	3,000	1,305	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	16,080	...	4,080
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	253,600	63,172	384,625	90,884
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ...	Value	...	2,85,962	...	3,60,815
Woollen goods ...	,,	...	200	...	1,434
Other articles unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	11,554	...	15,108
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	1,072
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	240	...	1,000
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	5,481	4,90,964	7,811	6,06,147
Button	,,	1,818	1,14,640	1,421	1,24,816
Other kinds ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	22,570	...	5,921
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free	...	1,92,40,345	...	1,80,62,705
	Dutiable	...	7	...	6
Total	,,	...	1,92,46,352	...	1,80,62,711
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	,,	...	1,92,46,000	...	1,80,73,804
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	1,030
Total	,,	...	...	...	1,030
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	1,92,46,000	...	1,80,74,834
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	519	2	194	...	...	...	...
120	15,320	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,120	720	6,800	1,602	...	...	...	...
...	1,48,704	...	2,13,810	...	800	...	31,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	47,741	...	92,345	...	...	...	...
2,360,400	5,28,255	4,786,050	8,56,950	...	...	164,000	31,187
588,500	58,130	4,521,500	4,69,343	24,000	3,600	...	...
...	...	7	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,869	...	4,051	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,708	...	9,385	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	932	...	3,434	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	95	6,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,250		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	700	...	2,000	...	...	...	
9,099	8,89,511	22,035	18,09,841	1,074	98,120	2,422	2,23,100
3,398	3,09,664	2,456	2,12,767	...	...	110	12,000
18	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17,828	...	31,104	...	...	...	3,400
...	4,02,72,408	...	3,94,18,619	...	18,07,198	...	25,17,845
...	24,60,480	...	14,13,899	...	1,84,324	...	6,142
...	4,27,32,847	...	4,08,32,518	...	19,91,522	...	25,23,987
...	4,27,41,185	...	4,08,33,771	...	19,91,564	...	25,23,987
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,27,41,185	...	4,08,33,771	...	19,91,564	...	25,23,987
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
*VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—*concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	44,798	3,50,084	62,700	4,78,184
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	50	10,050
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	783	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	2,804	17,555	...	3,147
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	...	...	300	75
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	275,000	30,000	74,600	9,472
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	250	...	...
Woollen goods ... "	...	125	...	80
Other articles unenumerated ... "	...	70	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	330	...	7,835
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	102	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	75	...	1,000
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	1,026	86,298	983	94,668
Button ... ... "	115	10,074	48	6,280
Other kinds ... "	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. "	...	38,780	...	27,416
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free " / Dutiable "	... / ...	94,78,709 / ...	... / ...	1,01,00,030 / 502
Total ...	...	94,78,709	...	1,01,10,340
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	95,38,780	...	1,01,10,340
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	95,38,780	...	1,01,10,340
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total Government and Treasure	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
168	18,310		60				
					9		
					30		
			300				
	7,58,740		13,13,513		54		
	7,58,740		13,13,513		54		
	7,58,740		13,13,513		124		18
	7,58,740		13,13,513		124		18

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		ZANZIBAR.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ,, ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	6,200	1,640	9,600	1,670
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	88,350	18,648	32,600	7,148
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	...	...	7	105
Silk goods ...	Value	...	685	...	2,361
Woollen goods ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ...	,,	...	700	...	700
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,042	...	9,292
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Tea—					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button	,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	5,454	...	6,472
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	,,	...	40,810	...	23,566
Dutiable	,,	...	1,66,963	...	31,736
Total	...	...	2,07,773	...	64,292
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	2,08,140	...	64,430
Treasure—					
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	2,08,140	...	64,430
Government—					
Stores	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
448	800	280	840	...	...	...	...
...	...	... 1	... 03	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,275	...	90,009
...	...	...	...	1,210	502	1,200	450
5	5	4,227	6,770	1,372	70	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	176	...	160
4,495,300	15,81,680	5,330,750	19,72,851	1,074,000	3,35,166	1,256,000	2,20,498
5,000	800	13,000	2,445	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	118	1,005	491	6,835
...	2,209	...	...	...	1,880	...	6,169
...	...	...	...	...	11,042	...	9,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,020	...	1,680	...	44,784	...	44,637
...	...	...	...	16,111	10,955	24,060	18,526
...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	179	1,500	168	1,966
48	2,801	38	1,686	...	...	...	...
380		122		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,105	...	685	...	80,189	...	1,25,891
...	26,27,219	...	24,41,132	...	21,47,062	...	25,91,874
...	13,279	...	5,480	...	65,64,050	...	49,00,777
...	20,40,498	...	24,46,671	...	87,12,612	...	74,92,651
...	20,41,598	...	24,49,703	...	90,93,327	...	78,26,809
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,41,598	...	24,49,703	...	90,93,327	...	78,26,809
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	40

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	866	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods .. Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	12,063,650	21,27,025	14,034,360	28,30,216
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	411,300	37,166	3,422,000	3,42,173
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	150	...	...
Woollen goods ... „	...	948	...	1,502
Other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	10,820	...	1,561
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	932	466	104	177
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	8,500	...	50
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds... ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	4,011	...	389
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free „ / Dutiable „	...	30,84,064	...	38,09,716
	...	16,60,016	...	8,17,673
Total ...	...	47,44,870	...	46,27,389
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	47,66,895	...	46,31,126
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	47,66,895	...	46,31,126
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Government Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,173	11,400	3,074	30,241	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	4,145	70,125	24,000	...	...	...	...
...	32,894	...	55,278	...	...	...	990
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,225	1,041	1,953	1,586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	223	...	4,775	...	...	...	...
25,331,300	33,32,070	20,321,460	40,77,163	80,100	17,527	82,600	18,813
30,247,004	74,46,615	31,783,276	77,27,564	...	...	...	...
3,000	4,540	674	7,356	10	150	97	1,332
...	5,709	...	16,845	...	4,130	...	7,281
...	3,805	...	5,465	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,875	...	3,113	...	5,501	...	20,442
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	950	...	180	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	325	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
30,461	35,78,891	46,273	44,84,111	...	...	...	...
924	37,870	517	53,325	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,162	...	16,828	...	15,308	...	30,155
...	4,72,40,616	...	4,73,00,208	...	80,382	...	1,05,155
...	1,00,234	...	...	...	10,40,505	...	8,80,088
...	4,73,40,850	...	4,73,00,208	...	11,20,887	...	9,85,243
...	4,73,61,819	...	4,73,19,734	...	11,25,160	...	9,89,968
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,73,61,819	...	4,73,19,734	...	11,25,160	...	9,89,968
...	...	...	...	...	13,951	...	37,289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	13,951	...	37,289

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	18	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	48
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	34,350	38,009	72,780	10,685
No.	...		38	
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	...	...	3,250	650
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	1	14
Silk goods ... Value	...	66,557	...	85,080
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	920	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	23,503	...	34,740
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	54	148	50	150
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	1,606
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt.	...	28	...	...
No.	6		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... .. Cwt.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Jewellery, (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	5,070	...	6,524
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,,	...	1,03,027	...	2,00,005
{ Dutiable ,,	...	32,43,519	...	26,23,674
Total ...	...	34,06 546	...	28,23,679
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	34,14,446	...	28,44,897
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	34,14,446	...	28,44,897
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	10,013	89,800	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	... 50	...	...	...	...
22	3,345	...		...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,68,781	...	5,41,808	...	34,139	...	32,574
...	...	...	...	7,006,020	23,44,460	6,726,156	23,19,240
20,307	8,602	45,914	16,665	...	...	1,500	571
...		2		...		...	
...	...	...	400	...	4,081	...	1,998
117,750	27,989	95,450	20,685	6,654,650	9,80,884	14,378,625	20,02,325
1,001,500	1,21,578	1,110,050	1,28,385	3,087,550	3,48,401	4,025,900	4,44,351
248	3,120	291	4,254	223	2,895	6,802	98,016
...	574	...	5,498	...	75	...	75
...	40	...	982	...	773	...	3,724
...	210	...	70	...	...	...	...
...	13,600	...	14,908	...	6,157	...	9,890
...	...	...	...	1,005	4,076	210	840
...	589	...	1,315	...	337	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	375
...						500	
...	295	...	670	...	150	...	...
2	250	4	300	570	40,638	617	45,533
2	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,60,021	...	1,90,221	...	17,468	...	23,207
...	12,68,372	...	13,17,644	...	3,61,32,569	...	3,74,15,133
...	1,29,99,819	...	1,62,00,010	...	5,369	...	12,844
...	1,42,68,191	...	1,80,17,653	...	3,61,37,088	...	3,74,27,982
...	1,46,29,360	...	1,81,49,097	...	3,61,52,929	...	3,74,58,902
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36,50,000	...	9,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	36,50,000	...	9,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	1,91,79,360	...	1,90,99,097	...	3,61,52,929	...	3,74,58,902
...	92,491	...	13,294	...	21,889	...	4,698
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	92,491	...	13,294	...	21,889	...	4,698

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*					
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	7,700	6,908
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	40	...	14
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	2,107,610	4,07,127	1,207,700	2,52,712
Gunny-cloth	Yds.	314,900	38,981	162,900	17,738
Other kinds	Cwt.	10,014	1,88,836	42,400	5,90,022
Silk goods	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	"	...	...	...	808
Other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	536	...	1,120
Boots and shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	50	...	10
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	100	14,207
Button	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	280	...	580
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free "	...	12,20,515	...	12,52,674
	Dutiable "	...	...	...	21,794
Total		...	12,20,515	...	12,74,468
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		...	12,31,465	...	12,70,840
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	12,31,465	...	12,76,840
Government—					
Stores		...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
480	288	...	...	...	...	...	..
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,750	3,103	31,000	7,230	...	...	13,500	3,140
30,000	3,450	35,000	7,002	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,285	...	1,077	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	240	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	200		40	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,030	...	550	...	...	...	...
...	3,03,540	...	90,252	...	...	...	3,140
...	5,10,106	...	4,01,410	...	...	...	...
...	8,13,745	...	5,87,662	...	...	...	3,140
...	8,16,079	...	5,80,077	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,16,079	...	5,80,077	...	...	...	3,140
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*					
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	7,700	5,306
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	40	...	14
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	2,107,610	4,87,127	1,267,700	2,53,712
Gunny-cloth	Yds.	814,303	38,031	162 900	17,728
Other kinds	Cwt.	10,014	1,38,836	42,400	5,90,022
Silk goods	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	"	...	...	...	808
Other articles, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	536	...	1,120
Boots and shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	50	...	10
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	160	14,207
Button	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	280	...	580
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free "	...	12,26,515	...	12,52,074
	Dutiable "	...	...	...	21,794
Total		...	12,26,515	...	12,74,408
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		...	12,31,465	...	12,76,840
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	12,31,465	...	12,76,840
Government—					
Stores		...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

PERSIA.				RUSSIA IN ASIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
480	288	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,750	2,162	31,000	7,200	...	...	13,300	3,140
90,000	3,460	65,000	7,302	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,225	...	1,077	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	240	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200		40	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	90	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,030	...	559	...	...	...	...
...	3,03,540	...	90,252	...	...	...	3,140
...	5,10,196	...	4,61,410	...	...	...	...
...	8,13,745	...	5,57,562	...	...	...	3,140
...	8,16,079	...	5,60,077	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,16,079	...	5,60,077	...	...	...	3,140
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Straits Settlements.			
		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	2,704	2,49,140	2,185	2,02,603
Wood—Teak and other kinds	C.Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	1,86,378	...	4,14,860
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A. Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	160,400	60,037	674,400	2,49,377
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yards No.	2,513 100	1,724	2,700 040	1,554
Other sorts	Value	...	1,140	...	1,803
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny bags ...	No.	15,611,940	31,91,386	21,884,072	42,75,033
Gunny cloth ...	Yds.	140,200	10,694	240,500	20,110
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	3,890	50,107	5,244	74,100
Silk goods	Value	...	8,485	...	7,264
Woollen goods	"	...	1,270	...	920
Other articles, unenumerated	"	...	154	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,60,380	...	1,17,800
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	3,070	11,602	3,810	12,316
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	2,000	...	2,079
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	7	44	38	332
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt. No.	... ...	..	... ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt. No.	24 1,048	1,748	... ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	1,410	...	1,364
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	511	41,105	681	44,908
Button	"	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	"	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	"	...	4,02,033	...	3,41,776
Indian Produce and Manufactures {Free Dutiable	"	...	2,48,12,035	...	2,44,31,052
	"	...	74,013	...	66,747
Total	...	...	2,48,86,048	...	2,44,97,799
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	2,52,74,783	...	2,47,51,510
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	2,078	...	3,100
Total	...	...	2,078	...	3,100
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	2,52,76,806	...	2,47,54,616
Government—					
Stores		...	1,70,884	...	1,36,979
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	1,70,884	...	1,36,979

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—continued.

TURKEY IN ASIA.				AUSTRALIA.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8,185	45,034	8,058	23,710	...	...	408	2,040
...	...	6	640	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	1,090	34	5,029
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,047	...	1,886	...	10,190	...	4,742
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,756	1,228
1,198	3,040	3,193	2,166	...	...	60	50
808		...		...		...	
...	250	...	...	...	26,015	...	30,407
2,260,350	6,68,042	3,006,630	10,28,552	27,053,000	85,08,519	24,377,080	69,50,145
304,300	37,410	275,800	34,156	730,270	1,10,227	341,800	47,341
...	...	20	410	...	...	396	5,805
...	20,086	...	18,309	...	819	...	9,611
...	184	...	...	...	2,386	...	4,933
...	3,020	...	1,708	...	100	...	170
...	3,774	...	1,503	...	30,211	...	36,168
222	372	...	...	825	1,589	65	146
...	186	...	25	...	234	...	255
...	...	...	...	882	19,316	706	20,210
...	...	...	...	5	400	...	...
...	...	...	...	50		...	
1	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
96		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	180	...	128
24	2,181	1	135	500	44,000	502	45,364
...	...	...	...	211	19,370	151	15,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,041	...	1,744	...	36,346	...	30,395
...	26,14,689	...	20,01,782	...	1,20,38,787	...	1,12,49,674
...	6,286	...	21,047	...	1,38,086	...	1,75,476
...	25,20,875	...	20,62,770	...	1,27,76,872	...	1,14,25,150
...	25,24,301	...	20,90,198	...	1,28,03,897	...	1,14,49,286
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
...	25,24,301	...	20,90,198	...	1,28,03,097	...	1,14,49,286
...	126	...	16	...	...	...	886
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	126	...	16	...	...	...	886

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of

Articles.		Orissa	
		1894-95.	
		Quantities.	Value.
1		2	3
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			
Silk	lbs.	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	3	306
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	359	55,316
Wool	lbs.	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	48,474
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—			
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—			
Cotton—			
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...
Manufactures—			
Piece goods ...	Yds. / No.	20,417 / ...	8,314
Other sorts ...	Value	...	103
Jute—			
Manufactures of—			
Gunny-bags ...	No.	9,280,750	33,77,784
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	39,100	5,062
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	37	569
Silk goods ...	Value	...	33,706
Woollen goods ...	,,	...	2,747
Other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	198
B.—Apparel—			
Apparel	Value	...	1,05,371
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	462	453
C.—Other Articles—			
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	820
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	120	1,774
Hides and skins—			
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	3,625
Lac—			
Shell	Cwt.	53	4,811
Button	,,	...	...
Other kinds ...	,,	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ..	Value	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	40,015
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free / Dutiable	,, / ,,	... / ...	90,84,105 / 58,01,670
Total	...	...	1,54,87,836
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	1,56,83,982
Treasure—			
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	1,71,625
Total	...	...	1,71,625
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	1,57,55,607
Government—			
Stores	...	...	110
Treasure—			
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...
Total of Treasure			
Total of Stores and Treasure			

TRADE—*continued.*

Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures, and value of Bengal during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96—concluded.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL.					
	1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	...	...	1,097,056	48,24,380	1,460,373	61,07,336
	...	..	5,515	5,27,600	8,017	3,47,477
	311	43,572	515	76,936	407	61,134
	...	...	2,755,097	11,05,543	3,231,033	10,53,570
	...	70,403	...	17,20,783	...	24,35,397
	...	...	7,107,030	23,05,599	7,404,012	25,70,204
	31,370	14,038	140,100	63,701	190,818	70,230
	...		902		650	
	...	150	...	1,25,845	...	1,40,819
	15,578,765	40,03,780	140,309,420	3,19,00,948	164,068,007	3,40,60,580
	56,113	7,007	102,908,422	98,93,121	114,002,238	1,11,89,000
	141	1,058	24,530	2,38,347	60,709	8,48,004
	...	40,750	...	11,98,070	...	12,30,790
	...	5,937	...	6,18,720	...	9,08,027
	...	...	...	5,283	...	2,708
	...	1,51,410	...	6,28 417	...	6,40,910
	747	1,091	22,101	20,700	20,704	93,507
	...	2,031	...	41,717	...	80,731
	301	9,415	3,420	48,303	3,570	69,940
	4	500	580	47,003	921	69,152
	60		7,150		13,004	
	...	...	134	9,024	105	8,280
	...		8,270		7,840	
	...	525	...	89,484	...	93,841
	572	51,077	131,324	1,14,73,913	102,051	1,46,28,089
	2	80	27,867	21,71,808	38,073	30,20,890
	...	...	117	10,515	13	700
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	63,428	...	13,75,663	...	13,93,837
	...	1,20,08,431	...	41,78,79,040	...	42,70,88,481
	...	47,02,041	..	4,05,42,797	...	3,73,38,040
	...	1,67,71,079	...	45,84,22,437	...	46,43,76,521
	...	1,08,03,080	...	40,01,17,416	...	46,58,85,890
	...	...	...	40,56,751	...	8,82,087
	...	1,91,107	...	38,23,898	...	11,46,043
	...	1,91,107	...	84,80,649	...	20,28,130
	...	1,70,64,146	...	40,86,98,065	...	40,79,18,998
	...	975	...	2,78,388	...	2,88,988
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	975	...	2,78,388	...	2,88,988

II.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Rates of Duty—				
Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores ...	1,53,703	50,523	1,48,004	44,007
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	44,532	44,187	45,320	46,256
Spirits and liquours	10,08,707	10,05,201	10,80,069	10,80,050
Wines	1,35,547	1,35,108	1,54,163	1,52,788
Other sorts	1,803	1,627	1,767	801
Opium	2,410	2,410	3,360	3,360
Salt	2,44,40,000	2,42,02,634	2,46,81,573	2,44,67,440
Salted fish	11	11	36	36
General Duties—				
Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	1,056	1,054	608	608
Fruits and Vegetables	29,310	28,811	24,097	24,284
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	64	64	436	434
Provisions, and Oilman's-stores and Groceries ...	1,50,274	1,49,063	1,68,822	1,69,160
Spices	1,04,512	1,03,808	1,12,963	1,12,950
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	2,09,986	3,08,078	3,13,363	3,13,024
Tea	2,053	2,052	1,940	1,940
Chemical Products and Preparations	92,784	92,608	88,491	88,347
Drugs Medicines and Narcotics	1,19,056	1,18,836	1,30,377	1,26,963
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	17,307	17,211	28,950	28,707
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
Hardware and Cutlery	2,45,302	2,36,780	2,68,700	2,67,535
Metals—				
Copper	1,17,241	1,15,184	1,56,290	1,54,183
Iron	1,12,838	1,12,213	1,30,005	1,31,373
Silver bullion and coin	4,21,436	4,21,434	4,61,603	4,61,317
Steel	23,420	32,022	43,260	42,760
Tin	91,007	91,786	98,063	98,450
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof.)	1,15,243	1,15,146	2,05,853	2,03,602
Oils—				
Petroleum	15,00,262	15,80,026	27,40,993	27,44,291
Other sorts	18,053	18,020	44,882	44,870
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured—				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements)	2,73,218	2,69,418	1,86,371	1,85,062
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	10,07,948	10,07,767	43,41,621	43,36,510
White	3,26,590	3,26,590	9,00,031	9,00,074
Coloured, printed or dyed	1,14,061	1,14,061	6,10,567	6,09,841
Other goods	1,27,700	1,27,517	4,21,820	4,16,819
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather wood and metals	62,624	62,117	70,800	70,859
Paper and Pasteboard	38,093	38,014	62,824	62,464
Silk, raw and manufactured	59,071	58,903	62,032	62,586
Stationery	42,492	42,240	47,177	47,149
Umbrellas	86,187	85,772	80,053	80,595
Wood and timber and articles made of wood ...	12,102	11,864	12,783	12,776
Woollen goods	3,03,911	3,02,976	2,83,100	2,81,918
Imports by post	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles not enumerated	6,45,783	6,41,523	7,56,000	7,47,009
Total Duty on Imports ...	3,31,87,091	3,28,74,551	3,05,78,020	3,03,10,865
EXPORTS.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk	4,848	4,848	3,616	3,336
Rice not in the husk	20,81,861	10,97,419	15,56,100	15,56,146
Total Duty on Exports ...	20,86,709	10,92,267	15,59,716	15,59,482

II.—Trade—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,55,42,873	1,50,07,021	18,80,050	30,47,260	1,73,73,023	1,80,14,290	...	...
„ Sind	...	8,230	...	14,023	...	22,259	...	...
„ Madras	1,43,88,679	1,30,77,614	1,00,038	1,78,489	1,44,08,217	1,32,56,103	84,000	32,500
„ Burma	1,04,32,711	87,30,711	7,80,194	8,01,168	1,11,62,005	95,03,870	88,000	1,47,560
From British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	4,03,60,103	3,78,43,582	26,60,382	40,43,040	4,30,20,045	4,18,86,531	1,17,000	1,80,060
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,41,05,043	1,72,72,927	50,58,109	47,02,880	1,92,53,152	2,20,35,210	22,84,924	23,23,816
From Goa	8,694	...	...	...	8,694	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	66,000	24,079	6,086	6,020	72,070	30,099	...	...
„ Cochin-Narrakal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Maliyapuram	1,40,872	9,900	...	...	1,40,872	9,900	...	...
„ Cutch-Mandvi ...	03	...	...	...	03	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Alleppy ...	5,43,081	6,09,819	...	75	5,43,081	6,09,894	...	...
„ Travancore { Kolladai ...	242	300	...	...	242	300	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Mangrol ...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...
From Indian Ports not British—Total ...	7,59,873	6,45,118	5,980	6,122	7,65,853	6,51,240	...	...
From All Ports—Total ...	5,53,15,081	5,57,60,927	77,23,074	88,12,960	6,30,40,055	6,46,73,987	24,01,924	25,03,876
Government Stores and Treasure	3,61,028	5,30,200	4,01,722	7,22,579	7,62,750	12,51,813	63,530	6,943
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,40,08,600	1,50,20,403	2,80,026	3,86,312	1,43,40,120	1,54,04,751	...	...
„ Sind	2,74,240	2,01,105	22,012	14,308	2,96,288	3,05,413	...	...
„ Madras	1,08,10,180	1,27,82,468	25,80,016	18,80,019	1,33,90,196	1,46,18,477	18,070	...
„ Burma	1,47,34,200	1,67,23,014	67,88,305	63,43,116	2,05,17,574	2,20,66,129	1,14,46,128	70,07,802
To British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	3,99,23,021	4,18,23,990	96,82,049	85,31,784	4,86,05,043	5,23,54,770	1,14,50,098	70,07,802
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,41,67,486	1,70,83,610	68,40,552	58,40,216	2,00,07,037	2,29,23,761	23,21,109	22,81,033
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	1,13,099	79,768	1,516	21,090	1,15,515	1,01,758	...	...
„ Karikal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	24,850	9,53,004	1,218	428	26,068	9,53,432	...	...
„ Cutch	105	6,720	...	...	105	6,720	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Dwarka ...	250	...	...	...	250	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Junagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Mangrol ...	2,363	...	...	...	2,363	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Porbandar ...	...	831	...	...	...	831	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Veraval ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Alleppy ...	2,06,812	1,48,971	6,932	405	2,12,744	1,49,426	...	...
„ Travancore { Kolladai ...	16,282	72,528	...	8	16,282	72,536	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	1,607	3,543	1,741	339	3,408	3,809	...	...
„ Travancore { Trevandrum ...	20,010	4,080	...	...	20,010	4,080	...	...
„ Travancore { Porcaud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Indian Ports not British—Total ...	8,80,439	12,08,638	10,402	23,214	9,00,841	12,01,752	...	...
To All Ports—Total ...	5,44,67,018	6,00,74,070	1,45,42,003	1,43,95,313	6,90,09,021	7,74,69,283	1,37,71,207	92,80,488
Government Stores and Treasure	21,11,268	17,88,401	17,69,286	24,53,180	38,63,530	41,88,071	4,49,772	90,000

II.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1895-96.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (Other than British Indian).				British	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	108	290,060	169	460,584	...	...
	Sailing	43	78,258	25	54,110	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	2	3,777	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	4	7,518	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	9	16,935	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	6	11,618	...	...
	Sailing	10	20,062	6	12,063	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	9	18,013	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	4	4,556	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	6	11,307	1	1,301	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	8	20,952	12	37,707	...	...
	Sailing	4	4,253	16	29,103	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	2	3,050	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	1	1,967	2	3,881	...	...
	Sailing	23	49,199	31	66,804	...	...
Aden	Steam	6	9,555	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	5	9,180	4	7,374	...	...
	Sailing	1	847	1	847	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	4	7,398	31	57,207	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	44	71,305	45	73,384	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	3	5,100	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	1	2,277	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	999	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	20	35,150	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	4	9,082	6	11,718	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	1	1,252	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	11	19,030	12	21,777	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,528	...	...
Other countries	Steam	4	3,902	16	31,882	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,772	10	13,180	...	...
Total, 1895-96	Steam	228	524,300	334	730,602		
	Sailing	88	154,491	119	214,501		
Total, 1894-95	Steam	262	570,512	337	760,052		
	Sailing	105	196,809	120	242,217		

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of
compared with the totals of the year 1894-95.

Indian.		Austrian.				French.				German.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,918	89	76,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,392	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	683	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,940	6	5,562	7	6,480	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,090	...	...	4	1,826
...	...	...	...	2	2,346	6	6,562	7 3	6,480 2,723	1 1	2,918 2,392	40 5	77,867 8,718
...	...	2	2,800	3	4,186	10	9,270	10 1	9,270 414	1 2	1,411 3,400	89 3	74,942 7,256

II.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1895-96, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Italian.				American	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...		...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...		...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...		...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1895-96	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	4,670

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1894-95—continued.

...ican.		Arab.				Other Nationalities.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	2,586	3	2,484	2	1,851	2	1,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,884
1	1,899	3	2,586	3	2,484	2	1,851	13	8,617
1	1,640	4	3,194	3	2,585	1 6	1,026 3,400	10	7,600

II.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1895-96, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	1	1,864	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	..
Germany	Steam	1	2,813	30	76,003	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,302	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	2,803	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North American	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South American	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,701	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	4,201	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	..	...	...	..
	Sailing	..	...	...	..	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	4,436	5	4,335	1	640
Ceylon	Steam	6	5,562	9	8,835	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	325
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	12	2,014
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,911	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	11	5,300	...	...
Total, 1895-96	Steam	7	7,875	49	80,702	...	...
	Sailing	6	6,828	25	20,941	15	3,009
Total, 1894-95	Steam	14	15,506	52	87,797	...	...
	Sailing	14	14,063	23	10,295	14	1,959

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1894-95—concluded.

CRAFT.		GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96.				GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	108	206,060	170	462,448	147	366,475	179	487,900
...	...	43	78,258	25	64,116	57	112,090	38	81,592
...	...	...	..	2	3,777	1	1,173	10	17,974
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,411	1	2,595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	7,518	...	...	6	11,403
...	...	...	...	9	10,835	...	...	14	27,752
...	...	1	2,313	44	87,551	...	...	47	93,300
...	...	11	22,484	6	12,059	23	41,823	11	23,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,604
...	...	...	...	9	18,013	...	...	2	4,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4,556	1	1,100	2	1,967
9	492	...	...	3	492	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	11,397	1	1,261	7	15,245	1	2,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	20,352	12	27,767	7	17,712	0	17,449
...	...	4	4,253	17	31,909	7	5,729	15	17,548
...	...	...	...	2	3,050	...	...	1	1,526
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	22,974	...	...	24	30,011
...	...	1	1,967	2	3,884	1	1,825	2	4,131
...	...	23	49,100	33	71,185	23	44,803	46	94,627
...	...	5	9,555	...	...	11	19,597	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	9,190	4	7,374	4	6,927	6	10,783
1	610	7	6,023	7	5,822	5	4,436	7	5,872
...	...	10	12,860	40	66,042	12	12,783	30	50,147
9	1,509	2	325	0	1,500	...	...	5	637
...	...	44	71,805	45	73,384	45	73,904	45	74,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	5,100	...	...	3	6,668	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	1,270	12	2,044	9	1,270	13	1,840	10	1,868
...	...	1	2,277	...	...	3	5,164	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	2,820	5	2,653	3	2,231
...	...	26	55,160	...	...	11	22,643	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	9,682	5	11,718	1	1,193	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,252	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	10,950	12	21,777	11	21,781	15	28,505
...	...	...	...	1	1,528	...	...	2	1,436
...	...	4	8,962	16	21,382	10	10,188	17	24,441
...	...	1	1,772	21	17,430	...	...	26	22,599
...	...	285	583,235	373	813,254	...	...	...	...
22	3,911	103	164,258	165	238,848	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	276	586,047	379	782,879
18	5,192	...	...	...	...	133	213,426	204	315,304

II.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1895-96, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		American.				Other Nationalities.				Total	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered		Cleared		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...
France ...	Steam	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...		...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..
Holland ...	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...
	Sailing	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	..	...	..	..	...		..	...
	Sailing	...	..	.	...	..	.	..	..		..
African—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...		..	...	..	.	.	...	..
	Sailing	...	..	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	1	1,520
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	693
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Sailing	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	.	...	.
South America	Steam	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	..
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	1	610	..	...	1	610
United States	Steam	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Sailing	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	.	..
Aden ...	Steam	..	.	.	.	..	..	...	.	...	..
	Sailing	..	...	.	..	...	..		.	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	..		.	...	...	...		
	Sailing	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	..	.	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	...
	Sailing	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	..		...
	Sailing	.	..	..		...	...	...	..	.	...
Japan ...	Steam	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Sailing	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...
Maldives (except Minicoy).	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Sailing	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Russia in Asia ...	Steam	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..
	Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1,261
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	4	1,274	...	...	9	3,033
Total, 1895-96 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,771
	Sailing	5	...	...	...	5	1,884	...	...	10	4,280
Total, 1894-95 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	4,382	...	...	15	11,758

TRADE—*continued.*

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1894-95—concluded.

FOREIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96.				GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	287	...	...	1	124	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,701	...	...	3	3,260	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,057	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8,876	...	...	8	13,141	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,189	...	...	4	4,684	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,189	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8,892	...	...	8	11,907	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11,662	...	...	11	15,303	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,501	...	...	1	1,169	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	16,021	...	...	10	12,124	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,772	...	...	1	2,373	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	67,709	...	...	27	61,438	...	...
...	...	4	820	...	...	9	10,007	...	...	10	4,774	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,738	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,016	2	3,909	1	1,876	1	1,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6,329	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	22,064	...	...	10	23,004	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,180	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	16,718	2	3,877	6	9,178	1	1,863
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14,107	...	...	22	30,111	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	136,734	6	13,032	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	820	...	...	61	64,393	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	117,103	3	6,612
...	...	0	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	81,489	...	...

II.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		Burman.				British Indian.				Foreign.	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	21	54,680	21	48,060	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	...	...	1	2,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	205	446,280	100	220,360	...	...	...	...	57	96,825
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	236	299,051	255	948,212	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,810	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	463	799,917	384	627,624	...	...	...	...	57	96,825
	Sailing	...	...	4	3,221	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	827	373,032	989	682,047	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,119	1	482	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	10	22,330	2	4,170	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,823
Total, 1895-96 ...	Steam	1,299	1,195,279	1,375	1,313,891	...	...	...	...	57	96,825
	Sailing	3	3,726	5	3,703	...	...	...	...	3	1,823
Total, 1894-95 ...	Steam	1,098	987,189	1,174	1,113,002	...	...	...	...	17	28,075
	Sailing	6	7,491	5	6,091	...	...	...	...	1	2,170
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	34	70,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	6	7,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	20	40,732	2	4,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	12	14,050	20	37,961	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	76	147,404	22	42,324	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,835	1	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	50	86,062	19	17,060	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	11,528	1	2,890	...	...	...	...	1	2,170
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	1	1,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1895-96 ...	Steam	130	235,456	41	60,284	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	9	14,363	2	4,672	...	...	...	...	1	2,170
Total, 1894-95 ...	Steam	110	212,940	30	47,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	8,266	6	6,602	...	...	...	...	...	...

ADE—*concluded.*

ade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1895-96 ds of the year 1894-95.

N.		Native Craft.				Total, 1895-96.				Total, 1894-95.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
ssels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	..	...	...	...	...	21	54,680	31	48,060	29	59,141	19	31,053
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,001	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,039	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	17,616	...	...	...	...	283	643,105	122	240,086	314	413,271	107	101,109
3	1,568	27	3,911	35	3,164	37	3,911	30	6,423	18	2,209	32	5,173
3	4,072	...	...	...	...	236	200,051	268	262,284	231	280,202	256	332,048
...	...	13	1,053	16	1,781	13	1,053	17	3,591	33	4,159	19	6,172
18	21,088	...	...	...	...	519	896,743	403	410,302	468	746,704	376	554,290
3	1,568	40	5,594	51	5,235	40	5,594	47	10,014	55	14,369	51	11,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	127	373,032	980	689,047	671	308,540	811	672,105
1	2,170	542	65,283	540	64,724	543	67,401	518	67,376	542	61,085	533	61,053
1	1,620	...	...	...	...	10	22,330	3	4,090	6	10,020	3	3,005
...	...	1	113	...	...	6	2,042	...	...	2	1,750	...	...
19	23,708	...	...	...	...	1,358	1,709,101	1,304	1,337,120	...	...	...	...
3	3,738	583	70,980	587	69,959	589	76,537	595	77,391	...	...	...	...
16	17,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	1,000,161	1,189	1,150,129
2	754	577	68,146	577	69,539	...	...	...	...	539	77,810	681	79,297
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	70,102	...	...	40	88,101	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,881	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,023	...	...	1	1,529	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	40,733	2	4,303	20	36,289	3	3,591
...	...	28	4,311	6	712	30	6,296	6	742	31	6,012	5	629
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14,050	20	37,981	6	6,701	19	30,582
...	...	2	61	41	6,126	2	61	45	7,586	1	186	59	16,551
...	..	...	...	...	...	70	147,194	39	42,394	66	102,690	21	43,160
...	...	70	5,305	50	6,900	91	7,243	61	8,610	85	6,198	61	16,560
...	...	...	...	...	...	59	66,062	19	17,900	48	71,604	22	14,201
...	...	275	37,501	280	41,136	280	51,502	299	44,230	201	30,918	321	60,471
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,980	...	...	5	9,500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	205,480	41	60,234	...	...	...	...
...	...	307	42,203	348	48,504	813	58,745	350	52,876	...	...	...	...
4	7,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	213,049	42	54,204
...	...	286	32,851	279	37,710	...	...	...	...	280	30,110	286	47,321

I.—Coinage an

I.—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1895-96.

Coins deliv

Gold.		Silver.			Copper.								
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Indo-British.	Foreign.	Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	Double Pice.	Pice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tola.	Tola.	Tola.	Tola.	Tola	Tola
Nil	Nil	2,688,801	Nil	Nil	48,010,760	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,110,828	2,653,711	9,69[illegible]	35,[illegible]
							Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
							..		10,55,111 0 0	6,63,177 1[illegible] 0	12,[illegible]12 0 0	[illegible],[illegible] 1[illegible] 0

2. *Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year on 31st March 1895						Notes in circulation of the year on 31st	
Small notes under Rs. 60.		Notes of Rs. 60 and under Rs. 600.	Large notes of Rs. 600 and upwards.	Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Small notes under Rs. 60	Notes of Rs. 60 and under Rs. 600.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Pieces	2,972,551	270,293	51,930	...	...	3,131,360	2,88,150
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value	3,00,71,836	2,41,87,350	8,24,70,500	54,30,72,446	51,71,26,360	3,16,40,910	2,59,10,150

Currency.

Coinage.

ING THE YEAR 1895-96.						ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.					
						Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
Bullion.	Rupees.	Small coin.	Memorial coins.	Total.	Securities received during the year 1895-96.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.						
2,673,820	15,297,551	4,166,000	678,100	50,401,151	Nil						
Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	...			Not known.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...						
77,139 4 3	23,907 0 0	1,66,125 0 0	5,300 0 0	97,17,759 13 0	...						

Currency for the year 1895-96.

T THE END MARCH 1896.	RE HELD AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1896, STATED IN RUPEES.								
	Coin.		Bullion.			Notes.			
Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold	Silver.	Securities.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpur.	Other circles.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
54,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,32,11,500	...	9,87,77,317	...	...	8,00,00,000	1,54,870	7,61,780	...	16,25,100

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1895.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily relieved.	Total aided in year.	Income— From Government	From endowment. In land.	From endowment. In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which acted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	790·42	65,392	1,18,864 3 1	...	8,041 10 9	20,888 8 0	1	1
General Hospital for Europeans	1	218·57	3,643	69,392 7 2	...	2,283 4 0	16,091 15 0	1	1
Campbell Hospital ...	1	622·5	35,189	84,311 7 0	...	95 14 2	42,303 8 6	1	1
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1,079·27	153,747	34,000 0 0	...	18,206 4 4	9,499 8 0	2	5
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	150·05	13,440	5,326 14 5	...	1,111 9 1	28,897 3 7	1	1
Lunatic Asylums— For Europeans ...	1	38	54	11,901 0 0	...	...	10,937 0 0	1	...
„ Natives ...	5	910·25	1,107	89,348 3 11	...	...	2,030 7 0	5	...
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.									
Hospitals and dispensaries	430	19,633·537	2,502,019	92,286 1 9	4,208 15 0*	46,474 0 8	6,21,464 8 10	189	420
Total ...	446	23,366·597	2,774,491	5,05,430 5 4	4,208 15 0	76,302 11 6	8,01,652 9 11	201	439

* Of this, Rs. 3,201-4-0, which is an income from landed property, has been shown in column "9—From land or other Funds" in Statement V, Part I of the Report of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895-96.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England	8,636	25,897	8,614	126	151	1,70,730 7 11	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,636	619	189	21	20	22,913 1 6	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,179	59,360	1,215	201	340	...	
Roman Catholic ...	9,384	66,186	6,237	141	287	6,890 11 0	
Greek Church	150	3	25	1	2	...	
Armenians	230	594	73	17	13	...	
Churches (sect not stated)	6,861	20,473	986	27	61	...	
Servians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews ...	1,360	20	30	3	2	...	
Parsees	160	5	5	3	1	...	
Hindus	444,137	14,768,821	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	203,173	23,234,208	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,100	180,871	3	...	...	...	
Jains ...	104	6,198	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs ...	287	137	...	...	...	...	
Others (sects) ...	708	2,311,631	26	1	1	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,678,114	16,981	...	...	...	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.		Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
					University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Pleading the Koran only.	Other schools and institutions not in the Superintendent's returns.				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.			Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.									
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
249,999	Towns — 197 Villages — 238,493 Total — 238,690	Males — 36,412,749 Females — 36,630,948 Total — 73,043,697	Institutions	For males	25	17	2,447	51,000	19	177	53,701	5,304	4,122	3,257	227	67,871	Institutions in number of towns and villages.*	23·2	
													12,670						
				For females	2	—	62	3,328	3	1	3,406	—	65	—	9	3,482		1·4	
													74						
				Total	27	17	2,509	54,328	22	178	57,109	5,304	4,187	3,257	236	70,353		23·6	
													12,744						
			Scholars	Males	6,234	1,513	91,738	1,656,613	739	7,141	1,763,978	24,530	23,150	60,021	3,021	1,875,700	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.*	25·6	
													109,701						
				Females	22	3	1,427	35,338	5	21	36,816	272	733	5,175	334	43,376	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.*	6	
													6,514						
				Total	6,256	1,516	93,165	1,691,951	744	7,162	1,800,794	24,802	23,883	65,196	3,355	1,919,076	Female scholars to total population of school-going age.†	13·6	
													117,136						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken as 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions { For males	7,38,235	3,40,599	30,12,487	41,[illegible]971	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,15,925	3,58,071	14,08,313	95,40,503	
" females	62,[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,40,764	
Total ...	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,03,81,267	
2.—(a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	
(b) Percentage of district fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	
(c) Percentage of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	

(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ... 69 32 25 3·1 5 7 5 1·2 2 5·2 6 4 14 4·7 5·7 2 3·3 13·1 100

2.—AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF INSTRUCTION PER PUPIL IN—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government institutions	Cost to Provincial revenues	147	13	8	223	9	3	13	3	3	5	7	5	155	14	2	205	5	5	25	15	5					
	Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	5	...	...	...	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	7					
	Total cost	147	13	8	223	9	3	13	11	8	5	7	5	155	12	2	135	5	5	40	0	12					
Municipal and District Board institutions	Cost to Provincial revenues	30	8	0	...	...	...	0	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	6	0	7	1					
	Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	3	12	1	...	...	...	48	0	1	5	0	5					
	Total cost	30	8	0	...	...	...	4	6	7	3	11	1	...	...	...	33	1	1	5	7	6					
Aided institutions	Cost to Provincial revenues	17	11	6	...	...	...	2	7	10	0	3	6	19	13	4	2	11	7	0	8	2					
	Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	5	0	10	5	...	...	...	5	11	1	0	13	5					
	Total cost	17	11	6	...	...	...	4	3	3	0	14	0	19	10	4	8	9	8	1	4	7					
Unaided institutions—Total cost		44	8	5	17	9	6	17	11	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	23	1	2	5	15	5					
Cost to Provincial revenues		196	1	2	293	9	3	15	4	7	5	11	3	159	8	6	44	13	0	40	14	6					
Cost to district and municipal funds		...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	4	5	6	0	14	0	52	1	7	5	14	5					
Total cost		196	1	2	293	9	3	15	4	10	10	0	9	151	6	6	96	14	7	45	12	11					

* The annual cost is obtained on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls during the year.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			
	Under Public Management.								Under Private Management.			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls at the end of March.	Average number of the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls at the end of March.	Average number of the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls at the end of March.	Average number of the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University Education.												
Arts Colleges.												
English	11	1,235	1,229	1,020	1	76	56	52	7*	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.												
Law	2	187	181	161	1	10	9	7	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	275	272	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	264	260	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	20	1,961	1,941	1,635	2	86	65	59	7*	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
School Education—General.												
Secondary Schools.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English	45	13,[illegible]6	12,[illegible]75	11,[illegible]74	6	1,[illegible]91	1,[illegible]47	1,[illegible]30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle ... English	5	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]10	10	1,[illegible]51	1,[illegible]50	1,[illegible]30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle ... Vernacular	36	2,[illegible]35	2,[illegible]58	2,[illegible]04	120	[illegible],[illegible]77	[illegible],[illegible]13	[illegible],[illegible]03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	3	251	230	189	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	37	30	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Secondary Schools	91	17,[illegible]07	16,[illegible]36	14,[illegible]65	137	21,[illegible]19	13,[illegible]25	9,[illegible]03	[illegible],[illegible]10	[illegible],[illegible]50	[illegible],[illegible]47	[illegible],[illegible]78
Primary Schools.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	10	905	853	779	11	864	841	810	[illegible],[illegible]04	[illegible],[illegible]21	[illegible],[illegible]17	[illegible],[illegible]17
Lower ,,	13	570	548	479	7	220	193	178	[illegible],[illegible]07	[illegible],[illegible]36	[illegible],[illegible]26	[illegible],[illegible]78
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	2	68	73	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible],[illegible]03	[illegible],[illegible]10	[illegible],[illegible]01	[illegible],[illegible]41
Total, Primary Schools	23	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]01	1,[illegible]78	20	1,[illegible]71	1,[illegible]07	1,[illegible]47	[illegible],[illegible]14	[illegible],[illegible]67	[illegible],[illegible]44	[illegible],[illegible]36
Schools for Special Instruction.												
School Education—Special.												
Schools of Art	1	3[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	19	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	4[illegible]	...	...	...	...	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra-training classes attached to Middle schools	83	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medical schools	4	7[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrassahs	6	1,[illegible]95	1,[illegible]91	1,[illegible]17	...	...	...	...	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, Special Schools	119	4,[illegible]86	4,[illegible]39	3,[illegible]67	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1,[illegible]54	1,[illegible]15	1,[illegible]01
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	240	21,[illegible]88	23,[illegible]11	18,[illegible]65	166	23,[illegible]93	15,[illegible]00	11,[illegible]50	41,[illegible]73	1,[illegible],[illegible]26	1,[illegible],[illegible]07	[illegible],[illegible]15

Private Institutions ...

1. Advanced, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian
   (b) Sanskrit
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (a) With 20 pupils and upwards
   (b) With less than 20 pupils
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards

[GEN]ERAL TABLE III.

[...] in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

[...] MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Grand total of private institutions	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning— English	A classical language	A vernacular language	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians (non-aboriginals)	Hindus	Buddhists	Muhammadans	Aborigines. Christians	Aborigines. Non-Christians	Others	Number of girls in boys' schools	Number of boys in girls' schools
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	29	30
*16	3,148	3,071	(a)2,901	(b)37	3,193	3,132	3,110	201	61	30	3,010	13	191	11	7	13	...	...
7	887	993	(a)880	18 1 1	1,111 375 319	1,111 375 331	... ...	... ...	1 18 13	8 3 4	1,047 319 275	8 1 ...	47 5 11	... ...	... ...	9 1 ...	... 8 ...	... ...
25	4,063	3,950	(a)3,880	51	8,010	7,955	5,139	201	152	61	7,758	61	363	11	7	15	8	..
159 [illegible] 141	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	35,007 [illegible] 9,009	[illegible] 11,311 [illegible]	391 [illegible] 1,147	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	43,211 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	1,150 1,009 ...	555 173 41	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	297 41 50	[illegible] [illegible] 11,014	149 [illegible] 11	101 155 315	150 151 [illegible]	8 150 [illegible]	... .
[illegible] 3 7	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	101 [illegible] 17	370 [illegible] [illegible]	11 [illegible] [illegible]	1,100 [illegible] 1,[illegible]	1,017 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 115 ..	[illegible] [illegible] 1,0[illegible]	615 2,[illegible] 3	176 [illegible] 611	173 17 674	190 3 16	1 1 [illegible]	3 1 119	... ...	9 [illegible] ...	... ...	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,[illegible]	[illegible]	210,115	19[illegible]	41,105	170,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,005	174,741	[illegible]	30,[illegible]	501	606	717	804	[illegible]
[illegible] 11,[illegible]	2,[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	7,101 451,002	[illegible] 47,051	[illegible] 1,0[illegible]	1,713 [illegible]	1,[illegible] 16,061	162,[illegible] 1,0[illegible]	[illegible] 9	861 2,676	113,011 733,[illegible]	11 61	85,505 337,201	[illegible] 4,127	2,416 91,097	501 1,075	3,[illegible] [illegible]	... ...
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 2,[illegible]	191 7,107	11[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 2,115	7,[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	51 1,[illegible]	0,097 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 2,115	0,002 [illegible]	[illegible] 11	[illegible] 7,[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 107	.. ...	[illegible] 1,[illegible]
10,[illegible]	247,319	220,[illegible]	[illegible]	54,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	60,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	5,705	[illegible]	104	370,007	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36,050	1,0[illegible]
1 ... 1 .. 7 1 1 14 1	11 ... 66 .. 717 4 203 [illegible] 144	11 .. [illegible] .. [illegible] 7 170 [illegible] [illegible]	7 ... [illegible] .. [illegible] 4 910 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 11 4 [illegible] [illegible] 12	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 2,141 [illegible]	... [illegible] 13 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 41	.. [illegible] 11 10 ... . 2,[illegible] [illegible]	... [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1,495 [illegible]	7 ... . 5 1 1 ... 43	3 70 9 414 90 ... 76 .. 1	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 31 1,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 91 [illegible]	8 8 1 ... 11 1 2	15 [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible] 83 [illegible] 5,[illegible] [illegible]	... [illegible] [illegible] 7 ... ... [illegible]	... [illegible] [illegible] ... ... [illegible]	... 1 1 ... 8 4 1	... [illegible] 1 ... 47 ... ... 6 9	... . 3 ... ...
57	2,107	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	67	316	[illegible]	31	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	140	15	168	1
11,[illegible]	314,[illegible]	285,[illegible]	231,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	150,[illegible]	113,[illegible]	1,176,125	7,4[illegible]	7,091	1,016,[illegible]	760	401,052	6,[illegible]	33,076	6,[illegible]	37,027	2,616
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,481 1,030	16,007 18,005	183 ...	16,300 14,000	[illegible] 91	... ...	... ...	2,767 16,002	... ...	15,[illegible] 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	501 1	... ...
For boys " girls For boys " girls	... ...	... ...	... ...	604 14 5,019 [illegible] 5,[illegible] [illegible]	9,469 219 [illegible],101 101 [illegible] 9,007	91 ... 20 4 14 [illegible]	1,125 25 446 15 97,[illegible] 617	[illegible] 210 [illegible] 101 [illegible] [illegible]	... ...	2 ... 21 ... ... [illegible]	5,[illegible] 110 19,[illegible] 137 3 1,148	... ... 6	[illegible] 109 [illegible] 80 [illegible] [illegible]	9 ... 21 9	120 ... [illegible]	... ... [illegible]	606 ... [illegible] ... 2,[illegible] 12	... ... 10 ... ...
For boys " girls	...	...	...	[illegible] 9	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 10	...	[illegible]	...	16	[illegible]	2	107	...	...	...	...	12
Total	...	...	...	19,744	[illegible]	[illegible]	104,147	37,194	...	45	40,[illegible]	8	[illegible]	89	338	618	3,021	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	76,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]	216,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7,400	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	767	404,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	33,415	[illegible]	40,[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] ... not returned.
[illegible] ... is not given.
[illegible]
[illegible]

II.—Education—Gen

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

Objects of Expenditure.	Under Public Management.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Median Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Median Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	3,36,647	...	...	1,51,363	...	12,771	5,10,781	1,900	...	...	2,146	...	1,941	5,987
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	(a) 1,104	...	...	9,410	...	609	9,013	...	...	...	678	...	...	678
Medicine	1,03,935	...	...	28,019	...	...	1,31,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	81,313	...	...	11,160	...	...	1,14,4..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	6,24,101	...	...	2,01,107	...	13,380	7,47,..	1,900	..	..	2,...		1,941	6,617
School Education, General.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	1,07,191	...	...	2,84,175	2,857	8,956	4,03,..	1,...	2,...	3,...	2,...	9..	1,...	41,...
Middle ,, ... { English	21,037	...	300	23,...	..	81	44,...	...	4..	..	..	..	24	17,...
{ Vernacular	10,...	...	1,...	1,...	6..	5..	2,...	...	3,...	1..	2,...	3..	3..	10,...
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	22,712	...	...	2,...	27..	110	25,...	...						
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			410			410
Total Secondary Schools ...	3,21,132	...	1,...	3,...	3,...	9,...	5,...	2,...	11,...	3,...	11,...	3,...	1,...	1,...
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,12...	...	...	...	...	9	1,...	...	2...	1,...	1...	...	...	1,...
Lower ,, ...	1,...	...	...	...	...	...	1,...	...	2...	...	1...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41...	1...	...	...	45...
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	2,21...	...	...	...	...	9	2,...		2,...	1,...	2...	...	...	3,...
School Education, Special.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Schools of Art	10,0...	...	...	0,...	...	...	10,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	57,...	43...	...	2,...	80...	...	60,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurú-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	4,17...	...	...	...	...	...	4,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	75,...	10...	...	11,...	61...	18,...	1,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	7,...	...	...	10,...	..	1...	17,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs	1,...	...	...	...	...	1,...	2,...	1,...	2...	...	3,...	1...	1...	22,...
Other schools	20,...	...	...	1,...	...	10,...	31,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	3,...	5..	...	27,...	1...	2...	3,...	1,...	2...	...	3,...	1...	1...	2...
Buildings	4,...	9..	...	...	21...	3...	5,...	9...	1...	2...	1...	...	...	1,...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,41...	...	...	...	3...	1,...	2,...	9...	1...	1...	1...	...	...	2,...
Total ...	5,...	9..	...	3...	31...	3...	8,...	1,...	1...	3,...	1...	1...	...	3,...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held In— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held In— Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held In— Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held In— Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held In— Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1895-96 ...	18,88,...	6...	1,...	5,...	4,...	24,...	19,...	6,...	16,...	6,...	20,...	1,...	7,...	1,...

(a) Direct charge for Arts and Police Rs. 76.

...al Table IV.

...rovinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

...stitutions.

Under Private Management — Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards: Provincial revenues	District funds	Municipal funds	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Unaided: Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Total Expenditure from— Provincial revenues	District funds	Municipal funds	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund	All other sources	Grand Total	Remarks
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
[illegible]	...	...	60,924	9,810	74,581	1,63,000	1,08,208	...	41,803	1,50,100	3,82,240	...	...	3,22,071	1,89,915	7,08,820	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,029	...	849	15,071	(a) -1,601	...	...	23,110	1,211	24,847	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,665	...	...	28,048	...	3,91,858	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,318	...	...	12,180	...	93,400	
85,371	...	...	60,924	9,810	74,581	1,63,000	1,21,230	...	42,452	1,65,071	6,66,851	...	...	3,88,016	1,95,180	10,79,025	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,89,112	64,105	30,161	6,89,017	6,01,330	70,930	1,37,710	7,80,070	2,78,260	5,050	11,420	13,40,087	6,47,461	10,91,838	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,50,175	1,71,000	75,590	7,03,031	61,110	61,067	12,273	1,10,067	88,250	1,21,580	6,016	3,42,817	3,13,421	8,70,070	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,50,120	60,070	6,215	2,25,403	16,511	18,365	6,161	43,787	80,139	1,00,000	8,214	1,88,105	1,01,310	4,09,577	
[illegible]	...	...	91,317	1,545	15,109	1,70,546	40,309	...	10	40,319	40,507	...	...	1,40,920	28,319	2,00,171	
[illegible]	...	...	1,09,989	[illegible]	11,191	2,27,329	11,491	11,310	4,391	31,175	51,701	...	...	1,19,769	91,203	2,88,794	
[illegible]	...	[illegible]	6,904	15,547	15,075	51,695	...	7,160	600	3,600	6,073	...	1,371	8,901	43,101	68,314	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,34,741	3,01,011	1,91,011	21,29,591	7,70,817	1,60,301	1,51,293	10,91,915	5,95,245	2,30,101	20,050	21,30,058	9,10,465	39,41,748	For contributions from Native States vide footnote d.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,25,415	[illegible]	16,270	1,00,170	10,500	12,088	3,600	20,237	43,239	1,43,001	16,460	2,30,200	67,806	6,19,020	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,78,418	[illegible]	1,37,902	20,09,120	3,90,100	50,152	44,030	4,14,207	1,16,444	3,80,000	80,121	15,08,866	3,71,500	21,19,031	
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,729	11,163	30,570	9,072	88,007	105	1,060	392	2,708	37,925	2,900	4,101	11,365	46,071	91,000	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,536	71,371	27,950	1,90,015	1,038	6,002	3,421	14,177	34,103	18,700	6,867	11,291	1,11,530	2,66,092	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,52,501	[illegible]	1,94,[illegible]	27,55,281	3,33,501	79,900	51,453	4,40,807	2,32,691	5,30,001	23,107	17,70,930	6,11,806	32,16,513	
[illegible]	...	...	254	13,765	...	10,549	13	...	187	200	10,603	...	...	6,924	197	20,058	
...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	77,022	453	...	603	14,449	88,014	
[illegible]	...	...	9.4	12,160	...	10,700	...	...	...	...	4,171*	...	...	...	...	4,171*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,379	...	...	169	12,196	10,760	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,900	275	[illegible]	10,810	26,500	100	...	41,144	10,201	1,33,998	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	250	7,265	...	...	10,811	405	14,460	
[illegible]	[illegible]	627	10	719	6,260	11,909	146	705	6,711	9,561	8,180	11,667	697	1,954	25,030	40,184	
395	730	541	935	2,094	606	3,015	2,511	6,029	6,117	15,655	26,769	791	820	13,505	31,181	75,507	
[illegible]	760	1,050	[illegible]	4,141	2,005	10,131	95	274	...	720	607	201	1,050	601	7,296	11,190	
11,457	3,413	2,461	[illegible]	16,408	9,421	61,104	21,079	7,671	16,053	40,960	2,16,003	16,376	2,080	76,769	1,10,705	4,20,602	
[illegible]	1,204	2,211	15,225	24,104	11,217	1,53,850	10,380	1,345	7,077	25,801	4,65,724	2,408	3,050	31,673	1,32,750	6,41,093	
[illegible]	2,862	135	16,311	3,312	6,511	32,610	4,321	6,076	401	2,860	7,650	4,052	876	22,207	6,213	44,233	
52,105	4,440	2,540	31,109	40,260	67,478	1,90,199	20,052	4,305	9,109	31,060	4,13,143	6,650	4,835	54,010	1,57,108	6,80,656	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,100	...	1,63,100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,619	...	...	...	...	79,619	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,200	3,01,046	2,158	...	3,790	6,19,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)78,290	...	...	...	10,901	89,227	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)13,093	...	...	...	4,103	17,366	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,673	11,197	14	...	2,109	30,014	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-5,780	11,060	90	...	533	17,470	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,093	4,659	277	...	3,648	10,320	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,404	400	...	70,880	1,02,704	1,98,176	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,418	10,095	1,351	...	498	17,365	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,699	24,480	17	18,855	1,372	84,601	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,013	61,354	8,090	...	305	88,762	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,373	3,750	1,081	...	3,700	27,695	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,531	99,128	1,065	...	907	46,697	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,63,348	5,03,027	9,301	2,43,314	1,30,108	14,05,519	
[illegible]04,540	7,05,572	91,059	26,60,764	7,05,360	5,30,576	53,91,780	12,50,030	2,45,313	3,05,069	17,50,161	24,50,870	11,62,705	1,06,300	46,12,001	48,70,047(d)	1,08,83,067	

[illegible] to Middle Vernacular for boys; Rs. 4,000 to Upper Primary for boys; Rs. 4,807 to Lower Primary for boys; Rs. 806 to Upper Primary for girls; Rs. 656 to Lower [illegible] for scholarships held in primary schools; Rs. 1,880 for postal charges; Rs. 71 for examination charges; Rs. 373 for prizes and rewards; and Rs. 142 for contingencies.

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on last March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English																				
Middle English																				
Middle Vernacular																				
Total																				
Girls' Schools.																				
High English																				
Middle English																				
Middle Vernacular																				
Total																				
Primary Schools.																				
Total Secondary Schools																				

Government
District Fund
Municipal
Aided
Unaided

B.—Education—General Table VI.

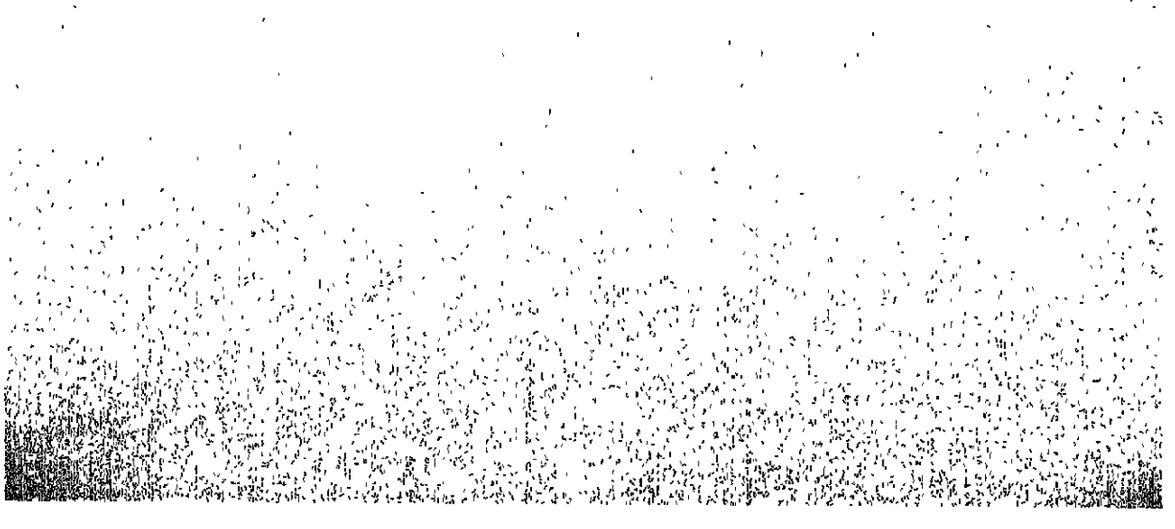
Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed students.							
	Institutions under public management.*	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.*	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.*	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Aboriginal tribes.	Non-Asiatics.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	6	3	1	10	74	34	3	66	177	44	13	3	25	85	...	...	70	...	9	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	6	6	11	23	310	313	650	110	1,377	108	83	93	10	294	11	3	260	6	13	...	...	...
Examination in Arts ...	12	9	12	33	670	435	1,610	70	2,693	207	167	543	10	1,015	25	13	990	14	61	3	...	1
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	7	14	51	...	267	...	318	10	...	120	...	140	...	...	134	5	1	...	...	...
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	103	...	...	...	103	91	...	...	...	19	3	1	28	1	...	...	(c)1	
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	117	...	...	...	117	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	
4. Second L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	(a)53	...	...	...	(a)53	(b)28	...	...	...	(b)28	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	101	...	...	...	101	50	...	...	...	50	3	1	47	...	...	...	(c)1	
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
9. Doctor in Medicine(d) ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	32	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation	For boys	50	189	127	366	965	1,710	2,614	10	5,299	1,540	6,310	941	8,791	41	10	8,032	181	2	...	...	3
	„ girls	3	6	1	10	5	20	12	...	37	4	15	3	22	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
2. High School Examination for Europeans.	„ boys	...	3	1	4	...	15	6	1	22	...	11	3	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
	„ girls	...	1	1	2	...	17	2	...	19	...	11	1	12	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English Examination.	„ boys	93	693	119	905	850	2,314	617	90	3,871	750	1,710	305	2,765	...	4	2,611	145	3	1	14	
	„ girls	...	10	3	13	...	34	10	10	54	...	20	10	30	1	...	24	2	1	...	1	
4. Middle Vernacular Examination.	„ boys	157	958	105	1,220	5,577	11,193	3,155	1,371	21,296	4,772	1,105	1,210	7,087	...	1	3,752	3,331	5	...	7	
	„ girls	1	21	...	22	3	30	...	...	33	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
5. Upper Primary Examination.	„ boys	120	3,140	200	3,460	428	9,011	550	151	10,140	2,914	1,450	50	4,414	194	5	1,815	2,344	44	27	27	
	„ girls	3	103	14	120	7	253	17	6	283	3	25	2	30	...	...	11	15	4	...	1	
6. Lower Primary Examination.	„ boys	67	15,359	243	15,669	964	52,943	911	194	54,912	13,1	1,075	340	5,2	...	14	23,82	1,5	24	145	57	
	„ girls	4	409	8	421	11	1,011	30	2	1,054	31	5	2	38	...	...	31	1	...	16	1	
Schools for Special Instruction—																						
1. Training School Examination for Masters	8	1	...	9	404	5	...	34	443	232	1	...	9	242	...	1	243	9	13	...	...	1
2. Survey School Examination ...	11	...	...	11	229	...	...	...	229	154	...	...	...	154	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	225	...	...	...	225	170	...	...	...	170	4	2	144	9	11	...	...	1

* Including Municipal.
(a) Including 18 re-examined in November 1895.
(b) Including 14 passed after re-examination.
(c) A Burmese.
(d) Held in July 1895.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.



B.—Education—Gen

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure by District Boards on Public Instruction.													
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Other sources (Schools not under the Inspecting Staff).	Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.															
Arts Colleges. *															
English															
School Education, General.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools	English														
Middle "	English														
	Vernacular														
For Girls—															
Middle schools	Vernacular														
Total Secondary Schools															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary															
Lower "															
For Girls—															
Upper primary															
Lower "															
Total Primary Schools															
School Education, Special.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools															
Medical schools															
Industrial schools															
Reformatories															
Other schools															
Total															
Buildings															
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)															
Total															
Inspection															
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools															
Primary "															
Special schools other than training schools															
Miscellaneous															
Grand Total for 1895-96															

* The above list includes the Law Class

RIAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the last of March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.							In Institutions managed by—			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
				Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	26	40	28	1,020	...	...	2,176	...	1,810	5,006	...	...	...	...	...	
3	721	734	651	1,420	1,192	...	13,271	120	207	16,252	...	2,070	8,230	11,400	15,770	
4	470	496	359	...	...	...	3,150	...	...	3,170	840	...	5,178	11,018	1,29,101	
4	376	379	203	...	984	...	1,043	...	16	2,043	1,428	...	4,733	8,211	1,09,110	
1	57	59	33	...	616	...	...	...	...	616	...	...	961	1,577	1,577	
10	1,630	1,448	1,000	1,420	2,823	...	18,344	120	223	22,824	1,268	2,070	20,000	30,020	2,07,881	
5	224	240	215	...	1,005	...	124	...	...	1,214	...	...	15,610	16,402	1,02,187	
5	168	153	105	...	364	...	250	...	...	614	...	...	35,708	36,123	4,32,819	
2	14	23	21	...	410	...	10	...	...	422	...	...	3,773	4,104	4,107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,852	6,852	60,186	
12	506	507	341	...	1,407	...	405	...	...	1,872	...	...	61,360	63,107	5,07,154	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927	927	15,214	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,093	3,093	1,033	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	1,050	1,050	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,070	5,070	18,070	
...	...	...	...	30	1,034	...	24	...	...	1,718	...	...	2,314	3,178	6,427	
...	...	...	...	20	101	...	83	...	...	204	...	...	276	276	4,454	
...	...	...	...	50	1,135	...	107	...	...	1,922	...	...	2,590	4,455	10,885	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	2,43,694	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11,104	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	11,120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	5,027	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720	60,005	
23	2,130	2,014	1,530	2,700	6,355	..	21,015	120	2,107	33,251	1,268	2,070	37,130	1,01,252	16,93,257	

attached to the Midnapore College.

B.—Education—General Table VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for boys and girls in the Lower Provinces for the official year 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government—												
For males	25	815	214	471	...	130	11,503	...	5,857	33,628	51,988	No separate expenditure returns for European Hostels or Boarding-houses are furnished. They are included in the expenditure shown under different classes of schools in which they are attached.
For females ...	1	40	7	33	...	...	927	...	...	3,000	3,923	
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards—												
For males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards—												
For males	26	1,400	1	1,341	...	158	879	450	4,119	3,23	8,4	
For females ...	23	1,177	...	1,098	25	54	...	...	...	643	894	
4. Unaided—												
For males	108	3,063	43	2,082	586	395	10	...	42,000	20,283	64,391	
For females ...	27	1,300	0	672	(23	100	...	...	13,170	8,684	44,135	

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896.

(1).—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In From Government.	In Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) Presidency Division—Calcutta and Suburbs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	...
Albert Institute	The chief object of the Institute is to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse	...	...
Ahiritola Reading Rooms ...	To provide a reading room and a library for public use.	...	365 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal(a) ...	The objects are thus described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones. "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within those limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	2,000 0 0	5,300 0 0
Baranagar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and Indians into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than had existed before, and to promote the cause of moral, religious and social progress.	Supported solely by Babu Pearal Das Mallik at an annual cost of Rs 60 only	
Bidyasagar Library and Jhamapukur Reading Rooms.	Promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge by supplying a free library and reading rooms to the general public, and by circulating books and periodicals among its members and subscribers.	...	...
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement.	...	...
Calcutta Public Library ...	Spreading and diffusion of knowledge and providing free reading to the general public.	...	...
Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	The institution is a corporate body under the name and style of "The Calcutta Reading Rooms Literary Institute," having for its object the promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free library of reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circulating books, &c., among its members and subscribers subject to the rules in force and otherwise.	...	...
Calcutta School Book Society...	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation at a cheaper rate, of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	4,000 0 0	...

(a) The Asiatic Societies and Oriental Publication Fund & Bibliotheca Indica.

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
6	8	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	6,000 0 0	554	6	...	560	Registered ...	1820.
1,200 0 0	...	Daily 70 on an average.	...	...	Daily 70 in average.	Not registered...	April 1870.
772 0 0	1,037 0 0	100 + about 20 visitors daily.	1	8	109	Ditto ...	August 1860.
7,501 0 0	14,800 0 0	207	...	...	207	Registered ...	1784.
...	...	209		33	244	Not registered...	27th April 1867.
Statistics not furnished.						Ditto ...	1st March 1893.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1878. Returns not furnished.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Registered ...	1895. Returns not furnished.
813 0 0	829 0 0	10,062	...	5,031	15,093	Not registered...	1st January 1872.
...	4,800 0 0	14	...	...	14	Registered ...	1817.

[illegible] funds—
[illegible] per annum,
[illegible] " "

C.—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) Presidency Division—Calcutta and Suburbs—*continued.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cossipur Practical Institution of Agriculture, Floriculture and Horticulture, Raja's Park, No. 69, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, near Calcutta.	The principal object of the institution is to extend, improve and popularise the conditions under which horticulture and floriculture and agriculture may be practically studied in this country.	...	...
Calcutta Phrenological Institute, No. 89, Phear's Lane, Calcutta.	To promote the study of phrenology ...	...	...
The Suburban Reading Club ...	To bring together the young people of the neighbourhood for literary culture and improved fellow feeling.	...	...
Barasat Association ...	To ameliorate the condition of the town and its neighbourhood by constitutional means and to promote the education of boys and girls.	120 0 0	6 0 0
Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	Diffusion of healthy, literary, and scientific taste among the community of the northern portion of Calcutta, by supply of books, magazines and newspapers, by awarding medals for essays and translations and by lectures.	...	...
Dalhousie Institute ...	Literary and social	...	...
Kumbuliatola Boys' Reading Club.	(1) To promote culture and friendly intercourse for purposes of mutual improvement among its members. (2) To afford them facilities for the same by means of reading rooms and a library. (3) To place within the reach of the educated public, works of noted authors and books of reference and general utility. (4) To have lectures delivered in connection with the Club on subjects calculated to interest and benefit the student community.	...	12 0 0
Vangiya Sahitya Parishad ...	The cultivation of the Bengali language and literature.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Madhya Banga Sammilani (Central Bengal Union.)	Female education. Moral development of young men.	Nil ...	Nil ...
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	...	...
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.	To cultivate science in all its departments, with a view to original research and practical applications.	...	1,17,400 0 0 amount of endowment and net income.

Calcutta

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	65	...	...	65	Not registered	1st June 1886 by Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, of No. 128, Ahiritola Street, Calcutta, by whom all expenses are borne; but the expenses have not been shown.
...	...	32	4	...	36	Not registered...	1888.
873 0 0	873 0 0	32	1	...	33	Ditto ...	July 1888.
322 0 0	448 0 0	43	...	...	43	Ditto ...	1871.
1,527 0 0	1,527 0 0	Daily 50 on an average.	...	...	18,250*	Registered ...	5th February 1889.
Male Rs. 2 each. Female Re. 1 each.	Male Rs. 2 each. Female Re. 1 each.	182 200	39 25	...	221 225	Ditto ...	1865. Returns not furnished.
572 0 0	684 0 0	2,400	...	7,500	9,900	Not registered...	It was established as a local institution in December 1888, but was expanded into a public one in 1895.
2,208 0 0	2,208 0 0	241	...	...	241	Ditto ...	23rd July 1893.
Uncertain...	Uncertain...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1882.
200 on an average.	200 on an average.	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	December 1881.
676 0 0	Not furnished	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	April 1875; opened to the public for lectures in 1876.

visitors.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Photographic Society of India	1st.—To bring together all photographers and those interested in photography in India. 2nd.—To provide a convenient and comfortable Club-room in Calcutta, furnished with *literature on photographic and kindred subjects*, and having attached an adjoining dark-room stocked with apparatus and chemicals *for developing negatives*, enlarging photographs and carrying on experiments connected therewith. 3rd.—To hold in Calcutta exhibitions of photographs and photographic apparatus. 4th.—To publish and circulate a journal containing original notes and articles, correspondence, proceedings of Photographic Societies, extracts from journals and other matter useful and interesting to students and workers in photography in India. 5th.—To advise members, through the medium of the journal, on all questions relating to photographic apparatus, materials, processes, &c.	...	...
Ranaghat Students Library...	To spread education among the public ...	...	...
Kumarkhali Daridra Bandhab	To supply books to the public	...	...
Kosavpur and Jadyaboyra Bandhab Library.	To circulate books among the public ...	...	...
Society for the Higher Training of Young Men.	Moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of the student community.	1,200 0 0	...
1. Khulna Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Khulna Bar with law-books.	...	...
2. Bolfullia Public Library	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...
3. Bagerhat Hari Sabha ...	To promote Hindu religious culture spiritually and morally, and to facilitate the study of Hindu religious literature.	...	3,200 0 0
4. Bagerhat Bar Library of Pleaders.	To supply the members of the Bagerhat Bar with law-books.	...	800 0 0
5. Bagerhat Bar Library of Muktears.		...	100 0 0
6. Sripur Hita Sadhini Sabha.	To seek the welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places in every way possible.	...	...
The Khagra Students' Association.	To provide a reading room and a library ...	...	...
Berhampur Sahitya Samil...	To promote the study of Bengali language and to establish a library.	...	...
(2) BURDWAN DIVISION.			
Burdwan Raj Public Library	To supply English and Bengali books and *newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.*	...	60 0 0 per month.
Midnapore Bayley Hall Library.	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.	...	184 0 0
[illegible]	Reading of books and magazines ...	...	24 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Returns not furnished.						Registered ...	1886.
100 0 0	100 0 0	552	48	...	600	Not registered,...	1884.
10 0 0	10 0 0	0	5	...	14	Ditto ...	1884.
5 0 0	5 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto ...	1887.
600 0 0	1,800 0 0	890	...	...	890	Ditto ...	1891.
428 0 0	428 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	In 1883
5 0 0	5 0 0	30	...	10	40	Ditto ...	In 1893.
...	3,260 0 0	41	...	...	41	Ditto ...	In December 1894.
...	600 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	In 1882.
...	100 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	In 1880.
240 0 0	240 0 0	100	6	...	106	Ditto ...	16th December 1881.
184 0 0	184 0 0	33	1	15	49	Ditto ...	April 1894.
16 0 0	16 0 0	27	...	60	87	Ditto ...	1894.
...	600 0 0	2,620	...	...	2,620	Ditto ...	December 1881.
336 4 0	390 4 0	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	1893.
20 0 0	44 8 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1880.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(2) BURDWAN DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beames and Wilson's Ghatal Public Library.	Reading of books and magazines ...	...	...
Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha ..	The objects are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	240 0 0	280 0 0
Uttarpara Public Library ...	To afford the public free and easy access to the library.	...	1,900 0 0
Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.	...	372 0 0
Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	To give its constituents the benefit of reading useful and valuable books and periodicals.	...	...
Howrah-Sibpur Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge by collecting books and newspapers and discussion on literary subjects.	...	...
Andul Public Library ...	For improving knowledge ...	...	...
Bankura Hindu Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	180 0 0
(3) RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
Bogra Students' Association	To improve the moral and social character of boys in general.	...	...
Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Rajshahi Students' Debating Club. School Department.	The object of the Club is to promote the intellectual, moral and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in general.	...	...
Rajshahi Public Library at Boalia.	To collect and purchase English, Bengali and Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use.†	...	...
Dighapatiya Association ...	To further the intellectual, physical and moral training of boys.	...	...
Rangpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha	To preserve unity among the members of different societies, to promote the welfare of the people of Nilphamari, and to do other acts of public utility and importance.	...	...
Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To give education to, and improve the condition of, the Muhammadans of the district; to spread primary education through the maktabs; to train teachers for the maktabs; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local zila school.	...	...
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	General improvement and culture ...	...	...
Pabna Public Library ...	Intellectual improvement and literary recreation of subscribers and general advancement of the public.	...	...
Purjana Library ...	Public utility and culture	...	80 0 0
Sirajganj Public Library ...	Diffusion of learning	...	...
Students' Moral Association, Dinajpur.	Moral training of the Dinajpur Zilla School boys.	...	...

* Thirty members and 1,563 visitors.
† Partly in the maintenance of the Chittaranjan News Room with the Library, a newspaper department
‡ Monthly fee-book-lenders Re. 1 a month.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
151 4 3	151 4 3	74	...	...	74	Not registered...	1883.
358 0 0	878 0 0	200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.
...	1,900 0 0	No register of visitors is kept.				Ditto ...	1859.
85 4 0	467 4 0	1,185	15	...	1,200	Ditto ...	1854.
90 0 0	90 0 0	40	8	...	48	Ditto ...	January 1891.
670 4 0	670 4 0	1,508*	...	...	1,508	Ditto ...	1878.
5 0 0	5 0 0	45	8	10	68	Ditto ...	1886.
96 0 0	276 0 0	120	...	...	120	Ditto ...	March 1895.
37 0 0	37 0 0	...	...	105	105	Ditto ...	February 1882.
352 8 0	352 8 0	28	1	...	20	Ditto ...	Over 28 or 20 years' year not known.
10 8 0	10 8 0	...	...	79	79	Ditto ...	1892.
1,283 0 0	1,283 0 0	127	...	39	166	Ditto ...	9th July 1884.
...	...	...	...	26	26	Ditto ...	1890.
272 0 0	272 0 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1854.
4 0 0	4 0 0	46	...	6	52	Ditto ...	1884.
600 0 0	600 0 0	228	6	0	238	Ditto ...	February 1887.
170 7 6	170 7 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1889.
437 12 0	†437 12 0	101	...	...	101	Ditto ...	July 1890.
...	80 0 0	765	52	955	1,772	Ditto ...	1882.
209 4 0	209 4 0	46	...	...	46	Ditto ...	1885.
80 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	August 1874.

has been opened in connection with the Library, which circulates newspapers and periodicals among the public.

C.—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(d) Dacca Division.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca.			
Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Saraswat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit tols ...	...	...
Jaydevpur Sahitya Samalochani Institute.	To encourage the development of Bengali literature, and also the publication of useful books in Sanskrit or English throwing light on the history of Indian civilization, by helping poor authors with money presents or by purchasing their books and presenting them to important libraries.	...	...
Mymensingh.			
Saraswat Samiti ...	(1) To cultivate fellow-feeling, (2) to encourage arts, agriculture, native manufactures, &c., (3) moral culture.	...	...
Santosh Jahnavi School Club	For moral and literary advancement ...	...	...
Tangail School Club ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Santosh School Samiti ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Kisorganj Gyanbikasini Sabha, No. I.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Ditto ditto, No. II.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Achumita Gyanotpadini Sabha	Literary	...	...
Faridpur.			
Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Social, intellectual, and general improvement of the local female education.	108 0 0	...
Manikdaha Hitasadhini ...	Social and intellectual improvement ...	...	276 0 0
Do. Swasthya Samiti	Physical improvement	...	...
Madaripur Bidyotsahini Sabha and Students' Library.	Intellectual and moral education ...	...	...
Madaripur Karma Public Library.	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Faridpur Students' Club ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Do. Band of Hope ...	Temperance and moral improvement ...	...	...
Backergunge.			
The Students' Union, Brajamohan Institution.	This Union consists of the following branches:—	...	365 7 8
	1. Little Band of Mercy. 2. The Brothers of the Poor. 3. Literary Branch. 4. The Union Brothers. 5. Purity Brothers. 6. The Fire Brigade. 7. The Diversion Branch. 8. The Labour Band. 9. The Fine Arts Branch. 10. Executive Committee.		

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
2,786 0 0	2,786 0 0	114	...	...	114	Not registered...	1882.
...	1,000 0 0	182	...	...	182	Ditto ...	1872.
7,000 0 0[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1870.
708 0 0	708 0 0	143	12	...	155	Ditto ...	1284 B.S.
...	...	...	...	150	150	Ditto ...	November 1887.
...	...	...	...	170	170	Ditto ...	1888.
...	...	...	...	130	130	Ditto ...	1887.
...	...	...	...	27	27	Ditto ...	1880.
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	70	70	Ditto ...	Not known.
...	...	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6,000 0 0	7,102 0 0	1,005	8	...	1,013	Ditto ...	1880.
63 0 0	339 0 0	137	2	...	139	Ditto ...	1881.
31 0 0	31 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto ...	1889.
20 0 0	20 0 0	8	...	167	175	Ditto ...	1893.
1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	1890.
...	...	83	...	...	88	Ditto ...	1884.
...	...	601	4	...	605	Ditto ...	1888.
65 10 0	65 10 0	23	...	647	670	Ditto ...	1886.

[1] The expenses of the year under notice will be nearly Rs. 7,000, including the money Rs. 2,000 that has been given to Mr. Freeman Baird.

C.—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(4) Dacca Division—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Backergunge—concld.			
Barisal Zila School Students' Association.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...
Backergunge Hitaisini Sabha	(1) Spread of female education in the district of Backergunge. (2) Prevention of intemperance in the district of Backergunge. (3) Promotion of good will and friendship among the students and other people of Backergunge residing in Calcutta.	Annual grant from the District Board of Barisal, Rs. 150.	...
Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution.	Presenting to students by means of lectures, readings and songs, unsectarian cardinal principles of morality and religion without reference to any doctrinal question of any particular sect or creed.	...	...
Barisal Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...
(5) Chittagong Division.			
Tippera.			
Birchandra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...
Noakhali.			
Vidyot Sahini Dalal Bazar M. E. School.	Improvement in essay writing	...	...
Balatoshini Mangalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	...
Asadal Samiti Lamohar M. E. School.	Improvement of moral culture ...	...	...
Vidyonnati Basurhat Circle M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	0 0 0
Agaunthuirrasini Jugdia M. V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	2 0 0
Vidyotkarsha Sadhika Nonkhali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral culture	...	8 0 0
Jnanadayini Karparah Circle M. V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
Jnanabikasini Sahapur M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	...
Chhatra Samiti Kanchanpur M. V. School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Chhatra Samiti Athalkara M. V. School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Vidyotsahini Khilparah M. E. School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	0 10 0
Chittagong.			
Oldham Institute ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines and newspapers.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	25	...	300	325	Not registered	1887
387 0 0	537 0 0	341	1	342	342	Ditto ...	1877.
...	...	23	...	400	423	Ditto ...	1891.
304 0 0	304 0 0	1,341	18	001	1,060	Ditto ...	1868.
1,017 0 0	1,017 0 0	56	2	...	58	Ditto ...	1st September 1886.
...	...	42	...	...	42	Ditto ...	1882.
4 0 0	4 0 0	47	...	...	47	Ditto ...	January 1880.
...	...	27	...	...	27	Ditto ...	2nd April 1892.
...	0 9 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1st April 1891.
...	2 0 0	42	...	...	42	Ditto ...	14th February 1881.
...	8 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	1894-95.
...	...	32	...	...	32	Ditto ...	4th April 1889.
...	...	35	...	...	35	Ditto ...	5th April 1890.
...	...	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	17th March 1894.
...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1893.
...	0 10 0	85	...	...	85	Ditto ...	1st March 1890.
694 0 0	694 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto ...	November 1891.

C.—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Objects.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(6) Patna Division.			
Gaya Public Library ...	This institution is a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of community. There is a museum attached to the Library. The District Judge is *ex-officio* Trustee of the funds belonging to the Library, and President of the Committee of Management. The general management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of seven members. It was established by public subscription raised among the principal residents of the district, in commemoration of the visit to Gaya of Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who laid the foundation stone of the building.	...	710 4 0
Gaya Bar Association ...	The object of the Association is to provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar and to have a library of law books and reports. Mr. W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, is the President, and Babu Haribar Nath, Senior Government Pleader, is Vice-President. It is managed by a Committee of seven members. Babu Nagwant Sahai, B.A., B.L., is the present Secretary of the Bar Library.	...	...
Chapra Public Library* ...	The Library is intended to be used by the public for the perusal of books, periodicals and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.	...	510 0 0
Bar Library, Muzaffarpur ...	To supply the members of the Muzaffarpur Bar with law books.	...	...
Indian Club, ditto ...	For the improvement of health and education, and union among the community.	...	...
Bettiah Maharaja's Dharam Samaj—Sanskrit School at Motihari.	Sanskrit teaching—free—to such students as may be willing to prosecute their studies up to the Title Examination.	...	...
Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
Patna Bar Library ...	To accommodate members of the Bar Library	...	...
Bankipore Oriental Public Library.	Public benefit and preserving and accumulating costly and authentic manuscripts.	600 0 0	1,140 0 0
Bihar Hitaishi Library at Chowk Patna City.	Promotion of vernacular as well as English knowledge among the citizens.	(a)120 0 0	...
Patna Hindu Boys' Association.	To promote Hindu religious culture spiritually and morally. To facilitate the study of Hindu religious literature.	...	368 0 0

* The library building is a gift of the late Maharaja Chaturdhari Shahu Bahadur of Hatwa.

† Municipal contribution ... ...
Maharaja's grant ... ...
Local subscription ... ...

(a) From Municipality.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
404 8 0	1,120 13 0	40	1	...	41	Registered ...	1857.
810 4 0	810 4 0	42	...	...	42	Not registered...	1892.
229 8 0	703 8 0	25	1	...	26	Ditto ...	1857.
1,284 0 0	1,284 0 0	44	...	...	44	Ditto ...	January 1868.
612 0 0	612 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1891.
1,560 0 0†	1,560 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	1878.
28 8 0	28 8 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1st June 1892.
902 0 0	902 0 0	78	...	...	78	Ditto ...	1886.
...	1,740 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1891.
300 14 0	420 14 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	1883.
37 2 0	305 2 0	9	2	135	146	Ditto ...	31st January 1895.

† A portion of the Library building was rented and brought in an annual income of Rs. 540

	Rs. A. P.
... ...	120 0 0
... ...	1,440 0 0
... ...	900 0 0
Total ...	1,560 0 0

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(6) PATNA DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Victoria Jubilee Club, Bankipore.	Common place of recreation and social gathering.	...	...
Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	To acquire the art of public speaking and of English composition, and to discuss literary and scientific questions.	...	...
Arrah Reading Club ...	For self improvement and diffusion of knowledge, &c.	...	100 0 0
Arrah Bar Association ...	To maintain a constitutional association composed of members of the Bar practising in the court. It has a library of law books.	...	...
Arrah Town School Students' Debating Club.	For the improvement of English literature	...	...
(7) BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
Banka Public Library ...	Diffusion of education	...	...
Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience and improvement ...	...	...
Bhagalpur Library and Scientific Institute.	The promotion of social intercourse and the pursuit of the study of politics, literature, and science.	...	...
Karagarh Dharm Sabha, Institution.	To impart religious instruction and to teach Sanskrit.	30 0 0	...
Monghyr Arya Dharam Parichari Sabha.	For the advancement of Sanskrit literature and astrology.	...	...
Monghyr Anjuman Himayet Islam.	To support and educate poor Muhammadans	...	1,268 4 8
Malda Public Library ...	General culture	...	...
Malda Club	Spread of education by supplying the members with popular periodicals and books and public lectures.	...	...
(8) ORISSA DIVISION.			
Orissa Graduates and Under-Graduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest and to discuss questions of literary and social importance, and if necessary to take constitutional steps to give practical effect to the above.	...	...
Alochana Sabha ...	Literary culture amongst the members and the rendering of pecuniary help to poor and deserving pupils of local school.	...	...
Cuttack United Panda Reading Club.	For improvement of literary knowledge ...	...	...
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti Cuttack Union Club.	For improvement of Sanskrit language. Abolished.	...	...
Balasore Sanskrit Samiti ...	For improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	...
B. De's Social Club ...	Intellectual and moral improvement of the general public.	...	2,400 0 0

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1896—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
813 0 0	813 0 0	60	...	...	60	Not registered...	1887.
2 9 0	2 9 0	...	...	58	58	Ditto ...	March 1893.
37 0 0	137 0 0	25	...	6	31	Ditto	1st January 1895.
475 9 0	475 9 0	31	...	...	31	Ditto ...	1891.
...	...	...	...	60	60	Ditto ...	1893.
40 0 0	40 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	About 1871.
279 15 0*	279 15 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
852 0 0	852 0 0	27	...	...	27	Ditto ...	Over 20 years.
991 0 0	730 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	1889.
288 3 0	288 3 0	30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto ...	In 1875-76.
760 7 9	2,008 12 5	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	19th October 1888.
340 8 0	340 8 0	1,718	12	12	1,702	Ditto ...	17th June 1894.
30 0 0	30 0 0	9	3	4	16	Ditto ...	1878. No work was done last year in 1895-96. The Club now exists in name only.
...	...	81	...	...	84	Ditto ...	3rd March 1889.
827 15 0	827 15 0	87	...	...	87	Ditto ...	16th December 1893.
168 0 0	168 0 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto ...	1st January 1892.
437 0 0	437 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1892.
75 0 0	75 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
509 0 0	2,256 0 0	69	...	...	69	Ditto ...	1st June 1895.

C.—Scientific and

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

Name.	Object.	In receipt of Grants from—	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(6) Orissa Division—concld.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Students' Social Club, Nayabazar.	For the moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Balasore Zila School.	...	...
Balasore Muhammadan Association.	Improvement of the Muhammadan community.	...	...
Puri Literary Club and Jagannath Cottage Library.	(1) To create a taste for reading among the Puri public. (2) To improve literature. (3) To help only literary subjects. (4) To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.	...	...
Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti...	Promotion of the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy.	...	200 0 0
Puri Students' Association .	To improve the power of speaking and writing English and vernacular, and to render pecuniary help to poor and deserving pupils of the Puri Zila schools.	...	...
Kishore Chandra Sahitya Samalochani Sava.	For promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge of literature and science, and providing free reading to the general public.	...	...
Dhenkanal Moral Training Club.	To impart moral instructions ...	...	...
(6) Chota Nagpur Division			
Purulia Students' Debating Club.	To improve the moral and social character of students.	...	...
Manbhum United Club ...	Cultivation of general literature ...	...	...
Ranchi Tharpakhna Reading Club.	Cultivation of good relations and promotion of intellectual pursuits among the members.	...	...
Ranchi Boys' Improvement Club.	Moral, intellectual and educational improvement of the boys of the Ranchi Zila School.	...	...
Ranchi Public Library ...	To supply the members with popular and scientific works in English and vernacular.	...	...
Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Ranchi Bar with law books and newspapers.	...	...
Ranchi-Bihar Literary Club	To supply the members of the Club with Hindi and English newspapers.	...	...
Giridih Bandhab Samiti ...	Moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Giridih High English School.	...	...
Giridih Circulating Club ...	To supply the members with newspapers ...	...	...
Giridih Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Giridih Bar with law-books.	...	...
Dalton ganj Reading and Sporting Club.	Supply of newspapers, playing at lawn tennis, and holding friendly conversation.	...	...
Daltonganj Bar Library ...	Supplying law-books to the members ...	...	...
Chaibassa Reading Club ...	To supply the members with newspapers and current literature.	...	...
Chaibassa Boys' Athletic Club	Physical improvement	...	...

Libraries—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1900—concluded.

con-		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Female.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
1 14 0	...	18	...	...	18	Not registered...	4th January 1899.
100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	11th January 1899.
80 0 0	80 0 0	10	...	17	27	Ditto ...	December 1894.
20 0 0	220 0 0	67	...	...	67	Ditto ...	15th February 1898.
90 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	54	62	Ditto ...	1898.
100 0 0	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	May 1898.
...	...	12	...	...	13	Ditto ...	4th February 1898.
...	...	4	...	15	19	Ditto ...	May 1899.
291 0 0	291 0 0	20	1	...	30	Ditto ...	1893.
70 0 0	70 0 0	18	9	6	23	Ditto ...	March 1902.
...	...	2	...	80	82	Ditto ...	September 1898.
108 0 0	108 0 0	45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	1847.
220 0 0	218 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1899.
108 0 0 per annum	208 0 0	24	...	...	24	Ditto ...	1898.
45 0 0	45 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	1893.
100 0 0	110 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1897.
100 0 0	100 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto ...	1891.
(a)410 0 0	410 0 0	(b)Members 10.	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1898.
210 8 0	210 8 0	28	...	...	28	Ditto ...	October 1894.
80 0 0	80 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto ...	1st April 1894.
60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	40	41	Ditto ...	December 1895.

(a) Raised from September 1899.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

8.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therein.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	The Burdwan Press	Babu Jogesh Chandra Sarkar	The "Burdwan Sanjivani."	Nil.	
		The Adhinj Jantra, Burdwan.	Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate.	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the estate.
		The Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners, Burdwan.	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the Municipality.
		The Annadá Press, Burdwan.	Hobibar Bokaram ...	Nil ...	...	Forms, &c., are printed.
		The Bishwambhar Press, Katwa.	Babu Sasi Bhusan Banerjee	Nil ...	...	Hindu scriptures and other job works.
		The Universal Press, Raniganj.	Munshi Azimuddin ...	Nil ...	...	Circulars, &c., are printed.
	Birbhum	Sharna Press, Suri ...	Babu Bina Nath Sharna ...	Nil ...	...	Only job works.
		Ali Press, Suri ...	Munsur Ali Sheik ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Karuna Sindhu Press, village Kurungram.	Babu Annada Gopal Mazumdar.	Nil ...	...	Cheques, receipts, labels, &c.
	Bankura	Bankura Mukherjee Press.	Babu Ram Nath Mukerjee and Babu Ajodya Nath Mookerjee.	"Bankura Darpan."	...	Nil.
	Midnapore	Banco Press, Ballavpur	(1) Babu Srinurayan Pal (2) " Radhika Kanta Banerjee. (3) Babu Srish Chandra Roy	Nil ...	...	Pakhilas, Advertisements and other miscellaneous works.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Babu Lal Karmakar ...	Nil ...	...	Job work.
		Mission Press, Ballavpur Midnapore.	American Free Baptist Mission.	Nil ...	...	Scriptures and tracts and job work.
		Nihar Press Kalimala Press } Central	Babu Mathuradas Jana ...	Nil ...	...	Books, pakhilas, and other miscellaneous works.
		Lakhi Saraswati Press, Ghatal.	" Hanuman Mallik ...	Nil ...	...	Books, advertisements, pakhilas, and other job works.
		Dinabandhu Press, Ghatal.	" Dino Nath Pal ...	Nil ...	...	Books, pamphlets, pakhilas, and miscellaneous works.
	Hooghly	Ghosh Press, Hooghly	" Krista Pada Ghosh ...	"Darpak" (weekly)	"Basana" (monthly) and job works.	
		Imperial " "	" Purna Chandra Ghosh	Nil ...	"Purnima" (monthly) and job works.	Job work.
		Sahitri " "	Hiranmayi Devi and Ashutosh Deb Dasi.	Nil ...		
		Bulkeley " "	Babu Nibaran Chandra Mukhopadhyay.	"Education Gazette" (weekly).		Job works.
		Diamond " "	Babu Dina Nath Mukerjee	"Bartabaha" (weekly).		Ditto.
		Chandernagore Press, Serampore.	" Sasadhar Karmakar ...	Nil ...		Ditto.
		Albert Press, Serampore.	" Suresh Chandra De	Nil ...		Ditto.
		Tamohar " "	" Madan Mohan Dey ...	Nil ...		Ditto.
		Ganguli Press ...	" Khetter Mohan Ganguli	Nil ...		Ditto.
		Minerva " "	" Kalidas Banerjee ...	Nil ...		Ditto.
		Union Press ...	" Narsingha Ram Mukerjee.	Nil ...		Ditto.
		Lay " "	" Prasanna Kumar Sen	Nil ...		Ditto.
		Universal Press, Sibpur	(1) Babu Baykanth Dutt ... (2) " Gopal Chandra Bose (3) " Sital Bhusan Bose	Nil ...		Nil. Job work.
		Calcutta Printing Co., Limited.	Messrs. George Allen & Co.	...		Composition for the supply of [illegible]

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therein.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan—*concluded.*	Howrah—*concluded.*	British India Printing Works, Howrah.	(1) Babu Paresh Chandra Mukerjee. (2) Bhagrab Chunder Dutta (3) Asutosh Chunder Mitter. (4) Amul Krishna Mookerjee.	Nil ...	...	Piece-work and job work.
		Howrah Municipal Press.	Chairman, Municipal Commissioners, Howrah.	Nil ...	...	Municipal Printing Works.
		Uttukarie Durpan Press, Uttukarie.	Babu Surendra Nath Roy...	"Uttukarie Durpan"	...	Books, pamphlets, circulars, &c.
	24-Pergunnas ...	Phœnix Press ...	Harish Chunder Roy ...	...	Indian Law Magazine.	Job work.
		Bidya " ...	Rajendra Lal Ghose ...	...	...	Books.
		Chandraloy " ...	Purna Chandra Basu ...	...	...	Job works and books.
		Bharati Press ...	Sreematy Hiranmoyee Dabee	...	"Bharati" ...	Job work.
		Herald " ...	Joygobind Shaun ...	"Christian Herald."	"Ukashuk," a monthly magazine in Bengali.	
		Nusrat Ain Press ...	Hafiz Amiruddin Ahmed...	...	...	Bengali, Arabic, and Persian books.
		Azizi Press ...	Abdul Majid ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Hadisi " ...	Gulzar Mondi ...	...	...	Bengali, Arabic, and Persian books.
		Amir Hossain Press ...	Yakyed Hussain ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Azizia Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Do. The former name was Nizamia.
		Rezzia " ...	Rajekun ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Sattaria " ...	Abdul Sattar ...	...	...	Bengali, Arabic, and Persian books.
		Pakhilbilash Press ...	Bakhal Chunder Mitter ...	...	...	Bengali books and job work.
		Artists Press ...	Hem Chandra Roy ...	...	...	Job works.
		E. B. S. Railway Press	Manager, E. B. S. Railway	...	...	Railway official proceedings, tickets, &c.
		Patrick Press ...	P. Ghose ...	...	...	Most beautiful works of P. Ghose.
		Britannia " ...	Mr. C. Menzies ...	...	...	Small Cause Court Bills, &c.
		Bharat Bandhu Press	Gadadhar Kabyabinode ...	...	...	Note-books.
		Imperial Victoria "	Rabin Kristo Mookerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Sanskar Press ...	Kali Prosonno Kabyabisarad	...	...	Books and job work.
		The Oriental Press ...	Baroda Kant Vidyaratna ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Bhisak Darpan " ...	Suresh Prasad Banerjee ...	...	"Bhisak Darpan"	Ditto.
		Arun Press ...	Raj Kristo Roy Chowdhury	...	...	Ditto.
		New Town Press ...	Kedar Nath Mitter ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Power Steam Printing Works.	Srish Chandra Mookerjee	"Power National Gazette."	...	Ditto.
		Suburban Press, formerly known as the Sapphire Steam Press.	Revd J. A. Macdonald ...	"The Union Record"	"Amedee Patrika"	Religious books and job work.
		Reformatory School Printing Press	Government ...	...	...	Job work.

Of the Presses not shown in this return—

1. Horticultural Press has been removed to Calcutta.
2. Railway Press has been removed, but it is not known where.
3. Tolani Press is hardly a press. Hard types are composed, but printing is done elsewhere.
4. Blackbook Press is not working.
5. The name of Sapphire Steam Press has been changed to Suburban Press.
6. Albert Printing Works removed to Calcutta.

Of the Presses shown in this return for the first time, it is stated that the Phœnix Press was started from the 1st April 1895, that the Modern Bengal Kriya Pathmala Press has been in existence for more than 12 years, but no declaration was made in regard to it, that a Government of India Press, and that the Britannia Press was removed from Calcutta to the Sunderbuns during the year.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5.		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therefrom. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Presidency Division—*concluded.*	Nadia ...	Baron Bijoy Press ...	Kala Chand Singha ...	...	...	Miscellaneous job work.
		Mathura Nath Press	Satis Chandra Mazumdar ...	...	...	Job work and books.
	Murshidabad	Arunadoya ...	Kamikhya Persad Ganguli	"Pratikar" ...	...	
		Gour Gobindo ...	Jodunath Banerjee ...	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi."	...	
		Radha Ramon ...	Ramnarayan Vidyaratna ...	...	...	
		Sulav Prokash ...	Raj Krishna Sing ...	...	...	
		Satya Ratna ...	Maharanee Surnomoyee ...	...	...	
		Biswa Bijoy ...	Biswambher Das ...	...	...	
		Murshidabad City Press.	Kamikhya Persad Ganguli	...	...	
		Dhana Sindhu ...	Rai Dhanpat Sing Bahadur	...	...	
		Ratnakar ...	Asutosh Sarcar ...	...	...	
		Biswa Binod ...	Rai Sotal Chand Nohar Bahadur.	...	...	
		Hitoishi ...	Durgesh Nath Bhattacharjee.	"Murshidabad Hitoishi."	...	
	Jessore ...	Shubhakari Press ...	Umesh Chandra Ghose, Pleader, Secretary; Mahendra Nath Sarkar, Manager; Ram Charan Ghose, Printer.	...	...	Anglo-vernacular books and job work.
		Anna Purna Press ...	Satya Prosonno Dutt ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
		Sarkar Press ...	Chandrakanto Sarkar ...	...	...	The Press is employed in printing cheques, dakhilas, and other forms for zamindars.
		Chikitsa Prakash ...	Girija Nath Mookorjee ...	...	...	
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Bodda Dharma Sava for the time being.	"Hindu Ranjika."	Nil.	
		Rajshahi „ ...	Babus Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri and Kristo Kant Saha.	Nil „	Nil.	
		Tahirpur Talta Prakashak Press.	Raja Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur.	Nil ...	"Krishitatta."	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Kumar Promoda Nath Roy	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Bonodo „ ...	Babu Benode Behari Roy	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Nowgong „ ...	Tarip Mohamad Mandal	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Sharadindu „ ...	Raja Krishnendra Roy Bahadur.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Dinajpur ...	Son Press ...	Babu Kali Mohan Son ...	Nil ...	"Dinajpur Masik Patrika."	
		Ahmed Press ...	Munshi Samiruddin ...	Nil ...	Nil	No papers are issued from these Presses, which print forms of receipts and dakhilas, &c., on orders and also for sale.
		Hindu „ ...	Ramratana Dass ...			
		Roy „ ...	Babu Nabin Bihari Rai ...			
		Kunja Mohan Press ...	„ Kunja Mohan Dass ...			
		Dharma Das „ ... (Thakurgaon).	„ Dharma Das Palit ...			
	Rangpur ...	Vidyodaya Press ...	Mohim Chandra Ghose ...	Nil ...	Nil	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therein.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Rajshahi—*concluded.*	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Albert Press ...	Nand Lal Roy ...	(1) "Darjeeling Missionki Samachar Masik Patrika." (2) "Darjeeling, Kalimpong, and Sikkim News." (3) "The Darjeeling Times."		The Darjeeling News Press has ceased to work since 1st February 1896.
		Darjeeling Standard Press.	Mrs. A. Lord ...	"Darjeeling Standard."	Nil.	
	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chaudhury.	"Rangpur Dik Prakas" (Bengali, weekly).	Nil.	
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhika Roman Chatterji	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Loko Ranjan ,, ...	Sashi Bhusan Neogi ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Panga Press ...	Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Rani Lakhmi Priya Debya ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Mouj Chandra Press ...	Mouj Chandra Chatterji ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Gopal Chandra Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Bogra Chaudhuri Press	Mobarak Ali Choudhuri ...	Nil* ...	Nil	*The "Bogra Darpan" (weekly) appears to have ceased to exist.
	Pabna ...	Nalinikush Press ...	1. Purna Nanda Roy 2. Chandra Shekhar Kali 3. Mukunda Lal Roy ... 4. Srish Chandra Roy 5. Kailash Chandra Sarkar	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Radha Benode Press ...	Roy Benomali Roy Bahadur	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Arya Press ...	Mohini Mohan Sen Gupta	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Mohamedia Press ...	Anwar Chandra Bose ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	1. Bengal Times ...	Mr. E. O. Kemp ...	"Bengal Times"	None.	
		2. Bengali ...	Babu Guru Gangadick Chaudhuri.	"Dacca Prakash."	,,	
		3. East Bengal Press	Babu Banga Chandra Roy	"The East" ...	The "Bangabandhu" with its supplement, "The New Light."	
		4. Girish Press ...	,, Girish Chandra Roy	None ...	None.	
		5. Raghu Nath Press	Saraswata Samaj ...	"Saraswata Patrika."		
		6. Syamantak ,,	Babus Nadia Chand Das and Manik Chand Das.	None ...		
		7. Jahan Press ...	Babu Shashi Bhusan Roy ...	"Dacca Gazette"		
		8. Adaraha ,, ...	Babus Lalit Mohan Das, Bhuban Chandra Sen, Mohini Mohan Sen, and Khitish Chandra Neogi.	Nil ...		
		9. Ashutosh Press ...	Babu Brindaban Dhar ...	None ...	"Shebak."	
		10. Baikanta Nath Press.	,, Baikunta Nath Dutt	,, ...	None.	
		11. Sudarson Press ...	Babus Pabitra Raman Guha and Fany Bhusan Ghose.	,, ...	,,	
		12. Mahesh war ,, ...	Babu Madhab Chandra Tarka Churamani.		,,	
		13. Mahamudi ,, ...	Munshi Mahamad Jan ...	,, ...	,,	
		14. Oriental ,, ...	Babu Baikanta Nath Barai	,, ...	,,	
		15. Sridhar ,, ...	Babus Chandra Benode Pal and Radha Benode Pal Chaudhuri.	"Vikrampur."	,,	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Divisions.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca—*concluded.*	Mymensingh	1. Charu Press	Babu Tanchi Nath Ghatak	"Charu Mihir."	None.	
		2. Basanti „	„ Keshab Chandra Roy	None	„	
		3. Ahamadia „	Abdul Hamid Khan *alias* Dagoo Moah.	„	„	
		4. Mahamudia Press	Maulvi Nainuddin	„	„	
		5. Abdul Rahim „	Abdul Rahim	„	„	
		6. Mufisal Islam	Ibrahim Khan	„	„	
	Faridpur	Faridpur Hitaishi Press	Aprajita Dobi and others	„	„	
	Backergunge	1. Barisal Hitaishi Press.	Babu Raj Mohun Chatterjee	"Barisal Hitaishi" (weekly).	„	
		2. Satya Prakash Press	„ Kedar Nath Kar	None	„	
		3. Kashipur Press	„ Protab Chandra Mukerjee.	"Kashipur Nihashi." (fortnightly).		
		4. Adarsha „	Babu Kali Pada Banerjee	None	A monthly journal, "Chutrabandhu."	
Chittagong.	Tippera	Baradeswari Press Sinha Press (Comilla)	Guru Doyal Sinha	...	...	The Proprietor says that the Baradeswari Press has been amalgamated with the Sinha Press.
		Anwar Press (Comilla)	Anwar Krishna Chaudhuri	"Tripura Prakash."		
		Chaitanya Press (Comilla).	Pran Chaitanya Ghosh.			
		Hitaishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Jagat Chandra Bhattacharjee and others.			
		Upon Press (Comilla)	Rajani Kumar Dutt.			
	Noakhali	Ramendra Press	Ramendra Chandra Chaudhuri.			
		Govinda „	Govinda Chandra Do.			
	Chittagong	Shudharan „	Chandra Kanta Chakravarty, Nayan Tara Dobya, and others.			
		Chandra Shekar Press	Nil Krishna Kar.			
		Bharati Press	Baruda Kanta Bose and others.	"Sanshodhini."		
		Annada „	Annada Charan Das, Syama Charan Das.			
		Sonaton „	Chittagong Oriental Company, Limited.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....			
Patna.	Patna	Bihar Times	Babu Mahesh Narain	"Bihar Times"	...	English (weekly).
		Khadga Vilas	Babus Ramdeen Prasad and Shahob Prasad Singh.	...	Harish Chandra Kala and Brahmin.	Hindi (monthly)
		Bihar Bandhu	Babu Lachmi Nath Bhut	"Bihar Bandhu"	...	Nagri and Hindi (weekly).
		Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	The Hon'ble Guru Prasad Sen.	"Bihar Herald" and "Indian Chronicle."	...	English (weekly).
		Union Press	Maulvi Rahimuddin	"Al Punch"	...	Urdu (do).
		Arya Varta	Babu Mahabir Proshad	"Arya Varta"	...	English and vernacular (weekly).
		T. Bihar Commercial Circle	T. P. Shah & Co.	...	"Bihar Commercial."	English (monthly).
		Mofussilite	Mr. Watling	...	"Bihar Mofussilite."	"Bihar (weekly)."

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1905-06—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Patna—*contd.*	Gaya	Magadh Subhankar	Babus Bhikari Shankar Bhattacharjia and Bageshwari Prosad Trivedi.			
		District Board Press	District Board, Gaya.			
		Court of Wards' ,,	Manager, Tikari Estate.			
		Mohammadi Press	Syed Ali Mohamad	The "Gaya Punch"	...	Vernacular (weekly).
		Kako Press	Mohamad Yusuff Hussein.			
		Town ,,	Syed Mohamad Tahir	"Shoheal Afaq"...	...	Vernacular (weekly).
	Shahabad	Shad Press	Waziri Lal.			
		Dumraon Raj Press	The Maharani of Dumraon.			
		N. G. Brother's Press	Hazari Lall.			
		Star of India Press	Mohammad Zahurul Huq.			
		City Press	Fakir Chand Dass.			
	Saran	Nasim Saran Press	Akhoy Kumar Bhattcharjee.			
		Shankar Press	Dharam Deo Singh.			
		Saran Sudhakar Press	Kishun Prashad.			
	Champaran	Sett Press	Babu Radha Prosad Sett.	...	...	Discontinued.
		S. P. Sett	Babus Shama Charan Ghosh and Bholanath Sen.			
		Champaran Chandrika	Jhari Lall Missir.			
	Muzaffarpur	Herculean Press	Babus Ajodhia Prasad and Mahadeo Prashad.	...	...	Job and solid work.
		Narain Press	Babu Parmeshur Narain Mahtha.	...	...	Job, solid, and book works.
		District Board Press	District Board, Muzaffarpur	...	...	Solid and job works.
		Bihar Indigo Planters' Association Press.	Members of Bihar Indigo Planters' Association.	...	...	Job and solid works.
		German Mission Press	German Mission Muzaffarpur.	...	...	Religious tracts and book works.
		Maddai Quamin	Shaikh Najib ...	...	...	Job, solid, and book works.
		Mehar Manam	Majhilay Saheb ...	...	...	Solid and book works.
		Dilawari Press	Shaikh Natham ...	...	...	Notices of the Municipality, &c.
	Darbhanga	Maharaja's Press	The Hon'ble Maharaja Lachmeshar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.			
		The Union Press	Babu Harimohan Banerjee.			
		Kaith Press	,, Bunwari Lal.			
		Chitragupta Press	Jugal Kishore Narain.			
		A Lithographic ,,	Rai Ganga Prosad Singh Bahadur.			
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	Mirat-ul-Hind	Ram Peshad.			
	Bhagalpur	The Albert Press	Babu Sakhi Chand.			
		Vyas Press	Prosholtum Bhatt	"Piyush Prabah" (monthly).		
		Victoria Press	Tara Vilas Neogi.			
		Harawal ,,	Babu Gamput Singh and Babu Nirpat Singh.			
	Malda	Haribar Press	Protap Chandra Sating and others.			
		Nityananda Press	Radhea Chandra Sett, Grish Chandra Datta.			
		Damodar Press	Broja Govind Basak.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	Baptist Missionary Corporation, London.	Nil ...	Government "Uriya Gazette."	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company	The "Utkal Dipika."	"Indra Dhanu"	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Babu Kalipada Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ray Press ...	„ Sitanath Ray ...	Nil ...	The "Brahma," a monthly theistic journal.	
		Arunodoy Press ...	Babu Bhagbat Dan ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Victorin Press ...	Orissa Printing Corporation, Town Cuttack.	The work of the Press is under suspension.		
	Balasore ...	Da's Utkal Press ...	Babu Satyandra Nath Do...	"Uriya" and "Naba Sambad."		
		Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company, Ld.	Balasore "Sambad Bahika."		
	Puri ...	...	Nil.			
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur Prova Press.	Nibaran Chandra Chakrabarti.	None.	None.	
	Lohardaga ...	G. E. L. Mission Press.	G. E. L. Mission Society	"Ghar Bandhu," a fortnightly paper.	Nil ...	The Press publishes books and does job works also.
		Ranal and Kamaleswar Press.	Ranal Lall and Kamaleswar Krishna Sahai.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto.
	Manbhum ...	Santhal Mission Press, Pakhuria, Gobindpur, Manbhum.	A. Campbell, Free Church of Scotland.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Letter-press. Printing of all kinds is executed in English, Bengali, Hindi, and Santhali.
	Palamau ...					
	Singhbhum ...					
Calcutta.	...	Standard Press ...	Bose, Mitter & Co. ...	"Amrita Bazar Patrika" (daily, weekly, and overland edition).	"Hitaishi."	
		Smith & Co.'s Press ...	Moti Lall Ghose ...		"Bishnupriya."	
		Kumar Kisson Machine Press.	Kumar Kisson Chatterjee	"Sulav Dainik."		
		Juno Printing Works	Akhoy Coomar Bagchi and Sarat Kumar Bagchi.			
		Reliance Press ...	Pulin Chunder Roy.			
		Saroda Press ...	Saroda Kanto Roy.			
		Calcutta Press ...	Mookerjee & Co.			
		Romanath Press ...	Laha Brothers & Co.			
		Chaitanya „ ...	Jogendro Nath Dey ...	...	"Binapani."	
		Kabitaratnakar Jantra	Anupta Lal Law.			
		Elgin Press ...	Ganendra Kumar Bose.			
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sitanath Roy.			
		Srimpore Press ...	Chandmony Dasi.			
		New Bengal Press ...	Ditto.			
		Pakrashi Press ...	Gopaul Chunder Ghose.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	...	Sen Press ...	Juggernath Das.			
		New Victoria Press ...	Sham Lall Seal.			
		Hanifia Press ...	Mahomed Khater.			
		Soal Press ...	Bhoodo Behary Seal.			
		Kamala Kanta Press ...	Baneshar Ghose.			
		New Bengal Press ...	Charu Chunder Chatterjee.			
		M. L. Seal's „ ...	M. L. Seal.			
		Bidyaratna Jantra ...	Bani Madhub Dey & Co.			
		Surjo Press ...	S. K. Mukerjee.			
		Dey's Brothers' Hindu Press.	Nundo Lal Dey.			
		Lakhitilas Jantra ...	Kanai Lal Dutt.			
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	N. L. Seal.			
		Bedanta Press ...	S. B. Mukerjee.			
		A new Press name not given.)	Kristodhone Coondoo.			
		Intelligence Press ...	Apurba Kristo Ghose ...	...	"Bharat Bandhab" and "Siksha."	
		Bhagirathi Press ...	Gour Kristo Dutt.			
		Horticulture „ ...	Hari Das Mitter ...	...	"Sanskrit Chandrikn," "Hindu Surhid," and "Upnishad."	
		Mahakali Press ...	Umaprasad Ghose.			
		Sahitya Press ...	Jotish Chunder Somajpati	"Sahitya."		
		Great Eden Press ...	Upendro Chunder Bose & Co.			
		Naba Kavya Prakash Jantra.	Naba Kumar Bose.			
		Sangbad Provakar Press.	Upendro Kristo Gupta ...	"Sungbad Provakar."		
		Hari Jantra ...	Haridass Nundun.			
		Sidhikia Press ...	Mudzaruddin Ahmed.			
		Soolamani Press ...	Monirudditn Ahmed.			
		Great Town „ ...	Sarat Kumar Sen.			
		Bysack Press ...	Baimab Chunder Bysack.			
		Sudharnava Press ...	Trailokya Nath Dutt.			
		Islamia Press ...	Samshere Ali.			
		Kshita Kaumudi Press	Hrisick Lall Chunder.			
		Harmonium Press ...	Umesh Chunder Bhattacharjee.			
		Dutt's Press ...	Nrityn Lall Dutt.			
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendro Nath Mukerjee.	"Banganibasi."		
		Newton Press ...	Raja Janakilallub Sen.			
		Aryan Press ...	Surendronath Banerjee ...			
		Elysium Press ...	Monmotho Nath Dutt ...	...	"Queen."	
		School Book Press ...	Ahalakanto Sen.			
		Satyanarain Jantra ...	Gopal Chunder Pyne.			
		Panchanan Press ...	Nadir Chand Sil.			
		Victoria Press ...	Moni Mohun Rakshit.		"Sahitya Parishad Patrika."	
		General Printing Press	Bani Madhub Bhattacharjee.			
		Manika Press ...	Adhore Chunder Bose ...	...	"Sahitya Sebuk" and "Banga Jiban"	
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Jogesur Mukerjee.			
		New Britannia „ ...	Ashutosh Mitter.			
		Satya Press ...	Satyabrata Samasrami ...	...	"Usha."	
		New Oriental Press ...	Behari Lal Bhur.			
		Bengal Press ...	Annoda Churn Chowdhury	...	Co-operative. "Quarterly Review" & "Siksha Parichar."	
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Dutt.			
		Soal Press ...	Nundo Lal Seal.			
		Foolmoni Press ...	Foolmoni.			
		Elm Press ...	Roma Prosad Mitter.			
		Bida „ ...	Prosunno Coomar Bidyaratna.			
		Ratna „ ...	Nobin Chunder Bidyaratna.			
		Girish Bidyaratna Jantra.	Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharjee.			
		Phonix Printing Works.	Siddheswar Chowdhury.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	...	Relief Press ...	Woomesh Chunder Bose.			
		Haro „ ...	Panchanun Mookerjee.			
		Bose „ ...	Gopal Chunder Bose.			
		B. P. M.'s Press ...	Baroda Proshad Mozumdar.			
		New Arya Mission Press.	Durga Das Bose.			
		Balmiki Press ...	Kally Das Bhanja.			
		Somprokas Samity ...	Bhowani Churn Bhattacharjee.	"Somprokas."		
		Siddhesur Press ...	Siddhesur Pan.			
		Kalika „ ...	Sarat Chander Chuckerbutty.	...	"Lakhi and "Saraswati," "Baidyas," and "Banijya Darpan."	
		Guru Press ...	Dwarka Nath Bose.			
		Anandamat Press ...	Narain Chunder Bidyaratna.			
		Sanskrit Jantra ...	Rajkristo Banerjee.			
		Nabya Bharat Basumati Press.	Dobi Prosonno Roy Chowdhury,	...	"Nabya Bharat."	
		Union Printing Press	Dharma Das Gupta.			
		Picture Press ...	P. C. Biswas.			
		Art Union Press ...	Kally Das Pal.			
		Soolab Press ...	Hurry Das Shaha.			
		Jubilee „ ...	Ram Chunder Ghoshal.			
		Minerva „ ...	Bepin Bihary Bysak.			
		Gooptu Jantra ...	Srinath Laha.			
		Lily Press ...	Madhobanundo Bysak.			
		Adaita Jantra ...	Bulloram and Nundo Ram Dey.			
		Mahabharat Press ...	Estate Protap Chunder Roy.			
		Kripananda „ ...	Nuffer Chunder Sircar.			
		New India „ ...	Kumud Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Sudhasindu „ ...	Moti Lall Dass.			
		Metcalfe „ ...	Abinash Chunder Mukerjee and Hari Das Chatterjee.			
		Victoria Printing Press	Narain Das Pal.			
		Jotish Prokash „	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	...	"Arunodaya," "Jotish," "Hindu Patrika," "Chikitsa Sammilani," "Sangadhar Sanhita," "Susrutha Sanhita," and "Charak Sanhita."	
		Sandrananda Press ...	Mokesh Chunder Pal.			
		Indian Patriot „ ...	Nobin Chunder Pal.			
		Gupta Press ...	Jaggatjoti Gupta.			
		Saratsashi Press ...	Jadunath Roy.			
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadharan Brahmo Somaj Society; Secretary, Kali Sankar Sukul.	"Indian Messenger."	"Tatwa Kaumudi," "Dasi," "Mookul."	
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj; Secretary, Rabindra Nath Tagore.	...	"Tatwabodhini" and "Sadhana."	
		Indian Art College and Lithographic Press.	Debendro Nath Dhur.			
		Arya Chikitsalaya „	Chundi Churn Ghose.			
		Law Book Press ...	H. Banerjee & Co.			
		People's „ ...	Hari Dass Banerjee.	"Diddodaya."		
		Diamond „ ...	Shaik Dilloo.			
		Bangabidya Prokasika Press.	Ashutosh Addy ...	"Bangbidya Prokasika."		
		Purna Chandradya Press.	Shama Churn Addy ...	"Sangbad Purnachandrodaya."		
		Goodhope Press ...	Jabid Ally.			
		Catholic Orphan Press.	Roman Catholic Mission.	Indo-European Correspondence.		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

3	4	5		6
Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.		REMARKS.
		Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chunder Coomar Mukerjee's Press.	Hurry Das Mukerjee.			
Corinthian „ ...	Oma Churn Das.			
Palmory Press ...	B. C. Mittor.			
Bharat Mitra Press ...	Juggernath Dass & Co. ...	"Bharat Mitra" (daily and weekly).		
Globe Printing Press	Kamini Kumari Dasi.			
Commercial Press ...	Shib Chunder Dass.			
Columbian „ ...	Ramgopal Ghose			
Indian Opinion Press	Hurry Churn Banerjee.			
United Press ...	Suresh Chunder Coondoo			
Lithograph Press ...	Elahi Bux.			
Star Press ...	Captain R. B. Longley ...	"Indian Planters' Gazette," "Indian Engineering," "Indian Field," and "Sports Gazette."		
Calcutta Police Office Press.	Government			
Exchange Gazette Press	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	"Calcutta Exchange Gazette."		
Ayurbed Press ...	Bindo Behary Sen ...	...	"Samiran."	
Cambridge „ ...	D. O' B. Moore ...	"Empress" and "Bee."		
Narain Press ...	Ram Narain Pal.			
Hoare, Miller & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.			
Century Press ...	Umbika Churn Biswas.			
Bonanza Indian Rubber Stamp Press.	Haran Chunder Dass.			
Calcutta Central Press	Calcutta Central Press Co., Ld.; Secy. and Manager, C. V. Pritchard.	"The Epiphany."	"The Indian and Eastern Engineer."	
Uchitbakta Press ...	Durga Prosad Misser ...	"Uchitbakta"		
Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	"Calcutta Gazette."	"Civil Lists."	
Anglo-Indian „ ...	K. Roy.			
East Indian Railway Printing Press.	East Indian Railway Co.			
Medical „ ...	Dr. S. K. Barman.	...	"Medical Circular."	
Bangabasi „ ...	Bangabasi Co., Ld. ...	"Bangabasi" (Bengali), and "Bangabasi," (Hindi, "Dainik" and "Samachar Chandrika."	"Janmabhumi."	
People's Friend Press	Rash Behari Dhur.			
Comes & Co.'s Press ...	Comes family.			
Dharmatury „ ...	Upendra Nath Son ...	...	"Binapani."	
Hitabadi „ ...	Kali Prosonno Kavya-bisharad.	"Hitabadi."		
Indian Empire Press	Shoshibhusan Bose ...	"Indian Empire."		
Indian Public Opinion Press.	Gobind Chunder Dhur.			
Daras Saltanut Press	Moulvi Abdul Bari ...	"Dara's Saltanat" and "Urdu Guide."		
Rahumi Press ...	Motor Rahoman.			
Mohun „ ...	Gobindo Prosad Dey.			
Ripon „ ...	Shaik Budon ...	General and "Gour-as-by."		
Nooral Afa Press ...	Haji Moulvi Mahomed Basir.	...	Closed from 18th March 1896, and is not in work.	
Stanhope Press ...	I. C. Bose ...	"Moslem Chronicle" and "Mahammadan Observer."		
Nogendra „ ...	Abhai Churn Chatterjee and Kali Prosonno Dutt.			
Fine Arts Association Press.	Subhai Chunder Dhur.			
Bank Press ...	Annunda Churn Sen.			
Sahya „ ...	D. N. Ganguli ...	"Sanjibani."		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Divisions.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therein.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	...	University Press ...	Girish Chunder Roy	...	"Interpreter" "Young Men's Monthly."	
		Presidency Press ...	Aughore Churn Ghose.			
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	G. S. Dass & Co.	Weekly Trade Report.		
		Sathi Press ...	Bhoobun Mohun Roy ...	...	"Sakha and Sathi."	
		Herald Printing Works	Adhore Nath Banerjee.			
		Bengal Superior Press	Piary Mohun Banerjee.			
		Sakha Press ...	Baroda Prosad Ghose.			
		Bidhan „ ...	Trailokya Nath Sanyal ...	"Liberal."		
		Excelsior „ ...	Amrito Lal Day ...	"Hope."		
		Mangalganga Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	"Unity" and "Minister."	"Mahila" "Dharmatattwa."	
		Dova Press ...	P. C. Son	"Cosmopolitan."		
		Radharam Press ...	Nrityo Gopal Chuckerbutty.			
		Criterion „ ...	Promtosh Bose ...	...	"Upanyash Patrika." "Missionary Observer."	
		J. G. Chatterjee's Press.	Jadu Gopal Chatterjee.			
		Navabibhakar Press...	Nritya Gopal Ghoshal.			
		Bharat Mihir „ ...	Kali Narain Sanyal.			
		New Canning „ ...	Jogendro Nath Chatterjee.			
		Post Despatch „ ...	A. C Mukerjee ...	...	"Friendly Greetings."	
		Jayanti Press ...	Bussunto Coomar Chuckerbutty.			
		Banerjee's Press ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee.			
		Indian Press ...	Nundo Lall Chatterjee ...	...	"Ramabodhini Patrika."	
		Milan „ ...	Bhupendro Nath Roy and Munshi Fuzlo Rohoman.	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar."		
		G. P. Roy's Press ...	Khetter Mohun Dutt.			
		Victoria Printing Works.	C. A. J. Arson ...	"Sunday Times," "Sensation."		
		Whiteaway's Press ...	W. Whiteaway, and M. Wilkinson.	...	"Indian Churchman," "Indian Church," "Quarterly Review."	
		Government Printing Press.	Government.			
		Mathab Towlooke Press.	Shaik Rouzan.			
		B. K. Dass' Press ...	Ganendro Nath Dass. ...	"Samaya."		
		Law Publishing Press	D. R. Cranenburgh.			
		Urdu Guide Press ...	Moulvi Amjad Hossain.			
		The Record „ ...	Dr. J. R. Wallace ...	...	"Indian Medical Record."	
		New School Book Press	Shoshi Bhuson Chatterjee	"Sahachar."		
		Paradise Press ...	Nanda Lall Dass and Sons.			
		Kohinur „ ...	Hemendro Nath Bagchi.			
		Datta „ ...	Sham Lall Dutt.			
		Kumari „ ...	H. Day ...	"Kumari Patrika."		
		Gour „ ...	Kali Das Day.			
		Barat „ ...	Aughore Nath Barat.			
		Bee Press ...	H. C. Ghose. ...	"Reis and Rayyet."		
		Ghose Press ...	Rajaram Rai.			
		Olympian Press ...	H. D. Dob.			
		Howrah „ ...	Nilmoney Hawra.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Dr. M. L. Sircar ...	...	"Calcutta Journal of Medicines."	
		Juvenile Press ...	Hom Lall Addy ...			
		Standard „ ...	Amrito Lal Brahmo.			
		Victor Printing Works	H. J. Haldar.			
		Englishman Press ...	J. O. B. Saunders ...	"Englishman," "Evening Mail," "Saturday Journal" "Englishman's Summary," The "Planters," "Englishman's Telegram Extra."		

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—contd.	...	Indian Daily News Press.	Indian Publisher Co., Ld.	"Indian Daily News," "Overland Summary of Indian Daily News"		
		Thacker, Spink & Co's. Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	...	"Calcutta University Magazine," "Indian Medical Gazette," "Railway Guide," "Maha Bodhi Journal," "Indian Freemason," "Indian Bradshaw."	
		Caxton Works ...	W. Newman & Co. ...	...		
		Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones.			
		City Press ...	T. S. Smith ...	...	"Calcutta Review," "Selections from Calcutta Review," "Parish Magazine," "Gleaner," "St. Paul's Monthly," "Agri-Horticultural Society's Journal," "Microscopical Bulletin."	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	T. W. Spink and W. T. Spink.	"Calcutta Advertiser."	"Indian Evangelical Review."	
		Government of India Central Press.	Government of India ...	"Gazette of India."	"Catalogue of India Publication," "Army List," "Postal Guide," "P.W.D. Classified List," and "Telegraphic Guide."	
		Calcutonian Steam Printing Press.	A. Anton ...	"Capital," and "Asian."	"Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series.	
		H. C. Ganguly & Co's. Press.	Durga Das Mukerjea.			
		K. P. Mukerjee's Press	K. P. Mukerjee.			
		Dalhousie Printing Works.	H. White.			
		P. S. D'Rozario & Co's Press.	P. S. D'Rozario.			
		Statesman Press ...	R. Knight & Sons ...	"Statesman and Friend of India."	"Indian Agriculturist," "Friend of India."	
		Hope Press ...	M. C. Dass & Sons.			
		Methodist Publishing House.	American Mission ...	...	"Indian Witness," "India's Young Folks," "Woman's Friend," "Messenger," "White Ribbon," "Young Men of India."	
		Lithograph Press ...	Panchu Ram.			
		Chandi Press ...	Sunkin Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Municipal Press ...	Corporation of Calcutta.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	G. C. Dey ...	...	"Royal Chronicle," and "Military Standard."	
		Oriental Printing House.	P. C. Ghose.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1895-96—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*concluded.*		Burkati Press ...	Mohamed Ismail.			
		Commercial Press ...	C. Cesar.			
		Lithograph ,, ...	Mohamed Israil.			
		Albert Printing Works	Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Brojo Lall Mukerjee, and Bamapodo Mukerjee.			
		Oscar Press ...	J. H. Dolchambers.			
		Hindu Patriot Press	Trust Property; Manager, Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.	"Hindu Patriot"		
		Gowsia Press ...	Hafiz Abdoolla.			
		Sen Press ...	Narendra Nath Sen ...	"Indian Mirror."		
		Bengali Press ...	Hon'ble S. N. Banerjee ,,	"Bengali."		
		New Albion Press ...	P. C. Ghose.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Aga Muhamed Isa and Aga Muhamed Moosa.			
		Annayuran Printing Works.	M. Martin ...	"Sporting Times and Pink'un."	"Banga Bandhu."	
		Habibi Matoom Press	Syad Jalaloodin.			
		Ibrahim Press ...	Munshi Mahomed Ibrahim.			
		Mahomedan Orphanage Press.	Mahomedan Orphanage School Committee; Honorary Secretary, Abul Hossain.	"Indian Nation."		
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission ...	"Dipti Patrika."	(1) "Indian Sunday-School Journal." (2) "Khristia Bandhab." (3) "Monthly Record of News and Notes." (4) "Our Bond." (5) "Monthly News Letters." (6) "Notes by the Way." (7) "Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika." (8) "Evangelist." (9) "Achi Kuni Ripang." (10) Monthly "Messenger." (11) "Sunday School and Leaflets." (12) "Journal of the Asiatic Society." (13) "Proceedings of the Asiatic Society." (14) "Journal of the Buddist Text Society."	
		The Indian Lancet Press.	Dr. L. Fernandez ...	...	...	"The Indian Lancet."
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	...	"Bihar and Bengali Gazettes," and "Police Gazette."

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1895.

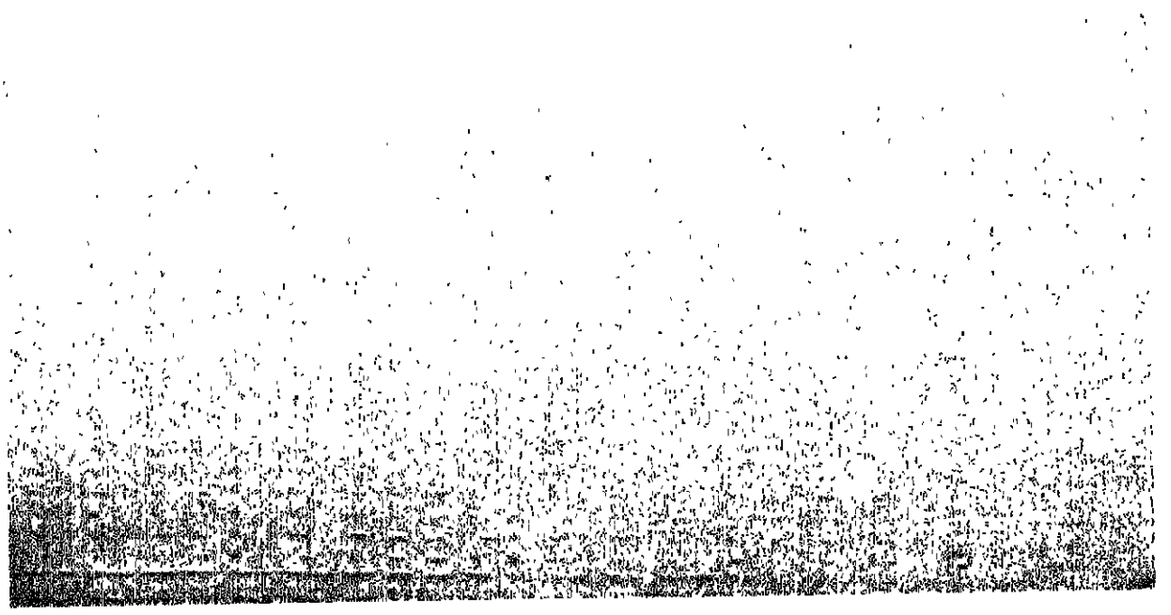
Place or Class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	681,660	27,031	39·6
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta			
(3) General district, excluding above	70,988,673	2,204,497	31·39
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,874	29	10·09
(5) Bengal Police	23,730	499	21·03
(6) Railway Police	634	11	17·35
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	16,925	466	27·4

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1895.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,201,880	25,103	22,899	48,002	30·76	32·29	34·48
	Birbhum ...	707,823	13,905	12,543	26,448	35·04	30·72	33·14
	Bankura ...	1,000,068	16,080	14,082	30,771	31·73	25·80	28·76
	Midnapore ...	2,631,510	36,888	34,794	73,077	29·72	29·29	27·99
	Hooghly ...	1,034,296	21,873	18,032	40,005	41·07	36·48	38·67
	Howrah ...	703,025	13,838	11,541	25,379	35·05	30·46	33·28
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,088	30,028	25,154	55,082	30·25	27·80	29·11
	Calcutta ...	681,560	15,530	11,405	27,031	31·77	48·05	39·66
	Nadia ...	1,044,108	23,005	20,708	69,803	41·14	39·67	38·30
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,046	19,403	17,720	37,183	32·13	27·46	29·73
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	41,202	37,156	78,366	43·76	39·21	41·48
	Khulna ...	1,177,052	20,258	18,437	38,695	32·78	32·04	32·85
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,390	25,380	23,006	49,205	38·80	36·27	37·53
	Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	29,963	30,048	60,011	39·89	38·02	38·91
	Jalpaiguri ...	631,352	13,305	11,146	24,511	39·05	35·19	36·97
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	4,008	3,702	8,305	37·30	37·81	37·50
	Rangpur ...	2,065,494	36,010	31,209	67,879	34·47	31·14	32·86
	Bogra ...	817,494	13,594	11,449	25,043	33·46	28·73	30·63
	Pabna ...	1,301,223	26,331	24,212	51,043	39·01	35·99	37·49
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,305,602	42,438	37,355	79,788	35·72	30·93	33·30
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,180	59,257	48,305	107,562	33·13	28·09	30·97
	Faridpur ...	1,823,543	34,102	29,095	64,187	37·71	32·70	35·19
	Backergunge ...	2,159,005	38,771	35,020	73,791	35·10	32·30	34·26
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	25,208	22,514	47,722	27·64	25·31	26·76
	Noakhali ...	1,000,693	18,050	12,458	25,524	26·08	24·80	25·37
	Chittagong ...	1,300,107	20,121	10,617	30,738	32·07	26·09	29·80
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,709,004	28,202	25,271	53,533	32·04	27·07	30·20
	Gaya ...	2,138,381	34,248	32,057	66,305	32·77	29·33	31·00
	Shahabad ...	2,009,927	30,652	25,689	56,136	30·82	23·85	27·19
	Saran ...	2,400,005	37,911	28,950	66,894	32·48	21·72	27·12
	Champaran ...	1,850,406	29,183	20,810	50,993	16·44	29·03	32·20
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,867	48,844	39,711	88,555	37·24	28·23	32·56
	Darbhanga ...	2,301,956	46,075	35,730	81,805	32·87	25·08	29·19
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,030,021	33,173	29,038	62,210	33·61	27·08	30·35
	Bhagalpur ...	2,082,696	37,605	29,824	67,080	37·48	28·52	32·05
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	34,687	29,434	64,121	34·01	30·01	32·07
	Malda ...	514,010	15,089	12,606	28,105	39·23	30·13	34·59
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	22,813	17,922	40,735	26·20	20·28	23·22
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	26,489	24,009	50,498	28·16	24·07	26·06
	Balasore ...	994,625	15,295	14,184	29,479	31·75	27·04	29·63
	Puri ...	944,998	13,193	12,769	25,960	27·80	27·13	27·47
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,321	20,079	18,281	38,804	35·40	30·51	33·80
	Lohardaga ...	1,128,385	14,717	13,302	28,019	20·66	23·05	24·32
	Palamau ...	596,770	8,660	7,868	16,528	29·42	26·01	27·62
	Manbhum ...	1,199,328	17,147	14,622	31,769	28·90	24·36	26·61
	Singhbhum ...	545,486	5,896	4,811	10,707	21·73	17·66	19·60
	Total for the Province ...	71,070,289	1,196,994	1,035,464	2,231,458	33·76	29·04	31·39

II.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Disease in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1895.



STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

TREATED

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	5	11	53	200	34	10	40	...	...	20	36	79	1	320	73	38
All others	...	97	151	245	17	28	26	...	7	30	67	154	1	208	110	474
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	12	32	92	38	13	52	...	...	7	26	13	...	18	7	3
All others	...	122	162	140	9	5	1	...	...	27	12	29	...	8	17	37
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	21	80	487	24	68	140	1	4	40	113	60	...	490	73	16
All others	...	6	2	40	4	5	0	...	...	7	6	8	1	30	45	1
Mayo Native Hospital	...	168	58	661	1	...	1	...	...	1	61	20	...	78	23	170
Chandney Hospital	...	5	4	50	..	7	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	15	8	6
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2
All others	...	...	5	52	0	0	27	...	4	2	24	2	...	6	13	18
Cavyshall Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All others	502	152	1,199	1,980	20	42	21	...	...	416	88	85	13	347	230	60
Police Hospital	1	6	244	1,295	64	29	18	...	1	70	60	3	1	373	30	10
North Suburban Hospital Cossipore	...	13	15	114	...	11	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	28	2	26
Burdwan Dispensary	8	26	112	179	4	12	...	...	...	8	21	...	5	9	7	65
Suri ,,	...	...	5	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	2	4
Bankura ,,	...	2	13	39	3	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	6	3	4	11
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	1	...	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	3	5	...	3	...	2	3
Midnapore Dispensary	1	23	87	78	5	9	...	...	...	3	6	1	11	37	10	20
Hooghly ,,	...	18	172	78	18	15	...	...	...	14	18	...	...	4	9	30
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	...	4	30	47	7	12	...	...	...	9	7	...	8	...	8	25
Serampore Dispensary	...	55	90	143	4	...	2	...	1	9	9	10	...	38	11	8
Uluberia ,,	...	14	10	16	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	1	...	1	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	10	15	101	4	16	2	...	...	10	12	1	1	20	8	59
Berhampore ,,	...	6	27	50	2	14	4	...	...	8	24	8	2	8	8	20
Jessore ,,	...	...	0	15	0	8	2	...	...	4	8	2	...	30	3	4
Khulna ,,	...	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	6	1	2
Rampur Boalia ,,	1	8	35	20	1	1	...	...	...	5	6	5	3	14	4	149
Dinajpur ,,	1	6	77	281	13	12	5	...	...	17	17	...	...	70	7	7
Jalpaiguri ,,	...	4	17	75	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	5	3
Darjeeling ,,	4	...	6	47	7	5	1	...	...	5	10	2	1	14	7	36
Rungpur ,,	...	12	50	145	9	7	0	...	...	13	23	2	...	4	6	11
Bogra ,,	...	1	27	47	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	3	3	10
Pabna ,,	...	0	9	40	11	6	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	4	1	5
Dacca ,,	2	98	166	311	10	67	21	...	...	228	80	23	5	173	60	389
Mymensingh ,,	...	38	45	70	7	32	1	...	...	16	22	8	...	67	6	28
Faridpur ,,	...	0	7	17	1	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	3	1
Barisal ,,	...	67	9	69	1	13	1	...	...	0	2	0	...	3	6	27
Comilla ,,	...	15	8	26	1	6	1	1	...	3	0	2	...	0	3	23
Noakhali ,,	...	2	7	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	7	138
Chittagong ,,	...	10	18	34	6	2	...	...	...	4	0	...	...	51	8	108
Bankipore ,,	1	41	73	153	2	13	3	...	7	191	36	16	3	71	36	371
Patna ,,	...	11	52	87	...	...	...	...	1	20	10	...	1	8	7	7
Dinapore ,,	1	8	16	45	5	1	2	...	8	7	8	1	2	1	18	30
Gaya ,,	...	...	68	88	20	10	7	...	...	27	17	12	3	66	10	420
Arrah ,,	...	1	15	22	...	8	...	...	...	3	7	3	...	38	3	194
Chapra ,,	...	...	20	18	..	2	...	...	1	6	0	...	...	48	19	201
Motihari ,,	...	2	22	15	15	7	...	...	...	10	16	4	...	44	3	53
Bettiah ,,	...	...	40	221	...	9	1	...	3	60	10	5	...	9	11	67
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah	...	1	18	98	5	2	2	4	11	13	11	10	1	4	7	53
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	2	5	18	10	10	3	1	...	1	1	5	...	...	25	13	107
Darbhanga ,,	...	9	59	78	8	30	3	...	1	38	20	9	...	10	40	91
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	1	15	13	22	2	...	...	23	5	...	...	6	3	20
Monghyr Dispensary	3	5	49	288	10	6	...	...	...	19	28	14	5	89	17	167
Bhagalpur ,,	1	10	31	71	1	16	...	...	...	8	9	2	...	10	16	40
Lady Dufferine Zanana Hospital, Bhagulpur	...	...	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	12	1	...
Purnea Dispensary	...	2	20	62	12	13	2	1	...	22	14	...	...	15	5	12
Malda English Bazar Dispensary	...	22	69	103	4	6	1	...	...	11	9	1	...	19	4	164
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	...	21	56	2	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	2	8	3	4
Cuttack	...	21	60	62	23	6	10	...	1	21	15	4	7	46	17	23
Balasore	1	19	24	74	3	3	...	...	...	18	3	...	3	16	3	14
Puri	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	2	2
Sambalpur	...	207	190	78	...	8	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	22	3	1
Angul	...	7	6	18	2	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	12	2	2
Khurda	...	4	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	1	17
Pooree	...	3	9	11	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	1	12
Jajpur	...	16	55	47	6	1	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	6	1	12
Kendrapara	...	2	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2
Jagatsinghpur	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Aska	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Berhampur	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Chicacole	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Parlakimedi	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Purulia	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1895.

Local Diseases.																						
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
3	2	30	28	132	63	27	38	166	...	11	61	43	447	45	26	79	22	18	79	60	114	2,632
6	1	61	120	143	104	10	172	280	2	68	66	168	626	34	72	214	10	53	128	40	801	4,419
4	2	10	8	25	94	16	27	17	...	6	30	17	89	5	...	16	7	11	19	...	10	610
...	...	3	28	17	268	1	2	17	...	8	...	2	6	...	8	8	6	10	20	85	140	1,189
20	1	57	96	175	100	71	61	150	2	18	80	63	58	78	0	62	68	87	66	...	104	2,808
1	...	6	5	10	4	2	8	10	...	6	5	1	...	4	...	1	6	1	2	...	9	260
...	2	8	62	83	51	7	25	63	...	86	4	21	67	8	28	84	11	32	34	24	320	2,100
...	1	...	8	10	4	4	4	6	...	2	3	1	17	...	37	30	1	6	21	8	83	867
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	2		8	...	...	...	...	...	29
2	...	8	32	20	9	10	7	93	...	14	3	7	108	4	8	12	2	3	...	...	8	401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
3	8	64	277	181	921	55	68	128	...	105	23	36	72	700	43	118	70	407	27	3	338	8,072
11	1	1	51	63	26	190	11	128	...	57	3	11	40	50	8	60	61	88	2	6	43	2,082
1	1	...	16	11	6	...	6	16	...	31	13	7	21	...	11	23	20	6	14	...	158	561
1	1	...	10	20	63	8	6	36	...	44	...	7	18	...	0	37	8	30	4	3	48	831
...	...	...	3	1	1	...	6	8	...	...	1	3	10	...	2	14	1	1	2	1	85	184
...	...	...	8	...	22	9	...	12	...	8	...	...	2	3	...	6	...	18	...	...	32	178
...	1	...	...	...	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	6	...	3	...	...	8	61
...	1	...	9	13	84	4	8	5	...	12	4	8	8	2	8	7	3	14	8	...	42	463
...	...	5	32	18	9	2	7	5	...	63	6	8	14	...	4	10	8	9	1	5	73	646
1	...	...	3	11	10	1	6	1	...	10	...	10	10	...	...	1	1	5	3	3	16	256
...	...	...	14	6	108	3	8	18	...	10	1	2	8	2	9	8	4	20	8	...	100	718
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	3	...	1	...	5	1	...	2	9	...	1	1	...	67	133
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	203	347
1	1	...	8	4	6	1	8	5	...	17	2	16	11	...	21	18	8	32	1	2	66	478
1	...	...	3	6	32	2	2	9	...	24	...	12	6	7	3	11	6	30	4	2	44	368
...	...	3	3	4	8	...	6	2	...	0	1	3	0	4	3	14	...	4	2	8	85	250
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	3	3	2	4	...	9	2	...	2	1	1	23	74
...	...	...	2	11	6	11	1	14	...	40	...	11	8	...	8	4	9	19	...	...	62	439
...	...	3	38	8	35	4	4	5	...	32	...	4	2	8	...	5	11	13	...	1	52	733
...	2	...	11	8	10	1	1	5	...	0	...	1	4	...	3	5	2	0	1	...	57	352
...	...	...	9	3	8	2	0	29	...	8	2	1	7	17	13	2	8	8	...	...	71	328
...	1	...	8	5	25	1	2	8	...	10	...	61	30	...	1	12	0	85	8	...	61	645
...	...	...	5	6	6	...	1	0	...	9	...	10	6	...	8	5	...	0	1	2	104	374
...	1	1	...	7	1	...	2	2	...	12	5	8	2	1	8	1	2	10	...	1	118	271
2	8	16	40	69	103	27	20	105	1	69	20	108	84	20	88	65	31	168	15	5	842	8,115
...	...	3	8	4	67	15	1	1	...	13	...	10	17	1	1	28	3	18	1	...	190	467
...	...	...	2	2	8	...	3	8	...	3	1	...	3	...	4	10	4	3	1	...	162	280
1	...	1	3	0	0	3	0	8	...	14	1	14	0	3	7	15	6	7	3	...	108	501
1	1	1	3	...	20	2	...	8	...	9	...	8	4	...	4	9	6	4	...	...	64	784
...	...	3	...	2	6	1	5	10	...	24	13	0	13	...	18	8	8	0	...	...	59	347
...	...	...	10	0	17	8	5	14	...	0	0	10	17	3	23	16	3	10	7	3	76	491
1	8	4	20	40	93	08	61	82	...	94	10	48	48	37	27	81	45	68	4	...	167	1,772
1	...	...	...	8	8	...	3	10	...	23	4	5	...	10	9	3	9	17	7	2	61	358
0	5	1	2	29	82	10	1	46	...	13	1	10	3	11	3	80	11	9	4	1	63	477
...	2	2	18	14	52	8	4	64	...	41	8	42	30	...	14	24	8	73	31	8	190	1,341
...	1	1	...	4	16	1	8	4	...	24	...	15	0	2	5	6	...	10	1	...	76	488
4	3	1	3	8	0	7	3	31	2	11	4	13	25	4	42	...	10	24	2	...	97	611
1	3	4	1	8	8	0	8	8	...	30	...	8	18	4	5	4	8	8	4	1	46	384
...	1	...	4	6	16	83	1	14	...	64	...	17	11	5	1	16	8	8	2	1	81	661
9	1	6	11	46	10	18	9	17	7	14	1	10	63	...	8	17	20	2	1	1	27	621
...	1	2	1	5	30	1	7	10	...	22	...	9	31	6	10	9	1	38	7	8	86	446
2	1	12	81	8	39	4	0	50	...	19	7	34	89	...	21	34	0	37	1	...	89	800
...	1	...	...	1	11	...	4	2	...	14	...	8	14	...	7	6	1	9	...	...	19	308
...	4	14	12	...	59	2	4	11	...	208	8	60	17	...	...	35	8	118	7	...	118	1,080
...	2	1	7	2	44	...	8	8	...	87	1	23	14	6	9	22	8	9	4	8	84	448
...	...	1	9	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	8	3	...	...	1	8	4	...	...	8	58
1	...	1	11	11	10	4	8	10	...	25	2	12	8	6	8	8	16	30	...	8	94	291
...	1	...	14	6	30	1	29	26	...	71	5	19	12	9	15	8	5	4	2	22	37	786
...	2	...	5	4	0	1	4	6	...	17	...	8	2	...	19	10	3	19	...	...	87	[illegible]
1	0	2	15	80	44	4	7	22	...	6	0	13	66	47	11	64	31	41	1	...	80	[illegible]
...	...	...	14	...	06	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	4	...	37	...	9	1	...	88	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATISTICS

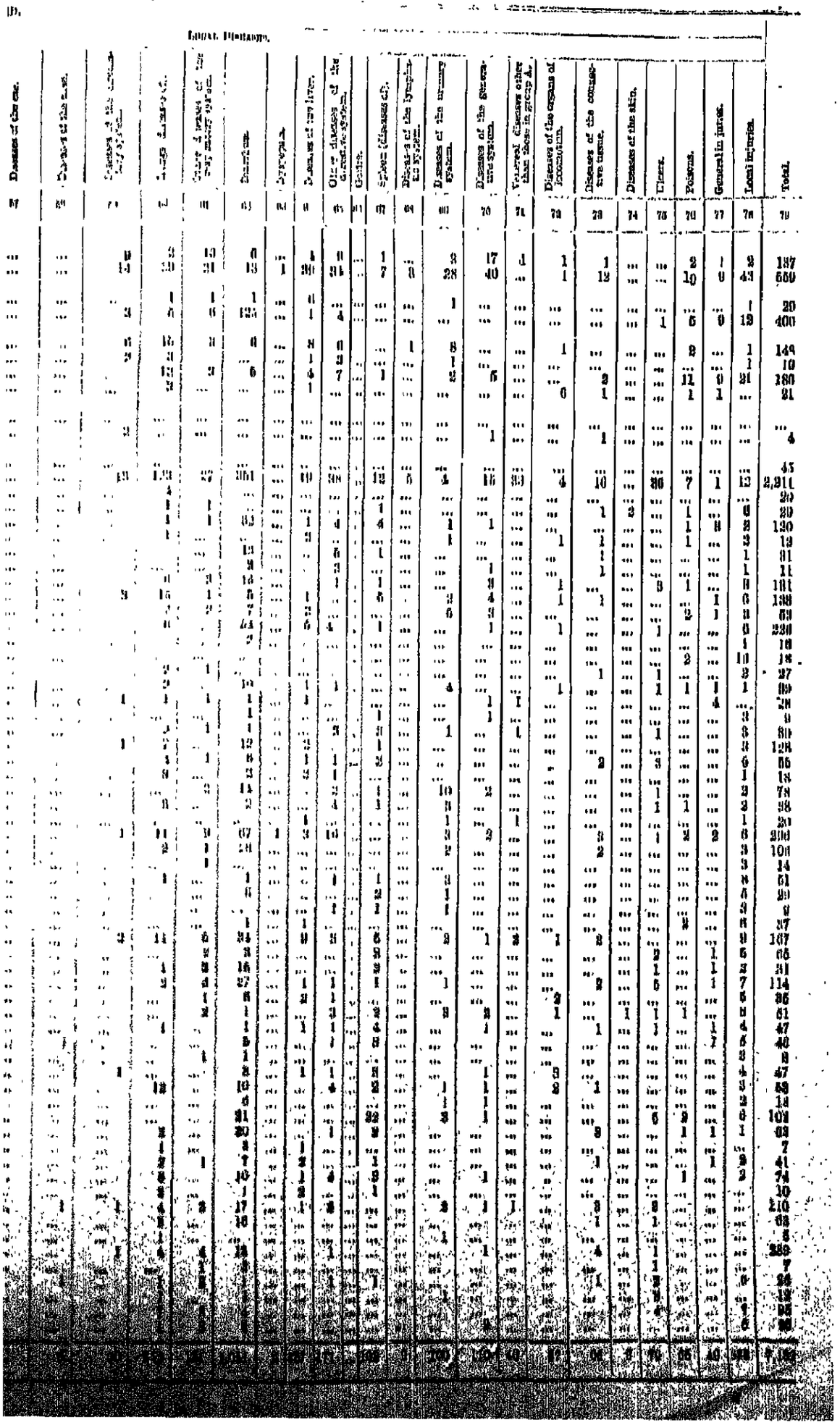
B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.			
	41	43	45	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54		55	56
Medical College Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	..	17		8	...
All others	...	65	28	9	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	61	...	40		20	...
Howrah Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	5		...	...
All others	...	84	32	21	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10	...	12		11	...
General Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	13	9	13	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	14	...	10		13	...
All others	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2		2	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	71	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1		10	1
Chandney Hospital	..	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Campbell Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...
All others	336	98	508	371	...	3	1	...	...	101	...	73	3	77		25	1
Police Hospital	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		1	...
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2		2	...
Burdwan Dispensary	2	13	34	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2		2	2
Suri ,, ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...
Bankura ,, ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1		2	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		2	...
Midnapore Dispensary	...	16	43	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0		2	1
Hooghly ,, ...	...	11	68	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2		2	1
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly ...	...	1	18	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...		1	...
Berampore Dispensary	...	37	67	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	16		2	...
Uluberia ,, ...	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...
Alipore Police Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	3	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		...	...
Berhampore ,, ...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...		...	...
Jessore ,, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	10		1	...
Khulna ,, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...
Rangpur Boalia ,, ...	...	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		...	...
Dinajpur ,, ...	1	3	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	...	...	27		1	...
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	2	3	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		1	...
Darjeeling ,, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...		1	...
Rangpur ,, ...	...	0	27	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...
Bogra ,, ...	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1		1	...
Pabna ,, ...	...	5	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		...	1
Dacca ,, ...	...	55	58	23	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	1	8		5	...
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	27	21	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10		...	...
Faridpur ,, ...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...
Barisal ,, ...	...	20	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Comilla ,, ...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...		1	...
Noakhali ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	...
Chittagong ,, ...	...	7	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1		1	...
Bankipore ,, ...	...	24	24	17	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	3	...	4		1	...
Patna ,, ...	...	0	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2		2	...
Dinapore ,, ...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Gaya ,, ...	...	...	22	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	1	12		1	1
Arrah ,, ...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5		1	...
Chapra ,, ...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		2	...
Motihari ,, ...	...	2	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14		...	...
Bettiah ,, ...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	2		2	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13		1	...
Darbhanga ,, ...	...	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		2	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Monghyr Dispensary	...	0	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Bhagalpur ,, ...	...	0	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	11		...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		5	...
Purnea Dispensary	...	1	7	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	13	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1		1	...
Nayá Dumka Dispensary	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		1	...
Cuttack ,, ...	...	18	26	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	15		5	...
Balasore ,, ...	...	15	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4		2	...
Puri ,, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Dispensary	...	151	71	14	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	6		2	...
Dispensary	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Dispensary	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Dispensary	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...

LIFE—*continued.*

Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1895—concluded.

(D.



STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

O.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1895.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan	41	20,123	425	20,548	2,507 14 3	
Birbhum	29	19,897	137	20,034	1,403 0 0	
Bankura	70	31,201	1,047	32,908	1,818 0 0	
Midnapore	98	50,258	975	67,233	3,736 0 3	
Hooghly	43	17,154	219	17,347	2,103 14 6	
Howrah	19	16,148	260	16,408	1,548 6 0	
24-Parganas	59	42,086	157	42,243	4,504 1 0	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	1,660	2,446	4,001	5,280 7 10	
Calcutta	41	8,432	10,481	18,913	10,771 0 10	
Nadia	72	62,707	250	62,960	2,601 8 7	
Murshidabad	55	39,236	178	39,414	2,108 3 6	
Jessore	120	58,194	493	58,680	2,789 0 8	
Khulna	60	36,288	156	36,843	2,387 10 3	
Rajshahi	60	36,156	110	36,266	1,736 0 6	
Dinajpur	81	44,135	342	44,477	1,989 9 1	
Jalpaiguri	45	18,014	981	18,995	1,570 15 4	
Darjeeling	13	18,045	299	18,344	3,078 10 5	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	...	...	...	3,070 2 8	
Rangpur	70	48,698	216	48,884	2,088 3 10	
Bogra	34	20,887	477	21,314	1,319 3 3	
Pabna	60	30,887	660	31,547	1,681 15 0	
Dacca	134	135,503	3,293	138,800	6,029 0 9	
Mymensingh	102	139 283	3,571	142,854	8,255 5 7	
Faridpur	82	86,591	296	86,887	2,707 0 0	
Backergunge	73	63,570	2,718	66,291	5,037 8 0	
Tippera	71	76,021	775	77,006	2,433 2 0	33,870,89
Noakhali	53	52,464	1,308	53,772	1,610 12 5	
Chittagong	88	43,014	438	43,452	1,035 6 10	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	6,580	220	6,800	2,604 11 3	
Patna	154	26,005	1,264	27,319	2,824 11 11	
Gaya	102	38,191	1,367	40,548	3,039 0 2	
Shahabad	97	34,290	891	35,080	2,809 9 6	
Saran	105	78,712	6,491	80,203	2,055 11 0	
Champaran	88	44,688	1,955	46,053	1,407 10 0	
Muzaffarpur	93	66,737	913	67,650	2,221 1 9	
Darbhanga	124	70,645	826	71,471	2,138 3 10	
Monghyr	80	48,053	877	48,920	2,124 4 6	
Bhagalpur	80	57,825	253	58,078	2,531 0 3	
Purnea	62	51,277	131	51,408	2,139 14 2	
Malda	44	30,008	216	30,223	914 2 9	
Santhal Parganas ...	90	55,219	740	55,959	2,995 7 6	
Cuttack	48	16,390	2,190	18,580	2,256 8 10	
Balasore	50	42,029	500	42,432	1,774 11 0	
Angul and Khondmals ...	73	13,271	200	13,471	13,607 10 7	
Puri	20	21,000	888	22,892	2,703 14 0	
Orissa Tributary States ...	68	23,418	1,774	25,192	1,118 16 1	
Hazaribagh	68	32,270	472	32,742	2,000 6 6	
Lohardaga	76	37,061	958	38,019	1,607 12 11	
Palamau	80	15,644	706	16,350	1,003 10 0	
Manbhum	88	27,907	516	28,423	1,884 14 0	
Singhbhum	17	14,935	899	15,834	1,041 9 0	
Chota Nagpur Political States	94	28,440	1,191	29,640	614 1 0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	30,099 8 3	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these districts.	281	100,852	17,986	118,838	19,010 14 6	2,260,071
Total ...	3,861	2,200,472	76,009	2,277,031	2,09,480 12 9	37,339,969

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